बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhâsh.; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 14. 45.–2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. –3 To attack, assault, assail. –4 To wrong, violate. –5 To hurt, injure. –6 To drive away, repel, remove. –7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. –2 To subdue, conquer. —With अभि 1. to hurt, injure. –2. to vex, harass, torment. —आ to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict; *S.* 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जृंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. –2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति *S.* 1.–3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 2. 156. –4 Danger, peril. –5 Resistance, opposition. –6 An objection. –7 Contradiction, refutation. –8 Suspension, annulment. –9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वाभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. –10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. **-Comp.** —अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् ण्वुल्] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. –2 Vexing, annoying. –3 Annulling. –4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). –5 Hindering. —कः A particular disease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजाजननशक्तिप्रतिरोधकः).

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing.–2 Refuting, controvering. —नं [बाध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; *S.* 1. –2 Annulment. –3 Removal, suspension. –4 Refutation, contradiction. –5 Opposing, hindering. –6 Precluding. —ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed.–2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. –3 Opposed, obstructed. –4 Checked, arrested. –5 Set aside, suspended. –6 Refuted. –7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. –2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. –3 To be annulled. **-Comp.** —रेतस् *a.* impotent.

बाधिर्यं Deafness.

बांधकिनेयः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वाऽण्] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. –2 A maternal relation. –3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके Subhâsh. –4 A brother. **-Comp.** —जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4 78.

बांधव्य Consanguinity, relationship.

बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बाभ्रुक *a.* (की *f.*) Brown, brownish.

बार्बटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango-fruit. –2 Tin. –3 A young shoot. –4 The son of a harlot.

बार्हि *a.* (र्ही *f.*) [बर्ह-अण्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बार्हिद्रथः, बार्हिद्रथिः A patronymic of king Jarâsandha, q. v.

बार्हस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्] Related to, descended from or sacred to, Bṛihaspati.

बार्हस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to Bṛihaspati. —त्यः 1 A pupil of Bṛihaspati. –2 A follower of Bṛihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. –3 An epithet of Agni. —त्यं 1 The constellation Pushya. –2 Morality.

बार्हिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. –2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. –3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; Ku. 3. 29. –4 Puerile –5 Ignorant, unwise. –6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). —लः 1 A child, an infant; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं); Ms. 2. 239. –2 A boy, youth, young person. –3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षान् Nârada. –4 A colt, foal. –5 A fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. –6 (*a*) A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's tail. –7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. –8 An elephant five years old. –9 A kind of perfume. –10 The cocoa-nut. **-Comp.** —अग्रं the point of a hair. —अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children. —अपत्यं youthful progeny. —अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). —अरुण *a.* red like early dawn. (—णः) early dawn; morning sun. —अर्कः the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100. —अवबोधः -धनं instruction of the young; Pt. 1. —अवस्थ *a.* juvenile, young; V. 5. 18. —अवस्था childhood. —आतपः morning sunshine. —इंदुः the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. —इष्टः the jujube tree. —उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treatment of children. —उपवीतं 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. –2. the sacrificial cord. —कदली a young plantain tree. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कुंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine. (—दं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. —कृमिः a louse. —कृष्णः Kṛishṇa as a boy. —क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. —क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (—कः) 1. a ball. –2. an epithet of Siva. —क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. —खिल्यः a class of divine persons of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. —गर्भिणी a cow with calf for the first time. —गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishṇa, as the boy-cowherd. —ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. —घ्नः a child-slayer, infanticide. —चंद्रः, -चंद्रमस् *m.* the young or waxing moon; Mâl. 2. 10. —चरितं 1. juvenile sports. –2. ear-

ly life or actions; U. 6. —चर्यः N. of Kârtikeya. (-र्या) the behaviour of a child. —ज *a.* produced from hair. —तनयः the Khadira tree. —तंत्रं midwifery. —तृणं young grass. —दलकः the Khadira. —धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12.47. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira treo. —पाइया 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. -2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्टिका, -पुष्टी, -पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. —बोधः 1. instructing the young -2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or experienced. —भद्रकः a kind of poison. —भारः a large bushy tail; बर्हेतोल्कक्षपितचमरीबालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 53. —भावः childhood, infancy. —भृत्यः a servant from childhood. —भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्यः pease. —मृगः a fawn. —मूलं a young radish. —मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of a lotus.). —यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. —राजं lapis lazuli. —रोगः a child's disease. —लता a young creeper· R. 2. 10. —लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. —वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a pigeon. —वायजं lapis lazuli —वासस् *n.* a woollen garment. —वाह्यः a wild goat. —विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a *chowrie* or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yâk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia): यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku, 1.13; R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. —सखि, *m.* a friend from childhood. —संध्या early twilight. —सात्म्यं milk. —सुहृद् *m.* a friend of one's youth. —सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. —हत्या infanticide. —हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-grown. -2 Ignorant. —कः 1 A child, boy. -2 A minor (in law). -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or blockhead. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair. —कं 1 A finger-ring. -2 A bracelet. -Comp. —प्रिय *a.* fond of children. (-या) colocynth or plantain. —हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen-years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं *S.* 3.1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant घृतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp —हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालव: The second of the eleven Karaṇas.

बालि: N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वालि. -Comp. —हन्, -हंतृ *m.* an epithet of Râma.

बालिन् *m.* N. of a monkey; see वालि.

बालिनी The constellation Aśvini.

बालिमन् *m.* Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश *a.* 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. —शः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A child, boy. —शं A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकं A kind of perfume.

बालुका See वालुका.

बालुकी, बालुंकी, बालुंगी A kind of cucumber.

बालूकः A kind of poison.

बालेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाल्हकाः, बाल्हिकाः, बाल्हीकाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bâlhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बाल्हिः N. of a country (Balkh). -Comp. —ज *a.* bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाष्पः, -ष्पं [बाध्-पृषो सत्वं०षत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः *S.* 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* tears. —आकुल -आप्लुत *a.* dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ *a.* having tears-in the throat, choked with tears. —कल *a.* inarticulate or indistinct through tears. —दुर्दिनं a flood of tears. —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35. —प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती *S.* 6. 8. —मोक्षः-मोचनं shedding tears. —बिंदुः a tear-drop. —संदिग्ध *a.* indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तदिक्षामिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Mâl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त *a.* (स्ती *f.*) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः 1 The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिंगितोंगताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः *S.* 4. -Comp. —बाहवि *ind.* hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.

बाहीक *a.* (वी *f.*) External, outer. —काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाध् कु धस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). -8 The bar of a chariot-pole. -9 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. —हू (du.) The lunar mansion *Ardrâ*. -Comp. —उत्क्षेपं *ind.* having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रंदितुं च प्रवृत्ता *S.* 5. 30. —कुंठ, -कुब्ज *a.* crippled in the arms. —कुंथः a wing (of a bird). —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. —जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहू राजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. —ज्या a sine

(in math.). —त्रः, -त्रं, -त्राण vantbrass (armour for the arms). —दंडः 1. a stafflike arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. 2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रतिबाहौ the opposite sides of a figure. —प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms(for embracing &c). —प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णं) boxing. —फलं (in geom.) the result for the base sine. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —मूलं 1 the armpit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic ncounter, boxing. —योधः, -योधिन् *m.* a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm-like creeper. °अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायामः athletic exercise. —शालिन *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Bhîma —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभृत् *m.* an epithet of king Kârtavîrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक *a.* 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् *m.* बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल *a.* Manifold. —लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kârtika. —लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. —ली The day of full moon in the month of Kârtika. -Comp. —ग्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्-ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहूबाहवि *ind.* Arm to arm, hand-to hand, in close encounter; (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्वद बाह्यविषयैर्वपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', *i. e.* the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखयित्वा Mu. 1. -2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. -3 Excluded from, out of the pale of; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. -2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, -बाह्येन, बाह्य *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

बाह्वृच्यं Traditional teaching of the *Rig*veda.

बिट् 1 P. (बेटति) 1 To swear To curse.-2 To shout, exclaim. -3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, बिटका A boil.

बिठं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिडं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. -2 The eyeball. —ली A female cat. -Comp. —पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Mâshas.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. -2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; *S.* 7. 34.

बिद्, बिंद् 1 P. (बिंदति) 1 To split-2 To divide.-3 To form apart.

बिदलं See बिदल.

बिंदविः A drop.

बिंदुः [बिंद -उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलबिंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते येशो लोके घृतबिंदुरिवांभसि 7. 34; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिंदुरपि नावशेषितः *S.* 2. -2 A dot, point. -3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. -4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपैरमिषा ज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. -5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. -6 A drop of water taken as a measure. -7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. -8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). -9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. -10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. -11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. -12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident (which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies importan elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bîja' is that of the principal one); अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिंदुरुच्छेदकारणं S. D. 319. -Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं,-जालकं 1. a number of drops. -2. marks of coloured-paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1. a die. -2. a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of *Siva*. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1. an anusvàra. -2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.

बिब्बोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिब्बोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratâparudra; or बिब्बोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. -2 Haughty indifference in general. -3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय

कश्चिद्बिब्बोकैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29 (विलसिः Malli.). (Also written बिब्बोक and विब्बोक).

बिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

बिभित्सु *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

बिभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). —णं, -णा 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying , terror. —णः N. of a demon and brother of Râvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live ; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins ; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away ; यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29.

बिभ्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. —क्षुः Fire.

बिभ्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. —षुः Fire.

बिंबः -बं 1 The disc of the sun or moon ; वदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चंद्रबिंबमंबुधरे Subhâsh. ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface ; as in नितंबबिंबः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection ; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिबिंब to which it is compared). —बः A lizard. —बं The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared) ; रक्ताशोककरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5 ; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82 ; cf. N. 2. 24. -Comp. —ओष्ठ *a.* (बिंबो-बौ-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit ; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) lip like the Bimba fruit. —फल the Bimba fruit ; उमामुखे बिंबफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिंबकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

बिंबटः The mustard plant.

बिंबिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

बिंबित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति, बेलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow ; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17 ; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. —लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -Comp. —ओकस् *m.* any animal that lives in holes. —कारिन् *m.* a mouse. —योनि *a.* of the breed of Bila ; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. —वासः a pole-cat. —वासिन् (also बिलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. —शायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिलंगमः A serpent, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

बिल्मं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्लं 1 A pit. -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa Fœtida. -Comp. —सूः a mother of ten children.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. —ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (=one pala). -Comp. —दंडः an epithet of *Siva*. —पेशिका, -पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit. —वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (बिस्यति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

बिसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; बिसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22 ; Me. 11 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; 4. 29. -Comp. —कांडिका, -कांडिन् *m.* a small crane. —कुसुमं -पुष्पं, -प्रसूनं a lotus ; जक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकाशिबिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. —खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. —ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus-flower, lotus. —तंतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वर्त्मन् *n.* a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवती A place abounding in lotus fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus-plant ; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bisa, q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktikas* or *gunjas*).

बिल्हणः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramánkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15 ; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1, 9 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजप्रकृतिः *S.* 1. 1 v. l. -4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c. ; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means. 1 to sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2 to plough over after sowing). -Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Mantra*. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot ; Ku. 3, 18 ; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. —न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout ; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्षः an epithet of *Siva*. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आढ्यः -पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रं-रकं the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उप्तिः *f.* sowing seed. —कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —कृत् *a.* producing semen. (-*n.*) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of the lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume.

—क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. –2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः *f.* a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः -पूरणः the citron tree. —पेशिका the scrotum. —प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः *f.* a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. –2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. –2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —सूः the earth. —सेक्तृ *m.* a procreator, progenitor. —हरा, -हारिणी a witch.

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. –2 A lemon or citron. –3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. –2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —*m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* –2 A father in general. –3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. –2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* [बध् स्वार्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हंत बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mâl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. –2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. –3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. –4 Estranged in mind. –5 Loathing, detesting. –6 Sinful, wicked. —त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. –2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*e. g.* Mâl. 5. 16.). –3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु *a.* Loathing, abhorring, detesting. –2 Disgusted. —त्सुः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथंचन | तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः ॥.)

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. –2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् *ind.* An imitative word. -Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. –2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कयति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. –2 To speak, talk. –3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः-क्कं 1 The heart. –2 The bosom, chest; बुक्काघातैर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. –3 Blood. —क्कः 1 A goat. –2 Time (समय). —क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् *m.* The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. –2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A châṇḍâla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुट् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुड् 6 P. (बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. –2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. –2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7. –2 A type of anything very transitory. –3 Embryo five days old; पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A. (बोधति-ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः *Si.* 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. –2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्मयं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. –3 To deem, regard, cansider, esteem &c. –4 To heed, attend to. –5 To think, reflect. –6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददर्दापि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः *Si.* 11. 4; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6. –7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुंचीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57, –8 To advise, admonish. —*Caus.* (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. –2 To teach, communicate, impart. –3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. –4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. –5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन् *S.* 4. 1. –6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. –7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). –8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरवा मधुबोधितमाधवी *Si.* 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव *S.* 5. 28. –9 To signify, convey, indicate. —*Desid.* (बुबु-बो-धिषति-ते, बुभुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क्त] 1 Known, understood, perceived. –2 Awakened, awake. –3 Observed. –4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). —द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. –2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. –3 'The enlightened', N. of *Sâkyasimha*, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu; thus Jayadeva says :—निंदसि यज्ञविधेरहह श्रुतिजातं सदयहृदय दर्शितपशुघातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1). —द्धं Knowledge. -Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. –2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुंतुदा बुद्धिः *Si.* 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. –3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. –4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. –5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1,

2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. –6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. –7 An impresison, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्धया पलायंते H. 3; अनया बुद्धया Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्धया Me. 115. –8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्धया 'intentionally,''purposely,' 'deliberately'). –9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mâl. 4. 10. –10 (In Sân. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sânkhyas. –**Comp.** –अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. –अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं॥ Pt. 1. 63. –इंद्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). –गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, or attainable to, intellect. –जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. –तत्त्वं the second element of the Sânkhya philosophy. –पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. –पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. –भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. –योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. –लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. –वैभवं strength of intellect. –शाल्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. –शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. –शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. –सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. –हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. –2 Wise, learned. –3 Sharp, clever, acute. –4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता –त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. –2 Intelligent. –3 Waking, awaking. –धः A wise or learned man; निर्पाय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. –2 A god; N. 1. 1. –4 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्यैनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. –धा Spikenard. –**Comp.** –जनः a wise or learned man. –तातः the moon. –दिनं, -वारः -वासरः Wednesday. –रत्नं an emerald. –सुतः an epithet of Purûravas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध्-अनच् किच्च] 1 One who teaches the Vedas –2 Speaking kindly. –3 Wise, learned, prudent. –4 Waking (Ved.). 1 A wise man, sage. –2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. –2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. –2 The foot of a tree. –3 The lowest part. –4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense). –5 The body. –6 Ved. The sky.

बुंद्, बुंध् 1 U. (बुंदति-ते, बुंधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. –2 To reflect, understand. –3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. –2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुंक्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु).

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु *a.* Wishing to be or become; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल् 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति ध्रुवः पयसि. –2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge emit, pour forth. –2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (सं) 1 Chaff. –2 Rubbish, refuse. –3 Dry cowdung. –4 Wealth. –5 The thick part of sour curds. –6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त् 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. –2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. –2 The shell of fruit.

बूक्कं =बुक्क q. v.

बृशी, बृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह् I. 1. 6. P. (बृंहति, बृंहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितनन्युरेण Bk. 3. 40. –2 To roar. –*Caus* To cause to grow, nourish. –II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine.

बृंहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing. –णः A kind of sweetmeat. –णं 1 Nourishing. –2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. –2 Roared &c. –3 Cherished, nourished. –तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह् 1. 6. P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. –2 To roar. –With उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. –नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mâl. 9. 5. –2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54. –3 Vast, ample, abundant. –4 Strong, powerful. –5 Long, tall; देवदारुबृहद्भुजः Ku. 6..51. –6 Full-grown. –7 Compact, dense. –8 Eldest, or oldest. –9 Bright. –10 Clear, loud (as sound). –*m.* N. of Vishnu. –*f.* Speech; Si. 2. 68. –ती 1 A large lute. –2 The lute of Nârada. –3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. –4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. –5 A mantle, wrapper. –6 A reservoir. –7 The egg-plant. –8 N. of a metre. –*n.* 1 The Veda. –2 N. of a Sâman; Bg. 10. 35. –3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. –2 Clearly, brightly) –**Comp.** –अंग, -काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (–गः) a large elephant, –आरण्यं, -आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brâhmaṇa. –एला large cardamoms. –कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇâḍhya. –काय *a.* big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. –कुक्षि *a.* large-

bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —गृहः N. of a country. —गोलं a water-melon. —चित्तः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन *a.* broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, -जीवंती a kind of plant. —दक्का a large drum. —तृणं 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नटः,-नलः-ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâṭa. —नलः the arm. —निवेश *a.* large, protuberant. —नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. —पाटलिः the thorn-apple. —पादः the fig-tree. —पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् *m.* wild cumin. —फल *a.* 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgâ. —भानुः fire. —भास *a.* very bright, brightly shining. —रथः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarâsandha. —वादिन् *a.* talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् *m.* a kind of small owl. —श्रवस् *a.* highly praised, far-famed. —स्फिच् *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि०] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Târâ by the moon, see under तारा to सोम.) -2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smriti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. —वारः,-वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).

बेडा A boat.

बेह् 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक *a.* (की *f.*) [बीजेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैडाल *a.* (ली *f.*) [बिडालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to a cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. —व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). —व्रातिकः, -व्रातिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

वैदल See वैदल.

वैबिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिबोष्ठि बैबिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व *a.* (ल्वी *f.*) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. —ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध *a.* Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciouness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. -Comp. —अतीत *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर *a.* one who teaches or informs. (—रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. -2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य *a.* intelligible. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, conscious; cf. अबोधपूर्वं *S.* 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kârtika when Vishṇu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन *a.* [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयरुषोश्च तदिंगितबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधनं सममबोधिषत *Si.* 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kârtika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितृ *m.* 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Bṛishapati.

बोधिः [बुध्-इन्] 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः,-वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —दः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). —सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mál. 10. 21.

बोधित *p. p.* [बुध्-णिच् क्त] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् *a.* [बुध्-णिनि] 1 Knowing, familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध *a.* (द्धी *f.*) [बुद्ध-द्धि-अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [बुध-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Purûravas.

बौधायनः N. of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The *arka* plant. -5 Lead (*m.*?). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of Śiva or Brahmá. -8

The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n.* [बृंह्-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्वं; cf. Un. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedântins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; **समभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते** Bh. 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. –2 A hymn of praise. –3 A sacred text. –4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. –5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om* ; **एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म** Ms. 2. 83. –6 The priestly or Brâhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. –7 The power or energy of a Brâhmaṇa ; R. 8. 4. –8 Religious penance or austerities. –9 Celibacy, chastity ; **शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते** *S.* 1. –10 Final emancipation or beatitude. –11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. –12 The Brâhmaṇa portion of the Veda. –13 Wealth. –14 Food. –15 A Brâhmaṇa. –16 Truth. —*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects ; but, according to Manu Smriti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahma—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreatar of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.*). Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. –2 A Brâhmaṇa ; *S.* 4. 3. –3 A devout man. –4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. –5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. –6 The sun. –7 Intellect. –8 An epithet of the seven Prajâpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. –9 An epithet of Bṛihaspati. –10 Of *Siva*.

–Comp. —**अक्षरं** the sacred syllable *om*. —**अंगभूः** 1. a horse. –2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —**अंजलिः** 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. –2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). —**अंडं** 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; **ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः** Dk. 1. °**पुराणं** N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —**अद्रि (द्रि) जाता** an epithet of the river Godâvarî. —**अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं** study of the Vedas. —**अंभस्** *n.* the urine of a cow. —**अभ्यासः** the study of the Vedas. —**अयणः, -नः** an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. —**अरण्यं** 1. a place of religious study. –2. N. of a forest. —**अर्पणं** 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. –2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. –3. N. of a spell. –4. a mode of performing the *Srâddha* in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. —**अस्त्रं** a missile presided over by Brahman. —**आत्मभूः** a horse. —**आनंदः** bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma ; **ब्रह्मानंदसाक्षात्क्रिया** Mv. 7. 31. —**आरंभः** beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —**आवर्तः** N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatî and Dṛishadvatî (north-west of Hastinâpura) ; **सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते** Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. —**आसनं** a particular position for profound meditation. —**आहुतिः** *f.* 1. the offering of prayers ; see **ब्रह्मयज्ञ**. –2. the study of the Vedas. —**उज्झता** forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (**अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं** Kull.). —**उत्तर** *a.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. –2. consisting chiefly of Brâhmaṇas. —**उद्यं** explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —**उपदेशः** instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °**नेत्र** *m.* the Palâsa tree. —**ऋषिः** (**ब्रह्मर्षिः** or **ब्रह्मऋषिः**) a Brâhmaṇical sage. °**देशः** N. of a district; (**कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः** Ms. 2. 19). —**ओदनः -नं** food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —**कन्यका** an epithet of Sarasvatî. —**करः** a tax paid to the priestly class. —**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brâhmana. –2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. —**कला** an epithet of Dâkshâyaṇî (who dwells in the heart of men). —**कल्पः** an age of Brahman. —**कांडं** the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. —**काष्ठः** the mulberry tree. —**कूर्चं** a kind of penance ; **अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥**. —**कृत्** *a.* one who prays. (—*m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. —**कोशः** the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; **क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्तये** U. 6. 9. —**गुप्तः** N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. —**गोलः** the universe. —**गौरवं** respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (**मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति**). —**ग्रंथिः** N. of a particular joint of the body. —**ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस्** *n.*, **-राक्षसः** a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brâhmaṇa, who during his life time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brâhmaṇas ; (**परस्य योषितं हत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः॥** Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). —**घातकः, -घातिन्** *m.* the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —**घातिनी** a woman on the second day of her courses. —**घोषः** 1. recital of the Veda. –2. the sacred word, the Vedas

collectively; U. 6. 9. v. l. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चर्य 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविप्लुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2-249; Mv. 1. 24. –2. religious study, self-restraint. –3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (–र्यः) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. (–र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् *a*. 1. studying the Vedas. –2. practising continence or chastity. (–*m*.) a religious student, a Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87.–2. one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. –3. an epithet of *Siva*. –4. of Skanda. —चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgâ. –2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —ज: an epithet of Kârtikeya. —जन्मन् *n*. 1. spiritual birth.–2. investiture with the sacred thread. —जार: the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa's wife. —जीविन् *a*. living by sacred knowledge. (–*m*.) a mercenary Brâhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brâhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. —ज्ञ, –ज्ञानिन् *a*. one who knows Brahma. (–ज्ञः) 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. –2. of Vishṇu. —ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. —ज्येष्ठ: the elder brother of Brahman. —ज्योतिस् *n*. 1. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. –2. an epithet of *Siva*. —तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —तेजस् *n*. 1 the glory of Brahman. –2. Brâhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmaṇa. —द: a spiritual preceptor. —दंड: 1. the curse of a Brâhmaṇa. –2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmaṇa. –3. an epithet of *Siva*. —दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. –2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —दाय: 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. –2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. –3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmaṇa. —दायाद: 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmaṇa. –2. the son of a Brâhmaṇa. —दारु: the mulberry tree. —दिनं a day of Brahman. —देय *a*. married according to the Brâhma form of marriage. —दैत्य: a Brâhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मराक्षस. —द्विष्, –द्वेषिन् *a*. 1. hating Brâhmaṇas. –2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —द्वेष: hatred of Brâhmaṇas. —धर *a*. possessing sacred knowledge. —नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —नाभ: an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं absorption into the supreme spirit. —निष्ठ *a*. absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (–ष्ठः) the mulberry tree. —नीडं the resting-place of Brahman. —पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brâhmaṇa. –2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —पवित्र: the Kusa grass. —परिषद् *f*. an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. —पादप:, —पत्र: the Palâsa tree. —पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —पाश: N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —पितृ *m*. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुत्र: 1. a son of Brahman. –2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himâlaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (–त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —पुरं the heart. —पुरं, –पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). –2. N. of Benares. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —प्रकृत: a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs). —प्रलय: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —प्राप्ति: *f*. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —बंधु: 1. a contemptuous term for a Brâhmaṇa, an unworthy Brâhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्डी); M. 4; V. 2. –2. one who is a Brâhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brâhmaṇa. —बीजं 1. the mystic syllable *om*. –2. the mulberry tree. –ब्रुव:, –ब्रुवाण: one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa. —भवनं the abode of Brahman. —भाग: 1. the mulberry tree. –2. the share of the chief priest. —भाव: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —भावनं imparting religious knowledge. —भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —भूत *a*. become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —भूति: *f*. twilight. —भूयं 1. identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. –2. Brâhmaṇahood, the state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa. —भूयस् *n*. absorption into Brahma. —मंगलदेवता an epithet of Lakshmî. —मह: a festival in honor of Brâhmaṇas. —मित्र *a*. having Brâhmaṇas for friends. —मीमांसा the Vedânta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. —मूर्ति *a*. having the form of Brahman. —मूर्धभृत् *m*. an epithet of *Siva*. —मेखल: the Munja plant. —यज्ञ: one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder), teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —योग: cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —योनि *a*. 1. sprung from Brahman; गृहगा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64. (–निः) *f*. 1. original source in Brahman. –2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ *a*. intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. —रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brâhmaṇa —रंध्रं an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —राक्षस: see ब्रह्मग्रह. —रात: an epithet of Suka. —राशि: 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. –2. an epithet of Parasurâma. —रीति: *f*. a kind of brass. —रे (ले) खा —लिखितं, —लेख: lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —लोक: the world of Brahman. —वक्तृ *m*. an expounder of the Vedas. —वद्यं knowledge of Brahma. —वध:, —वध्या, —हत्या the murder of a Brâhmaṇa. —वर्चस् *n*., —वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63;

Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. –2. the inherent sanctity or power of a Brâhmaṇa; S. 6. **–वर्चसिन्, -वर्चस्विन्** *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (*–m.*) an eminent or holy Brâhmaṇa. **–वर्त:** see ब्रह्मावर्त. **–वर्धनं** copper. **–वादिन्** *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas ; U. 1 ; Mâl. 1.–2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy.(**–नी**) an epithet of Gâyatrî. **–वास:** the abode of Brâhmaṇas. **–विद्, –विद** *a.* 1. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (*–m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. **–विद्या, –विद्यं** knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. **–विं (बिं)** दु: a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. **–विवर्धन:** an epithet of Indra. **–वृक्ष:** 1.the Palâsa tree. –2. the Udumbara tree. **–वृत्ति:** *f.* livelihood of a Brâhmaṇa. **–वृंदं** an assemblage of Brâhmaṇas. **–वेद:** 1. knowledge of the Vedas. –2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahma. –3. the Veda of the Brâhmaṇas (opp. क्षत्रवेद). –4. N. of the Atharvaveda. **–वेदिन्** *a.* knowing the Vedas ; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. **–वैवर्त** N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. **–व्रतं** a vow of chastity. **–शाला** 1. the hall of Brahman. –2. a place for reciting the Vedas. **–शासनं** 1. a decree addressed to Bráhmaṇas. –2. a command of Brahman. –3. the command of a Bráhmaṇa. –4. instruction about sacred duty. **–शिरस्, –शीर्षन्** *n.* N. of a particular missile. **–संसद्** *f.* an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. **–सती** an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. **–सत्रं** 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (=ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). –2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. **–सत्रिन्** *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. **–सदस्** *n.* the residence of Brahman. **–सभा** the hall or court of Brahman. **–संभव** *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (**–व:**) N. of Nârada. **–सर्प:** a kind of snake. **–सव:** distillation of Soma. **–सायुज्यं** complete identification with the Supreme Spirit ; cf. ब्रह्मभूय. **–सार्ष्टिका** identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. **–सावर्णि:** N. of the tenth Manu. **–सुत:** 1. N. of Nárada, Marîchi &c. –2 a kind of *Ketu*. **–सू:** 1. N. of Aniruddha. –2. N. of the god of love. **–सूत्रं** 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brâhmaṇas or the twice-born over the shoulder. –2. the aphorisms of the Vedânta philosophy by Bâdarâyaṇa. **–सूत्रिन्** *a.* invested with the sacred thread. **–सृज्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. **–स्तंब:** the world, universe ; Mv. 3. 48. **–स्तेयं** acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. **–स्थान:** the mulberry tree. **–स्वं** the property or possessions of a Brâhmaṇa ; Y. 3. 212. **–हारिन्** *a.* stealing a Brâhmaṇa's property. **–स्वरूप** *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. **–हत्या, –वध:** Brâhmaṇicide, killing a Brâhmaṇa. **–हन** *a.* murdering a Brâhmaṇa. **–हुतं** one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. **–हृदय:** -यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हित:] 1 Relating to Brahma. –2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. –3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. –4 Fit for a Brâhmaṇa. –5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brâhmaṇa. **–ण्य:** 1 One well-versed in the Veda , Mv. 3. 26. –2 The mulberry tree. –3 The palm tree. –4 Munja grass. –5 The planet Saturn. –6 An epithet of Vishṇu. –7 Of Kârtikeya. **–ण्या** An epithet of Durgâ. **–Comp.** **–देव:** an epithet of Vishṇu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता -त्वं Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. –2 Divine nature. –3 Godhead. –4 The state of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence ; उच्चचार त्रिवं ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. –2 Fit for a Brâhmaṇa. **–यं** A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. –2 To the care of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणी 1 The wife of Brahman. –2 An epithet of Durgâ. –3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). –4 A kind of brass.

ब्राह्मिन् *a.* Retating to Brahma. **–***m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

ब्राह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious ; ब्राह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्राह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतं R. 18. 28. **–ष्ठा** An epithet of Durgâ.

ब्राह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्राह्मेशय: 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya. –2 Of Vishṇu.

ब्राह्म *a.* (**ह्मी** *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोप:] 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit ; R. 13. 60 ; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. –2 Brâhmanical, belonging to Brâhmanas. –8 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. –4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. –5 Holy, sacred, divine. –6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त (see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त), or a missile. –7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. **–ह्म:** 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58 ; Ms. 3. 21, 27. –2 N. of Nârada. –3 Quicksilver. –4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king ; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलात् विप्राणां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥. **–ह्यं** 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. –2 Holy or sacred study. –3 N. of a Purâṇa. –4 N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. **–Comp.** **–अहोरात्र:** a day and night of Brahman. **–देया** a girl to be married according to the Brâhma form. **–मुहूर्त:** a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे मुहूर्तो ब्राह्म उच्यते) ; cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (**णी** *f.*) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brâhmaṇa. –2 Befitting a Brâhmaṇa. –3 Given by a Brâhmaṇa. –4 Relating to religious worship. –5 One who knows Brahma. **–ण:** 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brâhmaṇa (born from the mouth of the *Purusha*) ; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते ।

विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेत्त्रिवेद ब्रह्मण उच्यते ॥). -2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —ण 1 An assemblage or society of Brâhmaṇas. -2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brâhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brâhmaṇa or Brâhmaṇas:—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the *Rigveda*; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sâmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda). -3 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. -Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brâhmaṇas, insult to Brâhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brâhmaṇas. —अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brâhmaṇa. —आत्मक *a.* belonging to Brâhmaṇas. —घ्नः the slayer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a *Sûdra* father by a Brâhmaṇî woman. —जातं, -जातिः *f.* the Brâhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Bráhmaṇa; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्मण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका। याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाच्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥. —द्रव्यं, -स्वं a Brâhmaṇa's property. —निंदकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brâhmaṇas. —प्रियः N. of Vishṇu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa, one who is a Brâhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसंति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. —भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting for the most part of Brâhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brâhmaṇa (only in name). -2 A family of such a Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brâhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* q. v.

ब्राह्मणायणः A Brâhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नीलकंठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -4 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिन् *m.* the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brâhmaṇa. —ण्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —ण्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brâhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं शपे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative. -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. -7 N. of Durgâ. -8 A woman married according to the *Brâhma* form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. -Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brâhmî, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मय *a.* (ह्री *f.*) [ब्रह्मण इदं ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Bráhmaṇas. —अर्घं 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -2 Worship of the Brâhmaṇas. -Comp. —मुहूर्त=ब्राह्ममुहूर्त q. v. —हुतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीमि, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from वच्) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूत स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूत Sk.; किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S.* 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रुवत हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate; छंदांसि दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमध्यं ते ब्रुवते *Srut.* 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. -6 To call or profess one self to be. -With अनु to say, speak, declare. —निस् to explain, derive. —प्र to say, speak, tell; Bk 8.85. —प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैनं R. 2. 42. —वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण *a.* Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्लेष्कं A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of *Sukra*. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural ; cf. अंग and पद. **—भं** 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. **-Comp.—ईनः,-ईशः** the sun. **—कक्षा** the path of the asterisms. **—गणः, -वर्गः** 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. **—गोलः** the starry sphere. **—चक्रं, -पंजरः, -मंडलं** the zodiac. **°नाभिः** the centre of the zodiac. **—पतिः** the moon. **—सूचकः** an astrologer.

भक्किका A cricket.

भक्त *p. p.* [भज् -क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal,faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). **—क्तः** A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant ; **भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति** Bg. 4. 3 ; 9. 31 ; 7. 23. **—क्तं** 1 A share, protion. -2 Food ; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice ; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water -5 Adoration, worship. **-Comp. —अभिलाषः** desire of food, appetite. **—उपसाधकः** a cook. **—कंसः** a dish of food. **—करः** incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. **—कारः** a cook. **—छंदः** appetite. **—जा** nectar. **—तूर्यं** a musical instrument played during meals. **—द,-दातृ,-दायक** *a.* supporter, maintainer. **—दासः** a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services ; Ms. 8. 415. **—द्वेषः** dislike of food, loss of appetite. **—पुलाकः** a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. **—मंडः** the scum of boiled rice. **—रुचिः** *f.* appetite. **—रोचन** *a.* stimulating appetite. **—वत्सल** *a.* kind to worshippers or devotees. **(—लः)** N. of Vishṇu. **—शाला** 1. an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. **—सिक्थ=भक्तमंड** q. v.

भक्तिः *f.* [भज् -क्तिन्] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness ; Ku. 7. 37 ; R. 2. 63 ; Mu. 1. 15. (*b*) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence,service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; **भवति विरलभक्तिर्मालतीपुष्पोपहारः** R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment ; **आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र** Ku. 7. 10, 94 ; **भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य** Me. 19 ; R. 13. 55, 75 ; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to.-**Comp.** —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or deeoration ; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishṇu. **—नम्र** *a.* making a humble obeisance. **—पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं** *ind.* deveutly, reverentially. **—भाज्** *a.* 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. **—मार्गः** the way of devotion ; *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. **—योगः** loving faith, loyal devotion. **—रसः** a sense of devotion. **—रागः** affection, deep devotion. **—वादः** assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. -2 Loyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तृ *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. -2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10 U. (भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour ; **यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि** Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.). **-Comp. —कारः** a cook. **—पत्रा** betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (क्षिका *f.*) [भक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. **—कः** Food.

भक्षण *a.* (णी *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. **—णं** [भक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. -2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Slurred over. **—तं** Food. **-Comp. —शेषः** leavings. remnauts of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for feod. **—क्ष्यं** 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also) ; **भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणं** H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -2 Water. **-Comp. —कारः** (also **भक्ष्यंकारः**) a baker, cook. **—वस्तु** *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भज्-घ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun ; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of *Siva*. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness ; **आस्ते भग आसनिस्य** Ait. Br. ; **भगमिद्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ददुः** Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebre ; Y. 3. 88 ; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude. -17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence ; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -19 N. of an *Aditya* presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of *Siva* ; see अणिमन्. **—गं** 1 The asterism called

उत्तराफल्गुनी. -2 The perinæum of males.-**Comp.** —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. —आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —घ्नः an epithet of *Siva*. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage.-दैवत *a.* conferring conjugal felicity. (-तं) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —नंदनः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नेत्रघ्नः an epithet of *Siva*. —भक्षकः a pander, precurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

भगंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81 : so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortunate (Ved.). —*m.* 1 god, A deity. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha. -**Comp.** —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work (it is an episode of the great Bhârata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmî. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishṇu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यादानेऽस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -**Comp.** —पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara.-**Comp.** —पथः,-प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagîratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न *p. p.* [भंज्-क्त] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed.-3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भंज्).—ग्नं Fracture of the leg. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. —आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः, violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभंग. —चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated -दर्प *a.* humbled, crest-fallen.—निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front. —प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभंगः. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. —मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. —मान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संधिकं butter-milk.

भग्नी A sister.

भंका (गा) री A gad-fly.

भंकिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भंज् -भावादौ घञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्रकलिकाभंग *S.* 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभंगभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभंग Mâl. 1. -8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; *Si.* 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशाभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. -11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (*a*) A bend, fold. (*b*) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending, knitting; भ्रूविभंगाभिरामं *S.* 1. 7; so भ्रूभंग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp -**Comp.** —नयः removal of obstacles. —वाना turmeric. —वार्य *a.* dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -**Comp.** —कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी *f.* 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भंगीभिः प्रथममथुरासंगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c.; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यगतिबिंबभंग्या धाराभिसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step; R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -**Comp.** —भक्तिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलं A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर *a.* [भंज्-घुरच्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः

H. 1. 188 ; *Si.* 16. 72. –3 Changeful, variable. –4 Crooked, bent. –5 Curved, curled ; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरभ्रूः Gît. 10. –6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —र: The bend of a river. **–Comp.** —निश्चय *a.* vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. –2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भज् I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त, भक्ष्यति-ते, भक्त) 1 (*a*) To share, distribute, divide ; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ms. 9. 104 ; न तत्पुत्रैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 119. (*b*) To assign, allot, apportion ; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. –2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of ; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. –3 To accept, receive ; Mâl. 5. 25. –4 (*a*) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to ; शिलातलं भेजे K. 179 ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64 ; न कश्चिद्गुणानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते *S.* 5. 10 ; Bv. 1. 83 ; R. 17. 28. (*b*) To practise, follow, observe ; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21 ; Mu. 3. 10. –5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain ; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74 ; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80 ; व्यक्तिं भजन्त्यापगाः *S.* 7. 8 ; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 ; Mâl. 3. 9 ; U. 1. 35. –6 To wait or attend upon, serve ; R. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 181 ; Mk. 1. 32. –7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). –8 To choose, select, perfer, accept , संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2. –9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. –10 To be attached or devoted to ; Pt. 1. 35. –11 To take possession of. –12 To fall to the lot of any one. –13 To grant, bestow. –14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). –15 To favour. –16 To decide in favour of, declare for. –17 To love, court (affection). –18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. –19 To cook, dress (food). –20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected :—*e. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep ; मूर्छां भज् to swoon ; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c). —*Caus.* 1 To divide. –2 To put to flight, pursue. –3 To cook, dress. –II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. –2 To give.

भजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] A divider, distributer. –2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [भज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. –2 Possession. –3 Service, adoration, worship –2 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. –2 Enjoying. –3 Fit, right, proper.

भंज् I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, बभंज, अभाक्षीत्, भंक्ष्यति, भंक्तुं, भग्न ; *desid.* बिभंक्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split ; भनक्ति सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38 ; भंक्त्वा भुजौ 4. 3 ; बभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22 ; धनुरभाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76. –2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down ; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. –2 To make a breach (in a fortress). –4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle ; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. –5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend ; as in भग्ननिद्रः. –6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामादक्षत्रियाऽभज्यत सद्भिजेंद्रः N. 22. 133. –With अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. –2. to stop, arrest, suspend. –3. to frustrate, disappoint. –II. 10 U. (भंजयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. –2 To speak. –3 To shine.

भंजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भंज्-ण्वुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भंज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. –2 Arresting, checking. –3 Frustrating. –4 Causing violent pain. —नं 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. –2 Removing, dispelling, driving away ; तदुद्भितभयभंजनाय यूनां Gît. 10. –3 Routing, vanquishing. –4 Frustrating. –5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. –6 Afflicting, paining —न: Decay of the teeth.

भंजनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भंजरुः A tree growing near a temple.

भंजा N. of Durgâ.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. –2 To hire. –3 To receive wages. –II. 10 U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant ; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12 ; वाद्वित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य 22. 22 ; Bk. 14. 101. –2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. –3 An outcast, a barbarian. –4 A demon. –5 N. of a degraded tribe. —टा Coloquintida (इंद्रवारुणी).

भटित्र *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-तन्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). –2 A title used with the names of learned Brâhmaṇas ; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mál. 1 ; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. –3 Any learned man or philosopher. –4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists ; क्षत्रियाद्विरकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. –5 A bard, panegyrist. **–Comp.** —आचार्यः 1. a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. –2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टार *a.* [भट्टं स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण्] 1 Revered, worshipful. –2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य प्रबधो नृपायते Hch. —रः A noble lord.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c.; see भट्टार above. —कः 1 A sage, saint. –2 The sun. –3 A god, deity. –4 (In dramas) A king. –5 An epithet applied to great and learned men. **–Comp.** —वारः,-वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. –2 A goddess, tutelary deity.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess ; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). –2 A lady of high rank. –3 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa.

भडः A particular mixed caste.

भाडिलः 1 A hero, warrior. –2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति,भणित) 1 To say, speak ; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. –2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाणीत् N. 10. 59. –3 To name, call. –4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरभितं Gît. 7; इह रसभणने *ibid.*

भंड् I. 1 A. (भंडते) **1** To chide, upbraid. –2 To mock, deride. –3 To speak. –4 To jest, joke. –II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) **1** To make fortunate. –2 To cheat (properly भंद्). –3 To be fortunate. –4 To do an auspicious act.

भंडः [भंड्-अच्] **1** A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भंडधूर्तपिशाचकाः Sarva. S. –2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भड. –**Comp.** –तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. –हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भंडकः A species of wag-tail.

भंडनं [भंड्-ल्युट्] **1** Mail, armour. –2 War, battle.–3 Mischief, wickedness.

भंडिः-डी *f.* [भंड्-इ] A wave.

भंडिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. –**लः** 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. –2 A messenger. –3 A workman, artisan. –4 The *Sirîsha* tree.

भदंतः [Un. 3. 130] **1** A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भदंत तिष्ठिरेव न शुध्यति Mu. 4. –2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भंद्-रक् नि० नलोपः Un. 2. 28] **1** Good, happy, prosperous. –2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. –3 Foremost, best, chief, पप्रच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. –4 Favourable, propitious. –5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. –6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. –7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. –8 Beloved, dear. –9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. –**द्रं** **1** Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. –2 Gold. –3 A fragrant grass.–4 Iron, steel –5 The seventh Karaṇa. –**द्रः** **1** A bullock. –2 A species of wag-tail. –3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. –4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. –5 N. of *Siva*. –6 An epithet of mount Meru. –7 The Devadâru tree. –8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्रक्रु means 'to shave'; भद्रकरणं shaving). –**Comp.** –अंगः an epithet of Balarâma. –अश्वः N. of a Dvîpa. –आकार,-आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. –आत्मजः a sword. –आश्रयः the sandal tree. –आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. –2. a particular posture in meditation. –ईशः an epithet of *Siva*. –एला large cardamoms. –कपिलः an epithet of *Siva*. –कारक *a.* propitious. –काली N. of Durgâ. –काष्ठं the tree called Devadâru. –कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. –गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. –घटः-घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. –दारु *m., n.* a sort of pine. –नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. –2. the wood-pecker. –पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. –2. a kind of winged insect. –बलनः an epithet of Balarâma. –मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir,' 'gentle sir'; *S.* 7. (–खी) good lady; V. 2. –मृगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. –रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. –वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. –शाखः an epithet of Kârtikeya. –श्रयं,-श्रियं sandal-wood. –श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. –सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) **1** Good, auspicious. –2 Handsome, beautiful. –**कः** **1** The Devadârn tree. –2 A kind of bean.

भद्रंकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. –*n.* The Devadâru tree.

भद्रा **1** A cow.–2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. –3 The celestial Ganges. –4 N. of various plants. –5 N. of Subhadrâ, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma.–**Comp.** –अयं sandal wood.

भद्रिका **1** An amulet. –2 =भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भनति) **1** To worship. –2 To cry, shout, resound.

भंद् I. 1 A. (भंदते) **1** To tell a good news. –2 To be glad. –3 To be fortunate. –4 To be excellent.–5 To honor, worship. –6 To shine. –II. 10 U. (भंदयति-ते) **1** To do an auspicious act.–2 To cause to thrive.

भंदिलं **1** Prosperity, good fortune. –2 Tremulous motion. –3 A messenger (*m.*?)

भंभः **1** A fly. –2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभरालिं **1** A gadfly. –2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादाने अच्] **1** Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension, (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयं Bh. 3. 35; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. –2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. –3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. –4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्यजं भयं S. D. 6. –**यः** Sickness, disease. –**Comp.** –अन्वित, –आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. –अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (–हः) 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a king. –आतुर, –आर्त *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. –आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. –2. risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. –उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. –एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. –कंपः tremour of fear. –कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful.–2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. –कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. –डिंडिमः a drum used in battle. –त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. –दर्शिन् *a.* 1. fearful. –2. intimidating. –द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. –नाशन removing fear. (–नः) N. of Vishṇu. –प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. –प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. –प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. –ब्राह्मणः a timid Brâhmaṇa, a Brâhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brâhmaṇa. —भ्रष्ट *a.* put to flight. —विद्रुत *a.* panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील *a.* timid. —स्थानं,-हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्तृ, हारिन् *a.* removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर *a.* =भयकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक *a.*[बिभेत्यस्मात्,-भी-आनक्;Un. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; *Si.* 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 N. of Râhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

भर *a.* [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; भरव्यया Mu. 2. 18. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54; *Si.* 9. 47. -3 Bulk, mass. -4 Excess; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति गुणेऽज्झवलेति Mâl. 6. 17; शोभाभरैः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Gît. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away. -7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). -8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरटः [भृ-अटन्] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [भृ-ल्युल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing,maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24;*S.* 7. 33. -2 (*a*) The act of bearing or carrying. (*b*) Wearing, putting on. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharaṇî.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars.—Comp. —भूः an epithet of Râhu.

भरंडः [भृ-अंडन्] 1 A master, lord. -2 A prince, king. -3 An ox, a bull. -4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharaṇî. —ण्या 1 Wages, hire.-2 A woman.—Comp. —भुज् *m.* a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. -6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तन्-ड] 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Śakuntalâ, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; cf. *S.* 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Râma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. -3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage-player; तदिदमभिनयगुरुभिस्ते भरताः Mâl. 1. -5 A hired soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer.-7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jaḍabharata. —Comp. —अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 73. —ऋषभः, -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —खंडं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', *i. e.* India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्य (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. -2 Fire. -3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world(लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. -2 A sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उरुभरि &c.

भरित *a.* 1 Nourished, maintained. -2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33. -3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्र Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् *m.* 1 Supporting, nourishing. -2 A family.-3 N. of Vishṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. -2 A lord. -3 N. of *Siva*. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Gold. -6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी *f.*) A jackal.

भरुट्टकं Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 Roasting.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of *Siva*.

भर्जन *a.* [भर्ज्ज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Roasting, frying, baking. -2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. -2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ *m.* [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदारश्च पुंसां Mál. 6. 18. -2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुःशापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. -3 A leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41. -4 A supporter, bearer, protector. -5 The creator. -6 N. of Vishṇu. —Comp. —घ्नी a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three *Śatakas* (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते *S.* 5. 17.

भर्तृसात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. -2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स् 10 A.(भर्त्सते यते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. -2 To revile, reproach, abuse. -3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुल्] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स्-ल्युट्] 1 Threat-

ening, reviling. –2 A threat, menace. –3 Reproach, abuse. –4 A curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. –2 Gold. –3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् *n.* [भृ -मनिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. –2 Wages, hire. –3 Gold. –4 Gold coin. –5 The navel. –6 A burden, load. –7 A house.

भल् 1. 10 A. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. –II. 1 A. 1 See भल्. –2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल् 1 A. (भल्लते, भल्लित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. –2 To wound, hurt, kill. –3 To give.

भल्लः -ल्लौ -ल्लं [भल्ल -अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; क्वचिच्छकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63; 7. 58. —ल्लः 1 A bear. –2 An epithet of *Siva*. –3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्ली also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also *n.*)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनां U. 2. 21. –2 A dog.

भव *a.* [भवत्यस्मात्, भू -अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). –2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां K.o. 14 , *S.* 7. 27. –3 Source, origin. –4 Woldly existence; mundane or worldly life, life; as in वार्णव, वसागर &c; Ku. 2. 51. –5 The world. –6 Well-being, health, prosperity. –7 Excellence, superiority. –8 N. of *Siva* ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. –9 A god, deity. –10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —वौ (dual) *Siva* and Bhavânî. –**Comp.** —अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत् *m.* 1. N. of Buddha. –2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अब्धिः,-अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः,-र्सिधुः the ocean of worldly life. —अभवौ (*m.* dual.) 1. existence. –2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bdellium. —अयना -नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kârtikeya. —आर्त *a.* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of *Siva*. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence; R. 14. 74. —क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. —घस्मरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिदश्चंचदनूरुपादपांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; *Si.* 1. 35. —दारु *n.* the *devadâru* tree. —नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayû. —प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of *Siva*. —भाज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. —भूः the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme being. —भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति माया ॥ *Aryâ* S. 36. —मोचनः N. of Krishna. —रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —वीतिः *f.* 1. liberation from worldly existence ; Ki. 6. 41. –2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. –2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. –2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. —*pron. a.* (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यन्मां विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुंक्ते Mâl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. –2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. –2 Production, birth. –3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. –4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. –5 A building. –6 A field. –8 Nature. –**Comp.** —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, -स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. –2 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवंती 1 A virtuous wife. –2 Time being, present time. –3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Pârvatî, wife of *Siva*; आलंबतामग्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्या. Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. –**Comp.** —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. —पतिः an epithet of *Siva* ; अधिवसति सदा येषां जनैरविदितैर्भवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), भवादृश् *a.* भवादृश *a.* (शी) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. –2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं *S.* 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं *S.* 6. —व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्मनसि स्थितं Subhâsh

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती *S.* 6 ; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23.

भवितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [भू-तृच्] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50. –2 Imminent, impending. –3 Being or faring well.

भविन् *a.* Living, being. —*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet ; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [भू भविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. –2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour. –2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्णु [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. –2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. –2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —ष्यं The future, futurity. –**Comp.** —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (ती or न्ती *f.*) About to be, become or come to pass, fu-

ture.—*n*. The future time.—**Comp.** —**आक्षेप**: 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. –2. a kind of Alankâra or figure of speech; see Káv. 2. 126. —**काल**: futurity. —**वक्तृ, -वादिन्** *a*. predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a*. [भू-कर्तरि नि०यत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. –2 Future, about to be. –3 Likely to become. –4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. –5 Good, nice, excellent. –6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. –7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. –8 Calm, tranquil, placcid. –9 True. —**व्या** N. of Pârvatî. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. –2 Future time. –3 Result, fruit. –4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. –5 A bone.

भवदीय *a*. Your honour's, your, thine.

भष 1 P. (भषति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. –2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः, -भषकः: A dog.

भषणः A dog. —**णं** The barking of dog, a grolw.

भस् I. 3 P. (बभास्ति) 1 To shine. –2 To revile, blame, abuse. –II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् *m*. [Un. 1. 127] 1 The sun. –2 Flesh. –3 A kind of duck. –4 Time. –5 A float (प्लव). –6 The hinder parts (said to be *f*. and *n*. also). –7 Pudendum muliebre. –8 A month.

भसनः A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a*. Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes ; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f*. [भस्-ट्रन्] 1 A bellows. –2 A leathern vessel for holding water. –3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. –2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. –3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n*. [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes ; (कल्पते) ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. –2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body) ; (**स्मनि हु** ' to sacrifice in ashes ', *i. e.* to do a useless work). –**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a*. remaining in the form of ashes ; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72 ; *S*. 3. 2. —**आह्वयः** camphor. —**उद्धूलनं, -गुंठनं** smearing the body with ashes ; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा, गंधिका, -गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूलं** 1. frost, snow. –2. a shower of dust. –3. a number of villages. —**प्रियः** an epithet of *Siva*. —**भूत** *a*. dead. —**मेहः** a sort of gravel. —**रोगः** a kind of disease ; cf. भस्माग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**शायिन्** *m*. N. of Siva. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind*. 1 To the state of ashes ; °**कृ** ' to reduce to ashes.' °**भू** to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा (स्मी) कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. –2 Completely consuming or burning. –3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a*. 1 Reduced to ashes. –2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात ; *caus*. भापयति-ते ; *desid*. बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कदुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116 ; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20 ; R. 3. 18. –2 To seem, appear ; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किंचित् Mbh. –3 To be, exist. –5 To show oneself.

भा [भा अङ् टाप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty ; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्मघस्य नोदयः Udb. –2 A shadow, reflection. –3 Likeness, resemblance. –4 The shadow of a gnomon. –**Comp.** —**कोशः -षः** the sun. —**गणः** the whole group of constellations. —**निकरः** a mass of light, collection of rays. —**नेमिः** the sun. —**मंडलं** a halo of light. —**रूपः** the soul. (—**पं**) Brahman. —**वनं** a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a*. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. –2 Fit for food. –3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. –4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a*. (क्षी *f*.) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भाग: [भज् भावे घञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, div ision ; as in भागहर, भागशः &c. –2 Allotment, distribution, partition. –3 Lot, fate ; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. –4 A part of any whole, a fraction. –5 The numerator of a frac tion. –6 A quarter, one-fourth part. –7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. –8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. –9 The quotient. –10 Room, sp ace, spot, region, place ; R. 18. 47. –**Comp.** —**अनुबंधजातिः** *f*. assimilation of quan tities by fractional increase. —**अपहारजातिः** *f*. assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —**अर्थिन्** *a*. desirous of a share. —**अर्ह** *a*. entitled to a share or inheritance. —**कल्पना** allotment of shares. —**जातिः** *f*. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). —**धेयं** 1. a share, part, portion ; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. (*b*) –2. fortune, destiny, luck. –3. good fortune or luck ; तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. –4. property. –5. happiness (—**यः**) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपंति *S*. 2. –2. an heir. —**भाज्** *a*. interested, a sharer or partner. —**भुज्** *m*. a king, sovereign. —**लक्षणा** a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning ; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. —**दरः** 1. a coheir. –2. division (in math.). —**हारः** division (in math). —**हारिन्** *a*. entitled to a share, inheriting. (—*m*.) 1. an heir. –2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 Th e period of the sun's passing through the signs of the zodiac. –3 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind*. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. –2 According to the share.

भागिक *a*. 1 Relating to a part. 2- Forming a part. –3 Fractional.

-4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', *i. e.* one per cent; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share. -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. -6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheiress.

भागवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishṇu. -2 Pertaining to a god. -3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. —यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भज्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhâsh; oft. in pl.; *S.* 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी *S* 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily).-**Comp.** —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं *S.* 4. 17. —उदयः 1. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. -2 Prosperous.

भांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भंगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भांगीनं [भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं घञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् *caus.*

भाज् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप° Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्थ°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as in कुरुभाज्, दरीभाज् &c.-7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3 21.

भाजकः [भाज् ण्वुल्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith.) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्) 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.). -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवंति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाजित *a.* Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजिन् *m.* [भज्-णिनि] A servant.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a.* [भज् ण्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy which was founded by Kumârila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्धूर्तचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः। एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विटः॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; *e.g.* वसंततिलक, मुकुदानंद, लीलामधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांड [भांड्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांडं 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं 'a milk-pail'; सुरा°, मद्य° &c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभांडं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument.-5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथुरागामीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शांतं वा रघुनंदने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -11 An ornament in general. —डाः (*m.* pl.) Wares, merchandise. -**Comp.** —अ (आ) गारः,-रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागाराण्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभांजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury ज्ञाम°.-3 .a collection, store, magazine. —भागारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. —पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —भरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup. —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store,

भांडारिक = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f.* A razor-case. -**Comp.** —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः-लः A barber.

भाडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* [भा-क्तिच्] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भानु: The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्रामिर्युक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण्]N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). **—दाः** (*f.* pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhâdrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यं).

भानं [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भानुः [भा-नु Un. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिक्प्रांताश्चंडांशोः पांतु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; *Si.* 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S.* 5. 4; भीमभानौ निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, prince, sovereign. -7 An epithet of *Siva*. —*f.* A handsome woman. **-Comp.** —केश (स) रः the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिनं, —वारः Sunday.

भानुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* 1 The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. —ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भाम्-घञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Kṛishṇa, usually called सत्यभामा. **-Comp.** —नी *m.* the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a.* 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8 28. -2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. **-Comp.** —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannâth Paṇḍit.

भारः [भृ -घञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रोणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच °, जटा °. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्वहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीविन् living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burdens. —वाह *a.* (भारोही *f.*) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden-carrier, porter. (—ही) indigo. —वाहनः a beast of burden. (—नं) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन *a.* effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हरः, —हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

भारक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. —*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भारंगी A female supporter.

भारंडः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुंड); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भरतस्येदं, भारतान् भरतवंश्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; *Si.* 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyâsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासागरां निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषगतयैव संज्ञां यदंकितां भारती वहति ॥ *Aryâ* S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. —ती Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven *Rishis*. -5 A sky-lark. —जं A bone. —जी The wild cotton shrub.

भारत्यः A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. -वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kirâtârjunîya; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्माघे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of *Sukra*, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurâma; see परशुराम. -3 An epithet of *Siva*. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jamadagni. -7 Of Mârkaṇḍeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. **-Comp.** —प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmî. -3 Of Pârvatî. -4 Of Devayânî.

भार्य *a.* [भृ-ण्यत्] To be supported or cherished. —र्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तुं योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. **-Comp.** —आट *a.* living by the prostitution of his wife. —ऊढ *a.* married (as a man); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —जितः, —आदिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्याटः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ष्य 1 Violence, vehemence. -2

Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. **-Comp.** -भंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Ganesa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgâ. -दर्शनः N. of *Siva*. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन् *a*. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृश् *m*., -लोचनः an epithet of *Siva*. -पट्टः -टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु (लू) कः, भाल्लु (ल्लू) कः A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being, existing, existence; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातरभावः, विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेष्यभावं; किंकरभावं &c. -6 (*a*) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (*b*) Sincerity, devotion; त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhâvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty four in number, and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G first *Anana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; ईक्षाने भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (बबंध) R. 6. 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Mâl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विवृतभावत्वात् Mâl. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (=भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (*a*) Gesture, behaviour. (*b*) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; *S*. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तयैव सर्वे वर्ण्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1. -27 (In gram) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. **-Comp.** -अनग *a*. not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अद्वैतं 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c). -2. the subject-matter. -आकूतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक *a*. real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a*. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीरं *ind*. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a*. conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहिन् *a*. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciating the sentiment. -ज्ञः 1. love. -2. the god of love. -ज्ञ,-विद् *a*. knowing the heart. -दर्शिन् *a*. see भालदर्शिन्. -बंधन *a*. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बोधक *a*. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसादितु भावमिश्राः *S*. 6. -रूप *a*. real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. -शबलत्वं a mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यभिश्रणं R. G., *vide* examples given *ad loc.*). -शुद्धिः *f*. purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. -शून्य *a*. devoid of real love; M. 3. 3. -संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). -समाहित *a*. abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e*. the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ *a*. attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर *a*. firmly rooted in the heart; *S*. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध *a*. affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a*. [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन *a*. (नी *f*.) [भू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator. Mâl. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of *Siva*; -4 Of Vishṇu. -नं,-ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gît. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from

direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. –12 Proof, demonstration, argument. –13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. –14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfumes. –15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. –16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —ना 1 A crow. –2 Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. –**Comp**. —आश्रयः N. of Siva. —मय *a*. imaginary. —युक्त *a*. 1. thoughtful. –2. anxious.

भावाटः [भावं भावेन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. –2 The external indication of the feeling of love. –3 A pious or holy man. –4 An amorous man. –5 An actor. –6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक *a*. (की *f*.) [भावेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. –2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. –3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion. –2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammaṭa ; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. –2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited ; भावितविषवेगविक्रियः Dk. –3 Cherished, fostered. –4 (*a*) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (*b*) Known recognized, acknowledged. –5 Thought of, meditated upon. –6 Made to become, transformed into. –7 Sanctified by meditation ; see भावितात्मन्. –8 Proved, established. –9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. –10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. –11 Perfumed, scented. –12 Mixed with. –13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities. —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. –**Comp**. —आत्मन्,–बुद्धि *a*. 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. –2. pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3.66.–3. thoughtful, meditative ; R. 1. 74 –4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. (–*m*.) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रं [भू-णि त्रन्] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. –2 Futurity. –3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् *a*. [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming ; भृत्यभावि R. 11. 49. –2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place ; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 ; Me. 41. –3 Future ; सनतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78 ; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10 ; N. 3. 11. –4 Capable of taking place –5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined ; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H 1. –6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. –7 Attached or devoted to. –8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —*m*. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. –2 A noble or virtuous lady ; Ku. 5. 38. –3 A wanton woman.

भावुक *a*. [भू-उकञ्] 1 About to be or happen. –2 Becoming. –3 Prosperous, happy. –4 Auspicious, blessed. –5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity ; स रातु वो दुश्चयवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). –2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य *a*. [भू-ण्यत्] 1 About to be or happen ; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v.; किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. –2 Future. –3 To be performed or accomplished. –4 To be conceived or imagined. –5 To be proved or demonstrated. –6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. –2 Futurity.

भावत (ती *f*.); भावत्क *a*. (की *f*. Your honor's, your (respectfully).

भावाव *a*. Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter ; स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81 ; oft. with two acc. ; भीतां प्रियामित्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66 ; आखंडलः कामिमिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. –2 To speak to, address ; किंचिद्विहस्यार्यपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46 ; 3. 51. –3 To tell, announce, declare ; क्षितिपालमुचैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. –4 To speak or talk about. –5 To name, call. –6 To describe. –WITH अनु 1. to speak, say. –2. to communicate, announce ; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक *a*. [भाष्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. –2 Speech, words, talk. –3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः. –2 Language, tongue ; Ms. 8. 164. –3 A common or vernacular dialect; (*a*) the *spoken* Sanskrit language (opp छंदस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (*b*) any Prâkṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms 9. 332. –4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. –5 An epithet of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. –6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law-suit ; the plaint, charge or accusation. –**Comp**. —अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. –2. translation (?). —पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. —समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prâkṛita (one or more of its varieties); *e. g.* मंजुलमणिमंजीरे कलगंभीरे विहारसरसीतीरे । विलसासि केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642 (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावंतीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकाविध एव); किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणि। कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mál. 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Saurasenî); so 6. 10.

भाषिक *a*. Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित *p. p.* [भाष्-कर्मणि -क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. —तं Speech, utterance words, language ; Ms.

8. 26. -**Comp.** —पुंस्क=उक्तपुंस्क q. v. भाषिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking ; as in अल्प° &c. -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [भाष्-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary ; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sûtras* or aphorisms word by word with comments of its own ; (सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः । स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यंते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) ; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे *Si.* 2. 24 ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pâṇini's Sûtras. -6 A sort of house. -**Comp.** —करः, -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright ; तावत्कामनृपातपत्रसुषमं बिंबं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74 ; 4. 18 ; Ku. 6. 11 ; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind ; स्वदंगमादेव दृष्टं कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशशभृल्लेखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. —*Caus.* (भासयति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate ; अधिवसंस्तनुमध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 ; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest ; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् *f.* [भास्-भावे क्विप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; दृशा निशेंदीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43 ; R. 9. 21 ; Ku. 7. 3. -2 A ray of light ; Ki. 5. 38, 46 ; 9. 6 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ; 4. 16. -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** —करः 1. the sun ; *Si.* 11. 49 ; R. 11. 7 ; 12. 25 ; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of *Siva*. -5. N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold. °द्युतिः N: of Vishṇu. °प्रियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha. —करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet ; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22 ; M. 1.

भासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [भास्-ण्वुल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. —कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity.

भासनं [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. —ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् *n.* Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर *a.* [भास्-घुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid ; Ki. 5. 5 ; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. —रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् *a.* Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent ; Ku. 1. 2 ; 6. 60. —*m.* 1 The sun ; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh ; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. —ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर *a.* [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. —रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भस्मनो विकारोऽण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy ; *Si.* 4. 65.

भिक्ष् 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.), भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg (as alms) ; न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्राद्विप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain.

भिक्षणं [भिक्ष्-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष्-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything given as alms, alms ; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -**Comp.** —अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant. —अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. —अयनं (णं) =भिक्षाटन q. v. —अर्थिन् *a.* begging for alms or charity. (—*m.*) a beggar. —अर्ह *a.* worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. —आशिन् *a.* 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. —आहारः begged food. —उपजीविन् *a.* living on alms,a beggar. —करणं asking alms, begging —चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. —चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. —पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षाभांडं, भिक्षाभाजनं. —माणवः a young beggar (used as a term of contempt). —वासस् *n.* a beggar's dress. —वृत्तिः *f.* living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः (की *f.*) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित *p. p.* Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष्-उन्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general ; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a *Sannyâsin*. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -**Comp.** —चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. —संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants. —संघाटी old or tattered clothes (चीवर). —सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्षु-उक] A beggar, mendicant ; Ms. 6. 51. —की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिंक्ते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभैत्सीत्, अभिदत्, अभित्त, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तुं, भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34 ; *Si.* 8. 39 ; Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 93 ; 12. 77. -2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1. 23. -3 To pass through ; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (*a*) To divide, separate ; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. (*b*) To displace ; R. 14 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe ; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94 ; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिंदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To

remove, take away ; Si. 15. 87. –7 To disturb, interrupt ; as in समाधि-भेदिन्. –8 To change, alter ; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमध्वरुग्ण्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः S. 1. 14. –9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open ; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32, नवोषसा भिन्नमिवैकपंकजं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. –10 To disperse, scatter, scare away ; भिन्नसारंगयूथः S. 1. 33 ; V. 1. 16. –11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. –12 To loosen, relax, dissolve ; पर्यंकबंधं निविडं बिभेद Ku. 3. 59. –13 To disclose, divulge. –14 To perplex, distract. –15 To distinguish, discriminate. —*Pass.* (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered ; Mk. 5. 22 ; Pt. 1. 139. –2 To be divided or separated. –3 To expand, blossom, open. –4 To be loose or relaxed ; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9, 66. –5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37 ; U. 4. –6 To be destroyed. –7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. –8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. –9 To be frightened or alarmed ; Pt. 1. 102. –10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —*Caus.* (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. –2 To destroy, dissolve. –3 To disunite, set at variance. –4 To perplex. –5 To seduce. —*Desid.* (बिभित्सति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्तं [भिद् -क्त नि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. –2 A fragment, bit. –3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति *f.* [भिद् -क्तिन्] 1 Breaking, splitting ; dividing. –2 A wall, partition ; समया सौधभित्ति Dk. ; Si. 4. 67. –3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon ; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. –4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. –5 Anything broken. –6 A rent, fissure. –7 A mat. –8 A flaw, defect. –9 An opportunity. –**Comp.** —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-breaker. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. –2. a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. –2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting ; destroying &c.

—*f.* 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. –2 Difference. –3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद् -कुन्] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. –2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद् -भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing ; Si. 6. 5. –2 Separation. –3 Difference. –4 Kind, species, sort. –5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर *a.* [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. –2 Fragile, brittle. –3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled ; नलिनद्युतिभिदुरांभसोऽपरत्र Si. 4. 26 ; 19. 58, 20. 1. —**रः** The *Plaksha* tree. —**रं** A th underbolt.

भिंदिलिम *a.* Fragile, brittle.

भिद्य: 1 A rushing river. –2 N. of a particular river ; तोयद्रागम इवोद्भवमिद्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8 ; (see Malli.) ; Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रं A thunderbolt,

भिंद (दि) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. –2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिंदु *a.* Destroying. —**दुः** A drop; cf. बिंदु. —**दुः** *f.* A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न *p. p.* [भिद् -क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. –2 Divided, separated. –3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. –4 Expanded, blown, opened. –5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. –6 Different, varied. –7 Loosened. –8 Mingled, mixed, blended. –9 Deviating from. –10 Changed. –11 Furious, in rut. –12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —**न्नः** A defect or flaw in a gem. —**न्नं** 1 A bit, fragment, part. –2 A blossom. –3 A wound, stab. –4 A fraction. –**Comp.** —अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients ; प्रयांति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59: Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ *a.* clear, evident, intelligible; स्फुटभिन्नार्थमुदाहरद्वचः Si. 16. 1. (—र्थं) *ind.* clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां S. 2. —उदरः ' born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट *a.* furious, in rut ; R. 4. 83. —करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट *a.* deprived of a leader (as an army). —क्रम *a.* out of order, disordered. —गति *a.* 1. going with broken steps. –2. going quickly. —गर्भ *a.* broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multiplication of fractions. —घनः the cube of a fraction. —दर्शिन् *a.* making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश *a.* belonging to different places; S. 2. 17. —देह *a.* wounded. —नौ *a.* ship-wrecked. —परिकर्मन् *n.* any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार *a.* of a different kind or sort. —भाजनं a potsherd. —मर्मन् *a.* wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded. —मर्याद *a.* 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आस्तातापवाद्भिन्नमर्याद U. 5. –2. unrestrained, uncontrolled. —रुचि *a.* having different tastes ; भिन्नरुचेर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, -वर्चस्क *a.* voiding excrement. —वर्ण *a.* 1. discoloured, pale. –2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त *a.* 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. –2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. –2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions. –3. having different occupations. —व्यवकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति *a.* disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, -संकलितं addition of fractions. —स्वर *a.* 1. having a changed voice, faltering. –2. discordant. —हृदय *a.* pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरिंटिका N. of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा).

भिल्लः N. of a wild tribe. —**ल्ली** The *lodhra* tree. –**Comp.** —गवी the female of the *Bos gavæus*. —तरुः the *lodhra* tree. —भूषणं the *gunjá* plant.

भिल्लोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् *m.* [बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. –2 N. of Vishṇu. –3 Medicine, a remedy. —*m. dual.* The two Aśvins (phy-

sicians of gods).—Comp.—जित् a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —वरः an excellent physician. (-रौ) the two Aśvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Kṛishṇa.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिष्मा, भिष्मिका -टा, भिस्सटा, भिस्सिटा, Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, विभाय-बिभयांचकार, अभैषीत्, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्बिभेषि किं बाल न स भीतं विमुंचति; रावणाद्बिभ्यती भृशं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.) —*Caus.* (भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुंचिकयैनं भाययति Sk.; (भापयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुंडो भापयते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामृशसि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27.-2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —तं Fear, dread. —तं *ind.* Timidly. -Comp.—भीत *a.* exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकारं *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk.—Comp. —नाटितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी अपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54. —मः 1 An epithet of *Siva*. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (=भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pâṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhima. He had a most voracious appetite, and was called Vṛikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as headcook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. —मं Horror, terror.—Comp.—उदरी an epithet of Umâ. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Mâgha. —कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15.—तिथिः *f.* =भीमैकादशी. —दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. —नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. —पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishṇu. —पुरं N. of Kuṇḍinapura q. v. —रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम नराणामतिदुस्तरा). —रूप *a.* of terrific form. —विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. —विक्रांत *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion. —विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. —वेग *a.* terribly swift. —शासनः an epithet of Yama. —सेनः 1. N. of the second Pâṇḍava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (रु or रू *f.*) [भी-कु; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षांत्या भीरुः H. 2. 26.- 2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञाभंग° &c. —रुः 1 A jackal.-2 A tiger.-3 A kind of sugar-cane.—रु *n.* Silver.—*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. —चेतस् *m.* a deer. —त्रः an oven, a furnace. —सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. —हरयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) क *a.* [भी-क्रु-कुकन्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. —कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीलु (लू) कः A bear.

भीरू (लू) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-युक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; बिभ्युर्बिडालेक्षणभीषणास्यः Si. 3. 45. —णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 A pigeon, dove.-4 The olibanum tree. —णं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक =भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. —ष्मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of *Siva*. -4 N. of the son of *Santanu* by Gangâ. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of *Santanu* by *Ganga*; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while *Santanu* was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named *Satyavati*, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death *Santanava*, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But *Santanava*, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to *Santanu*, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhîshma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of *Satyavati*, on

the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasiraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. —ष्मन् Horror, horribleness. -**Comp.** —अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Mâgha (when Bhîshma died). —जननी an epithet of the Ganges. —पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kârtika (said to be sacred to Bhîshma) —सूः *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangâ. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmiṇi was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति. भुग्न) 1 To bend -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U. (भुनक्ति-भुंक्ते, भुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74 ; 3. 146 ; Bk. 14. 92 ; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1 ; Ms. 8. 146 ; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.) ; सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4 ; सुरूपं वा कुरूपं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.) ; राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18 ; एकः क्षत्रं (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्बुभुजे S. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience ; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुंक्ते Sk. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. —*Pass.* 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. —*Caus.* (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. —*Desid.* (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

भुक्त *p. p.* [भुज्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). —क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** —उच्छिष्टं, -शेषः, -समुज्झितं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. —भोग *a.* 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed, or employed. —वृद्धिः *f.* the swelling of food (in the stomach). —सुप्त *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* [भुज्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition ; Pt. 3. 94 ; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. -**Comp.** —प्रदः a kind of plant (मुद्ग). —वर्जित *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping ; as in वायुभुग्न, रुजाभुग्न &c. -2 Crooked, curved ; Bk. 11. 8 ; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for भग्न).

भुज् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing ; स्वधाभुज्, हुतभुज्, पाप°, क्षिति°, मही° &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. —*f.* 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः [भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm ; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13 ; R. 1. 34, 2. 7 , 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure ; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree). -8 (In astr.) The base of a shadow. -**Comp.** —अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. —अंतरं-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32 ; M. 5. 10. —आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. —कोटरः the arm-pit. —ज्या the base sine. —दंडः a staff-like arm. —दलः -लं the hand. —प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. —बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms) ; घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10 ; Ku. 3. 39. —बलं -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. —मध्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. —मूलं the shoulder. —शालिन् *a.* possessing strong arms. —शिखरं, -शिरस् *n.* the shoulder. —सूत्रं the base-sine.

भुजगः [भुज्-क्वकगे क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent ; भुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1 ; Me. 60. —गी The *Asleshâ* Nakshatra. -**Comp.** —अंतकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् *m.*, —दारणः, -भोजिन् *m.*, epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. —ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of *Sesha*.

भुजंगः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम् डिच] 1 A serpent, snake ; भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभूमिरेषा भुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -**Comp.** —इंद्रः an epithet of *Sesha*, the lord of snakes. —ईशः an epithet of 1. Vâsuki. -2. of *Sesha*. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. —कन्या a young female snake. —भं the asterism आश्लेषा. —भुज् *m.* 1. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. —लता betel-pepper (नागवल्ली). —हन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa ; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. —मी A female snake. —मं Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयैकयोपकंठं *Si.* 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग). -4 Winding. -**Comp** —कंदः a finger-nail. —दलः the hand. —मध्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. —मूलं the shoulder.

भुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

भुजिष्य [भुज्-किष्यन्] Independent. —ष्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). —ष्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave ; अथांगदाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53 ; Mk. 4. 8 ; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज्युः [भुज् युच् न अनादेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

भुंज् 1 A. (भुंजते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

भुरण्यु: (dual) An epithet of the Asvins.

भुरिज् *f.* Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

भुर्भुरिका, भुर्भुरी A kind of sweatmeat or eatable.

भुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भुवोलोक).

भुवद्वृत् *m. pl.* An epithet of the *Adityas*.

भुवनं [भवत्यत्र, भू -आधारादौ -क्युन्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन. or fourteen; इह हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवनविदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -**Comp.** -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of *Siva*. -ओकस् *m.* a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere, and heaven; or heaven, earth, and lower regions). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ *m.* the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् *m.* a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः [भू-कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवस् *ind.* 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyâhṛitis, (भूर्भुवःस्वः).

भुविस् *m.* The ocean.

भुशुंडिः -डी *f.* A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेन्नाम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mâl 9. 29 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्भवतु U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. -4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिवधे दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अभूदभूतपूर्वः ... राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs.; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6; आः चारुदत्तहतक अयं न भवसि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवसि Mál. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन् -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षपणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; आर्द्रीभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; *e. g.* पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस्; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यंतर्भवंत्यन्ये K. P. 8; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुरो भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c). —*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्प्रजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —*Desid.* (बुभूषति) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 1 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः *f.* [भू-क्विप्] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूमयः Mu. 3; मणिभयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one'. -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyâhṛitis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyâ. -**Comp.** —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Kṛishṇa's father. —काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind

of pigeon. —केश: the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् *m.* a hog. —गरं a particular poison. —गर्भ: 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhûti. —गृहं, -गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोल: the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते Gît. 1. °विद्या geography. —घन: the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर *a.* moving or living on land. (-र:) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —चर्या, -छाया, -छायं 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Râhu). -2. darkness. —जंतु: 1 a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंबु-चू: *f.* wheat. —तलं the surface of the earth. —तृण:, -भूस्तृण: a kind of fragrant grass. —दार: a hog. —देव: -सुर: a Brâhmaṇa. —धन: a king. —धर *a.* 1. holding or supporting the earth; Ku. 3. 13. -2. dwelling on the earth (-र:) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. of Kṛishṇa. -4. the number 'seven'. °ईश्वर:, °राज: an epithet of the mountain Himâlaya. °ज: a tree. —भ्र: a mountain. —नाग: a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. —प: a sovereign, ruler, king. —पति: 1. a king. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. of Indra. —पद: a tree. —पदी a particular kind of jasmine. —परिधि: the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow dung. —पाल: 1. a king, sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्र:, -सुत: 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sîtâ. —प्रकंप: an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फल: a kind of rat. —बिंब: -ब्बं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ *m.* a king, sovereign. —भाग: a region, place, spot. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथ: प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6 1; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign; निष्पत्रश्च रिपुरास भूभृतां R 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —रुंडी a kind of sun-flower —रुह *m.*, -रुह: a tree. —लता a worm. —लोक: (भूर्लोक:) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2 the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं =भूमंडलं q. v. —वल्लभ: a king, sovereign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्र: 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शय: 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्या lying on the ground. —शुद्धि: *f.* purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —श्वस् *m.* an ant-hill. —सुर: a Brâhmaṇa. —स्पृश् *m.* 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्ग: an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वामिन् *m.* a landlord

भूक: -कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —क: Darkness.

भूकल: A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or joined with. -8 Being like, similar. (see भू). —त: 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूता). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). —तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate) · Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षर: सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुली-करोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (*m.* also in these senses). -4 An element; (they are five, *i. e* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety. -**Comp.** —अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. —अंतक: the god of death, Yama. —अरि: Asa- Fœtida. —अर्थ: 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; अर्थि कथयामि ते भूतार्थं *S.* 1; भूतार्थतोषा हि परमागमेत्रा Kn 7 13; क: श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वेषां तु करिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2 an element of life. °कथनं, °व्याहृति: *f.* a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (-*m.*) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. of *Siva*. -4. of Vishṇu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदि: 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahankâra* (in Sânkhya phil.). —आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. —आवास: 1. the body. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. of Vishṇu. —आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit. —आवेश: demoniac possession. —इज्यं-—इज्या making oblations to the Bhûtas. —इंद्रियजयिन् *m.* a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईश: 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. of *Siva*; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्वङ्ग-द्धजूटा जटा: Mâl. 1. 2. —ईश्वर: an epithet of *Siva*; R. 2. 46. —उन्माद: demoniac possession. —उपदेश: a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, -उपहत *a.* possessed by a devil. —ओदन: a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —काल: 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time. —केशी the holy basil. —क्रांति: *f.* possession by a devil. —गण: 1. the collection of created beings. -2 the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त 1. possessed by a devil. —ग्राम: 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. —घ्न: 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (-घ्नी) the holy basil. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kârtika. —चारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —चिंता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जय: victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —द्रह, -ध्रुक् *a.* injurious, malicious. —धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. —नाथ: an epithet of *Siva*. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —नाशन: 1.

the marking-nut plant, -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-नं) 1. Asa Fœtida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). -निचय: the body. -पक्ष: the dark fortnight. -पति: 1. an epithet of *Siva*; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2, of Agni. -3 the sacred basil. -पत्री the holy basil. -पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon n the month of Asvina. -पूर्व *a.* existed before, former : भूतपूर्वं वराल-यं U. 2. 17. -पूर्वं *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृति: *f.* the origin of all beings. *S.* 1. 1. -बलि:=भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -भावन: an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -भाषा, -भाषितं the language of devils. -भौतिक *a.* consisting of the elements. -महेश्वर: an epithet of *Siva*. -मातृ *f.* an epithet of Gaurî. -मात्रं-त्रा the rudiment of an element. -मात्रा: *f.* pl. the coarse and subtile elements. -यज्ञ: an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajñas to be performed by a householder. -योनि: the origin of all created beings. -राज् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -वर्ग the whole class of spirits. -वास: the Bibhîtaka tree. -वाहन: an epithet of *Siva*. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil -विज्ञानं-विद्या demonology. -वृक्ष: the Bibhîtaka tree. -शुद्धि: *f.* purification of the elements (of the body). -संसार: the world of mortals. -संचार: demoniac possession. -संचारिन् *m.* a forest conflagration. -संप्लव: universal deluge or destruction. -सर्ग: 1. the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् *m.* 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्मं a subtle element. -सृष्टि: *f.* 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhûtas. -2. the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. -स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings. -हर: bdellium.

भूतमय *a.* 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: *f.* [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity : प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिम-ग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; नरपति कुलभूत्यै 2. 75 ; स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान् मुकुंद: Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune : विपत्प्रती-कारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5 76. -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes : भृतभूतिरहीनभो-गभाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also) ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शुं-भुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes ; भक्ति-च्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. -ति: 1 An epithet of *Siva*. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-म:) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -काल: a happy or auspicious hour. -कील: 1. a hole, pit. -2. a meat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. -कृत् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -गर्भ: an epithet of Bhavabhûti. -द: an epithet of *Siva*. -निधानं the lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -भूषण: an epithet of *Siva*. -वाहन: an epithet of *Siva*.

भूतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* [बहोर्भावः बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भ्वादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number ; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mâl. 1. 4 ; संभूयेव सुखानां चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -*n.* 1 The earth -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number) ; आपः स्त्री-भूम्नि Ak. ; cf. पुंभूमन्.

भूमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमयाते Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमि: *f.* [भवंत्यस्मिन् भू ानि, भू-मि किच्च वा ङीप्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, ग-गन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182 ; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उत्खातिनी भूमि: *S.* 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमि: -4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground ; प्रसद्यनभूमय: *S.* 6; अधित्यकाभूमि: N. 22. 41 ; R 1. 52, 3. 61 ; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house ; as in सप्तभूमिक: प्रासाद:. -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play) ; cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle ; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit ; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -अंतर: a king of an adjacent district. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on th ground. -इंद्र:, -ईश्वर: a king, sovereign. -कदंब: a kind of Kadamba. -कंप: an earthquake. -गर्त:, -गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cella, an underground chamber. -चल:, -चलनं an earthquake. -ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-ज:) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूमिब. (-जा) an epithet of Sîtâ. -जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land; an agriculturist. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देव: a Bráhmaṇa, -धर: 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नाथ:, -प: पति:, -पाल:, -भुज् *m.* 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्ष: a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine-palm. -पुत्र: the planet Mars. -पुरंदर: 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilîpa. -भाग: a spot or portion of ground -भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंडा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षक: 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -रुह: a tree. -लाभ: death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धन:, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य:) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सत्रं an offering of land. -संभव: -सुत: 1. tha planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -ता)

an epithet of Sîtâ. —संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. —स्नुः an earth-worm. —स्पृश् *a.* 1. blind. –2. lame, cripple. (–*m.*) 1. a man. –2 mankind. –3. a Vaisya. –4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. –2 A place, region, spot (of ground), –3 A story, floor (of a house). –4 Step, degree ; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S. ; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sânkhyapravachanabhâshya. –5 A tablet or board, as for writing ; see अक्षरभूमिका. –6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्त्याः पाठिताः; कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mal. 1; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोवेशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; *Si.* 1.69; (अन्यरूपैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata). –7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. –8 Decoration (as of an image). –9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth ; see भूमि. **–Comp.** —कदंबः =भूमिकदंबः. —पतिः, –भुज् *m.* a king. —रुह् *m.*, —रुहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming; as in ब्रह्मभूयं ; दाशरथिभूयं *Si.* 14. 81.

भूयशस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. –2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. –3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. –2 Greater, larger ; Ku. 6. 13. –3 More important. –4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous ; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4 : भद्र भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48 ; R. 17. 41 ; U. 2, 3. –5 Rich or abounding in ; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Mâl. 1. –6 Vehement, severe. —*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. –2 More, again, further more, moreover ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. –3 Repeatedly, frequently ; पूर्वं भूयः first, in the first place —next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for the greater part ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; कुसुमप्रभुवा भूयसा दुःखयति Mu. 6. 9 ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकायं *S.* 1. 7. –2. generally, as a general rule ; भूयसा जीवितधर्म एषः U. 5). **–Comp.** —कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. —दर्शनं 1. frequent observation ; भूयोभूयोदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. –2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. —भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly: भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mal. 1. 15. —विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. –2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. –2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इष्ठन् भादेशे युक् च] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. –2 Most important, principal, chief. –3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. –4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.) ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् *S.* 1 ; शून्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽइयते *S.* 2 ; राष्ट्रेषु कृतमन्युपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk. ; शिल्पव्यवहारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5 ; R. 4. 70. –5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle) ; अये उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Mal. 1 ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमयास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52 , V. 1. 8. —ष्ठं *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly ; *S.* 1. 31. –2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree ; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने *Si.* 4. 17 ; R. 6. 4 ; 13. 14.

भूर् *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyâhṛitis. –2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. –3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरि *a.* [भू-क्रिन् Un. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. –2 Great, large. —*m* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. –2 Of Brahman. -3 Of *Siva*. –4 Of Indra. —*n.* Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly, ; नवांबुभिर्भूरि विलंबिनो घनाः *S.* 5. 12. –2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. **–Comp.** —गमः an ass. —तेजस (स्) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (–*m.*) fire. —द *a.* liberal, —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. –2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. —दानं liberality. —धन *a.* wealthy. —धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. —प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). —प्रेमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. —मायः a jackal or fox. —रसः the sugar-cane. —लाभः a great gain. —विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. —व्यय *a.* spending much ; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. —श्रवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sàtyaki.

भूरिज् *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree; भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. **–Comp.** —कंटकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the same class ; ब्रात्यात्तु जायते विप्रात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10. 21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः *f.* 1 The earth. –2 A desert.

भूष् 1 P., 10 U. (भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate श्रुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20. 15. –2 To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. –3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. —WITH अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ; *Si.* 7. 38.

भूषणं [भूष्यतेऽनेन भूष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. –2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration ; क्षीयंते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57. —णः N. of Vishṇu.

भूषा [भूष्-भावे अ] 1 Decorating, adorning. –2 An ornament, decoration ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v.–3 A jewel.

भूषित *p. p.* [भूष्-क्त] Decorated, ornamented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

भूष्णु *a.* [भू-ष्णु] 1 Being, becoming; as in अलंभूष्णु q. v.–2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1 3. U. (भरति-ते; बिभर्ति, बिभृते, बभार बभ्रे, बिभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति-ते, भर्तुं, भृत ; *pass.* भ्रियते; *desid.* बिभरिषति-ते or बुभूर्षति-ते)1 To fill; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. –2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभ्राभीद् ध्वनिना

लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up ; धुरं धारयन्या बिभरांबभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो बिभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17. 16. -3 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish ; दरिद्रान् भर कौंतेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15. -4 To bear, have, possess ; सिंधोर्बिभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57 ; पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74 ; बालेत्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku 1. 39; इंदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणाक्लिष्टकांतिर्बिभर्ति Me. 84 ; S. 2. 4. -5 To wear ; बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10 ; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -6 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावशुद्धिसहितैर्मुदं जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14. 50 ; संत्रासमबिभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ; S. 7. 21. -7 To confer, bestow, give, produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः शोभां बिभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhâsh. -8 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). -9 To hire ; Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. -10 To bring or carry. -11 To take away, transport. -12 Ved. To acquire, gain. (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant, conceive; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, nourishing. -3 Possessing, having ; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4 Bringing, procuring. &c.

भृत *p. p.* [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne. -2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. -3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. -4 Full of, filled with. -5 Hired. —तः A hired servant; hireling, mercenary ; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषिवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक *a.* [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कन्] Hired, paid. —कः A hired servant. -Comp. —अध्यापकः a hired teacher. —अध्यापित *a.* taught by a paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (='a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* [भृ-क्तिन्] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capital, principal. -9 Wages, hire. -Comp. —अध्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. —भुज् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. —रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* [भृ-क्यप् तक् च] To be nourished or maintained &c. —त्यः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependant, slave. -3 A king's servant, minister of state; H. 2. 142. -4 A subject. —त्या 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance, support. -3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp—अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire. —जनः 1. a servant, dependant. -2. servants taken collectively. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a family. —वर्गः the body of servants. —वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. —वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता -त्वं, भृत्याभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यीभू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भृत्रिम *a.* Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भ्रु (भ्रू) कुटि.

भृग् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire. —*f.* A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhṛigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu ; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्भृगुः स्मृतः). [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhṛigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhṛigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration ; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the God arose, and on seeing Bhṛigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhṛigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice ; भृगुपतनकारणमपृच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Kṛishṇa. -8 An epithet of *Siva*. -9 Friday. -Comp. —उद्वहः an epithet of Parasurâma. —जः, -तनयः 1. an epithet of *Sukra*. -2. the planet Venus. —नंदनः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of *Sukra*. —पतिः an epithet of Parasurâma; भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57 ; so भृगूणांपतिः. —वंशः N. of a family descended from Parasurâma. —वारः, -वासरः Friday. —शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epithets of Parasurâma. —सुतः, -सूनुः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Venus or *Sukra*.

भृंगः [भृ-गन् कित् नुट् च Un. 1. 122] 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. भ्रमर. -5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-tailed shrike. —गं Talc. —गी 1 The female of the large black bee; भृंगीव पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वांच्छति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp. —अधिपः the queen of bees. —अरीष्टः the mango tree. —आनंदा the Yûthikâ creeper. —आवली a flight of bees. —जं 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भार्गी. —पर्णिका small cardamoms. —प्रिया the Mâdhavî creeper. —राज् *m.* 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. —रिटिः, -रीटिः N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). —रोलः a kind of wasp. —वल्लभः a

species of Kadamba.

भृंगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृंगारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी); शिशिरसुरभिसालिलपूर्णोयं भृंगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. **—गं** 1 Gold. -2 Cloves.

भृंगालिका, भृंगारी A cricket.

भृंगिन् *m.* 1 The fig-tree. -2 N. of an attendant of *Siva*.-**Comp.** **—ईशः** N. of *Siva*.

भृंगिरि (री) टिः See भृंगरिटि.

भृंगिरिटिः N. of an attendant of *Siva*.

भृज् 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry; cf. भ्रस्ज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृंटिका A species of plant.

भृंडिः *f.* A wave.

भृभः Ved. A. mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. **—***f.* Ved. Quickness.

भृश् 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down, see भ्रंश्.

भृश *a.* (compar. भ्रशीयस्, superl. भ्रशिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense excessive, very much. -2; Frequent. **—शं** *ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree, greatly: तमपेक्ष्य रुरोद सा भृशं Ku. 4. 26; रघुर्भृशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 चुक्रोप तस्मै स भृशं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -**Comp.** **—कोपन** *a.* highly choleric or irascible. **—दुःखित, पीडित** *a.* exceedingly afflicted. **—संहृष्ट** *a.* very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट *p. p* [भ्रस्ज्-क्त] Fried, roasted, parched.-**Comp.** **—अन्नं** rice boiled and fried. **—यवाः** (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टिः *f.* 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (बिभर्ति) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [भी कन् कस्य नेत्वं ; Un. 3. 43] 1 A frog ; पंके निमग्ने करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. **—की** 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -**Comp** **—भुज्** *m.* a serpent. **—रवः, -शब्दः** the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी-ड तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. **—डी** A ewe.

भेड्रः A ram.

भेत्तृ *a.* [भिद्-तृच्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [भिद् घञ्] 1 Breaking; splitting, cleaving ; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 (*a*) Breach, rupture. (*b*) Breaking open, bursting; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction ; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19, 29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः.-14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety, भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ; शिरीष पुष्पभेदः &c. -26 Dualism. -17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upâyas or means of success against an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -**Comp.** **—अभेदौ** (dual) 1. disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2. difference and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. **—उन्मुख** *a.* on the point of bursting forth or opening ; V. 2. 7. **—कर, -कृत्** sowing dissensions. **—दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि, बुद्धि** *a.* considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. **—प्रत्ययः** belief in dualism. **—वादिन्** *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. **—विधिः** the faculty of discriminating. **—सह** *a.* 1. capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

भेदक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [भिद्-ण्वुल्] 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -5 Destr ying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining.-6 Evacuating(the bowels), purgative. **—कः** An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन *a.* [भिद् -णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative. **—नं** 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating.-3 Distinguishing.-4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Fœtida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. **—नः** A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित *a.* Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् *a.* [भिद्-णिनि] Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्यं A substantive. -**Comp.** **—रोगः** a disease treated by incision. **—लिंग,** *a.* distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः-री *f.* A kettle-drum ; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुंड *a.* Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. **—डः** A species of bird. **—डं** Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुंडकः A jackal.

भेल *a.* [भी-र रस्य लः] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. **—लः** A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः-कं A boat, raft.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज *a.* [भेषं रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.] Making well or healthy, curative. **—जं** 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug ; नरानंद त्रातुं स्व मह परमं भेषजमसि G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water (Ved.). -**Comp.** **—अ (आ) गारः,-रं** an apothecary's shop. **—अंगं** anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षैव तत्समूहो वा अण्] Living on alms. —क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp. —अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. —अशिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant. —आहारः a beggar. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं,-चर्या,-चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. —भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षुकं [भिक्षूणां समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

भैक्ष्यं [भिक्षा-ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष.

भैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhîma. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhîma,' a patronymic of Damayantî, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Mâgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhîmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भीरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -2 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of *Siva* (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). -3 Fear, terror. -4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgâ. -2 N. of a Râgiṇi in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —वं Terror, horror. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu (or *Siva*?); so भैरवतर्जकः -यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament, medicine, drug. -3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmiṇî, daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज् तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. -2 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use of. -4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. -2 A husband. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application (as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. -8 Feeling, perception. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. -10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol. -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenue. -16 Wealth. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A cover, coil, winding. -19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदवित-भुजंगभोगांगदग्रंथि &c. Mâl. 5, 23; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. -21 A snake. -22 The body. -23 An army in column. -24 The passing (of an asterism). -25 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. -Comp. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—र्हं) property, wealth. —अर्ह्यं corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नगनः स्तुतिव्रतस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा 1. desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितपग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Mâl. 2. —देहः 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —पालः a groom. —पिशाचिका hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. —लाभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. -2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सद्मन् *n.* =भोगावास q. v. —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. -2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pâtâla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). -2 A female snake-demon. -3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. -2 Enjoying. -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.) -5 Having curves. -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). -8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनालंबि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. -2 A king. -3 A voluptuary. -4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village; -6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः *Sesha* or Vâsuki. —कांतः wind, air. —भुज् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. —वल्लभं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज् ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. -3 Profitable. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, pos-

sessions. -3 Corn, grain. —ग्या A harlot, courtezan.

भोजः [भुज्-अच्] N. of a celebrated king of Mâlvâ (or Dhârâ) ; (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning ; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंठाभरण &c.). -2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas ; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R 5 39; 7.18, 29,35. —जाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa.-2. Karṇa. —इंद्रः a king of the Bhojas. —कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. —देवः,-राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. —पतिः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक *a.* [भुज् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing: दैवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

भोजन *a.* [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. —नः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of *Siva*. —नं 1 Eating, eating food ; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions. -Comp. —अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. —आच्छादनं food and raiment. —कालः -वेला,-समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. —त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. —भांडं a dish of meat. —भूमिः *f* a dining-hall. —विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. —वृत्तिः *f.* a meal, food. —व्यग्र *a.* 1 engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food. —व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय *a.* [भुज् अनीयर्] Eatable, edible. —यं Food.

भोजयितृ *a.* [भुज्-णिच्-तृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् *a.* [भुज्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying ; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य *pot p.* [भुज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. —ज्यं 1 Food, meal ; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2 ; Ku. 2. 15 ; Ms. 3. 240. -2 A store of provisions, eatables.-3 A dainty.-4 Enjoyment -5 Advantage, profit -6 Food given to the Manes. -Comp. —कालः meal-time. —संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). -Comp. —अंगः the country called Bhootâna.

भोटीय *a.* Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by ' oh,' ' sir,' ' oh,' ' halloo,' ' ah;' (it drops its final *visarga* before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः *S.* 2; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र *S.* 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mál.3. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of ' sorrow ' and ' interrogation'.

भौजंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine. —गं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings. -2 Elemental, material.-3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. —तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v.). —तं A collection of evil spirits. —ती Nidbt.

भौतक *a.* Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक *a* (की *f.*) [भूत-ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings ; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material: पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. —कः N. of *Siva*. —कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. —मठः a monastery. —विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. -2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial ; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth -4 Relating to Mars. —मः 1 The planet Mars. -2 n epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. -Comp. —दिनं,-वारः, -वासरः Tuesday; *Si.* 15. 17. —रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) भौम्य *a.* [भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury-officer, a treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, *i.e.* to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A. (भ्यसते) To fear. —*Caus.* To frighten.

भ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रश्यति, भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble ; हस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं बिसाभरणं *S.* 3. 26 ; Pt. 1. 130 ; *Si.* 18. 21. -2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from ; यूथाद्भ्रष्टः H. 4; R 14. 16. -3 To be deprived of, lose ; बभ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्तटः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 103; 4. 37. -4 To escape, flee from ; संग्रामात् बभ्रशुः केचित Bk. 14. 105 ; 15. 59. -5 To decline, decay, decrease. -6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Mâl. 8. 12. —*Caus.* (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. -2 To deprive of. -3 To ruin, overturn. -4 To cause to disappear or vanish. -5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down ; सेहेऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearance. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation ; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः

Bg. 2. 63 ; so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशथुः See भ्रंशथुः.

भ्रंश (स) न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश् ल्युट् ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —नं 1 The act of dropping down. -2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a. Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिन् a. [भ्रंश् णिनि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् =भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुंशः An actor in female dress.

भ्रकुटि =भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रस्ज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रण् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रभगः =भ्रूभंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1. 4. P. (भ्रमति,भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रमत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुं, भ्रांत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mâl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31 ; oft. with acc. of place ; भुवं बभ्राम Dk. ; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापकेन Bh. 3. 77 ; so भिक्षां भ्रम् 'to go about begging'. -2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle ; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95 ; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gît. 3. -3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread, prevail, be current or afloat ; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदेष्वियं वार्ता Dk. -5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver ; Mâl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken ; आभरणकारस्तु नालक्ष्य इति बभ्राम. -6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round ; भ्रमय जलशतंभोगिभान् Mâl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger ; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate ; लीलारविंदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्रम्-घञ्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion ; शुक्तौ रजतामिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. —आकुल a. confused. —आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमण [भ्रम् ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. - 8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् a. Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमर [भ्रम्-करन्] 1 A bee, large black bee ; मालतेऽपि रागपूर्णा विकासिनवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि । त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —री 1 A bee -2 Lac —रं Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. —अतिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन a with bees clung or attached to ; R 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called शयोनाक. —उत्सवा the Mâdhavî creeper. —कांडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light iu a house by letting the bees escape). —कीटः a species of wasp. —प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —बाधा molestation by a bee ; S. 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरक [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क] 1 A bee -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः-कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते Den. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम्-इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement ; moving about or round, revolution ; U. 3. 19 ; 6. 3 ; Mâl 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् a. [भ्रम् णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling &c.

भ्रश् See भ्रंश्.

भ्राशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रस्ज् 6. U. (भृज्जति, भृष्ट ; *caus.* भर्त्सयति-ते, भ्रज्जयति ते ; *desid.* बिभर्क्षति-बिभ्रक्षति, बिभर्जिषति बिभ्रज्जिषति) To fry, roast, parch, broil ; (fig. also); बभ्रज्ज निहते तस्मिन् शोकों रावणमाविशत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A. (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter ; रुरुजुर्भ्रेजिरे फेणुर्वेहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78 ; 15. 24. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. -With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely ; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sâman.

भ्राजक a. (जिका *f.*) [भ्राज् ण्वुल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजथुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजनं [भ्राज् ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् a. Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु a. [भ्राज् इष्णुच्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. —ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishṇu.

भ्रातृ *m.* [भ्राज्-तृच् पृषो० ; cf. Un. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend) ; भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37 ; 2. 34 ; तत्तं विनय तादिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —*Dual.* A brother and sister [cf. L. *frater*, Zend *bratar*, Eng. *brother*.] -Comp. —गंधि, -गंधिक a. having

only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. —ज: a brother's daughter. —जाया (also भ्रातुर्जाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law ; Me. 10. —दत्तं property giv en by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kârtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents ; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunâ having entertained her brother Yama on that day ; cf. यमद्वितीया). —पुत्र: (also भ्रातुष्पुत्र:) a brother's son. (—त्री) a niece. —वधू: a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —श्वशुर: elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a.* Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्य: [भ्रातुः पुत्रः व्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew.–2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल *a.* Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रात्रीय, भ्रात्रेय *a.* Fraternal. —य: A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रात्र्यं Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रांत *p. p.* [भ्रम्-क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. –2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. –3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. –4 Perplexed, confused. –5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. –6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —त: 1 An elephant in rut. –2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about ; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. –2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्रम् -क्तिन्] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. –2 Turning round, rolling. –3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement ; चक्रभ्रांतिरितरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामिवारावलीं V. 1. 4. –4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression ; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 47. –5 Confusion, perplexity. –6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. –7 Unsteadiness. –**Comp.** —कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. —नाशन: an epithet of *Siva*. —हर *a.* removing doubt or error. (—र:) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round ; भ्रांतिमद्भिरियं चक्रं M. 2. 18. –2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two ; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंवित्तिस्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* कपाले मार्जारः पयइति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2 ; Mâl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. –2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [भ्रामयति-भ्रम् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl.–2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. –3 Deceptive, false. —क: 1 A sun-flower.–2 A kind of loadstone. –3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. –4 A jackal.

भ्रामणं [भ्रम् णिच् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भ्रामर *a.* (री *f.*) [भ्रमरेण संभृतं भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —र: —रं A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. –2 Giddiness. –3 Epilepsy. –4 Honey. –5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. –6 A village. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. –2 Going round, walking round from left to right; (=प्रदक्षिणा q. v.) ; as in दीयंतां भ्रामर्यः Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

भ्रामरिन् *a.* 1 Revolving.–2 Having epilepsy, epileptic.–3 Made of honey. –4 Giddy, dizzy.

भ्रामिन् *a.* Confused, perplexed.

भ्रा (भ्लां) श् 1. 4. A. (भ्राशते, भ्राश्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

भ्राष्ट्रः–ष्ट्रं A frying-pan. —ष्ट्र: 1 Light. –2 Ether.

भ्राष्ट्रक-क: A frying-pan; Pt, 1, 132.

भ्राष्ट्रभिद *a.* One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा (भ्लां) स् See भ्रा (भ्लां) श्.

भ्रु (भ्रू) कुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः –टी See भ्रूकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. (भ्रीणाति) To fear.

भ्रुड् 6 P. (भ्रुडति) 1 To collect, gather. –2 To cover.

भ्रू *f.* [भ्रम्-डू Un. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow ; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47 ; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते *S.* 1. 23. —**Comp.**—कुटिः –टी *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. °बंधः, °रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows ; °मुखं a frowning face ; भ्रुकुटिं बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows ; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. —जाहं the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः, –भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown ; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28 ; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24 ; सभ्रूभंगं ' with a frown '. —भेदिन् *a.* frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eye-brows. —लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, —विक्रिया, —विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेष्टितं,—विभ्रमः,—विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows ; सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mâl. 1. 25 ; Me. 16.

भ्रूण् 10 A. (भ्रूणयते) 1 To hope. –2 To trust, confide.–3 To wish, desire. –4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण्-घञ्] 1 An embryo, fœtus. –2 A child, boy. –**Comp.** —घ्न, —हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. —हतिः, —हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion ; भ्रूणहत्यां वा एते घ्नंति; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रेज् 1 A. (भ्रेजते) To shine.

भ्रे (भ्ले) ष् 1 U. (भ्रेषति-ते, भ्लेषति -ते) 1 To go, move. –2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. –3 To fear. –4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः Moving, motion. –2 Tottering, wavering, slipping.–3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. –4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. –5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.

भ्लक्ष् See भ्रक्ष्.

भ्लाश् See भ्राश्.

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon. -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंह् 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहनीय *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy, -2 Great, valuable.

मंहिष्ठ *a.* Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विषं किरति क-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). -2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. —अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2. the ocean. —अक्षः an epithet of Varuṇa. —आकरः, -आवासः the ocean. —आलयः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four'. —कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. —केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् *m.* epithets of the god of love. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of the god of love; संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Ratn. 1. 3; तत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतापहारि Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. —राशिः *f.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मकरिन् *m.* [मकराः संत्यत्र इनि] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. —पत्रं, -लेखा the mark of a Makarî on the face of Lakshmî. —प्रस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि यति कामजनकत्वात् दो-अवखंडने क पृषो० मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. —दं A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. —ती The *Pâtalâ* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः 1 A government order addressed to the Sûdras (शूद्रशासनं).

मकुरः [मक-उरच् पृषो०] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

मकुष्टः, -मकुष्टकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुष्ठ *a.* Slow. —ष्ठः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकूलकः 1 A bud. -2 The tree, called दंती.

मक् 1 A. (मक्कते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

मक्कुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. —वीर्यः the tree पियाल.

मक्षिकः, -मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु सांनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. —मलं wax.

मख् or **मंख्** 1 P. (मखति, मंखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख संज्ञायां घ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheerful. —खः A sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -Comp. —अशभाज् *m.* a god. —अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —त्रातृ *m.* an epithet of Râma. —द्विष् *m.* a demon, a Râkshasa; R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4. —द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel. —धाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. —धा 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. -Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king of the Magadhas -2. N. of Parantapa; R. 6. 20. -3. N. of Jarâsandha. —उद्भवा long pepper. —पुरी the city of Magadha. —लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति Den. P. 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c).

मग्न See मस्ज्.

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvîpas or divisions of the universe. -2 N. of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. —घं 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* N. of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [मह्-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः वुगागमश्च Un. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. —*m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघोनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1, -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 N. of Vyâsa,

सवा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. **–Comp.** **–त्रयोदशी** the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada. **–भवः, भूः** the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 A. (मंकते) 1 To go, move. –2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्षूत्पाति परितः पटलैरलीनां *Si.* 5. 37. –2 Exceedingly, very much. –3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. –2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग् 1 U. (मंगति-ते) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. –2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग्-अलच् ; Un. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; asin मंगलदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c. –2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. –3 Brave. **–लं** 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness ; जनकानां रघूणां च यत्कुरुत्वं गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42 ; R. 6. 9 ; 10. 67. (*b*) Happiness, good luck or fortune, bliss, felicity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mál. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being, welfare, good ; संगः सतां किमु न मंगलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122; (also *m.* in these senses). –2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. –3 A blessing, benediction. –4 An auspicious or lucky object. –5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. –6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). –7 Any ancient custom. –8 Turmeric. **–लः** 1 The planet Mars. –2 N. of Agni. **–ला–ली** 1 A faithful wife. –2 Dûrvâ grass. –3 N. of Durgâ. **–Comp.** **–अक्षताः** (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brâhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. **–अगुरु** *n.* a variety of sandal. **–अयनं** the way to happiness or prosperity. **–अलंकृत** *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14. **–अष्टकं** a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. **–अह्निक** any daily religious rite performed for good luck. **–आचरणं** 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. –2. pronouncing a blessing. **–आचारः** 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. –2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. **–आतोद्यं** a drum beaten on festive occasions. **–आदेशवृत्तिः** a fortune-teller. **–आरंभः** an epithet of Ganesa. **–आलंभनं** touching anything auspicious. **–आलयः, –आवासः** a temple. **–इच्छु** *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. **–करणं** repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. **–कारक, –कारिन्** *a.* auspicious. **–कार्यं** any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. **–कालः** an auspicious occasion ; *S.* 4. **–क्षौमं** a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity ; R. 12. 8. **–ग्रहः** an auspicious planet **–घटः, –पात्रं** a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. **–छायः** the *plaksha* tree. **–तूर्य, –वाद्यं** a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions ; R. 3. 19. **–देवता** an auspicious or tutelary deity. **–पत्रं** a leaf serving as an amulet. **–पाठकः** a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist ; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामंगलपाठक शैलूषापसद Ve. 1. **–पुष्पं** an auspicious flower. **–पूजित** *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. **–प्रतिसरः , –सूत्रं** an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives ; अंत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) Mâl. 5. 18. –2. the cord of an amulet. **–प्रद** *a.* auspicious. (**–दा**) turmeric. **–प्रस्थः** N. of a mountain. **–मात्रभूषण** *a.* decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. ; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. **–वचस्** *n.*, **–वादः** a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. **–वादिन्** *a.* expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. **–वाद्यं** see मंगलतूर्य. **–वारः, –वासरः** Tuesday. **–विधिः** 1. a festive or auspicious rite. –2. preparations for a festival. **–शब्दः** greeting, a benedictory or congratulatory expression. **–सूत्रं** see मंगलप्रतिसर. **–स्नानं** a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलात्रतः An epithet of *Siva* (devoted to Umâ).

मंगलीय *a.* Auspicious; fortunate.

मंगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. –2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. –3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. **–ल्यः** 1 The sacred fig-tree. –2 The cocoa-nut tree. –3 A sort of pulse. –4 The Bilva tree. **–ल्या** 1 A species of fragrant sandal. –2 N. of Durgâ. –3 A kind of aloe-wood. –4 A particular perfume. –5 A particular yellow pigment. **–ल्यं** 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). –2 Gold. –3 Sandal-wood. –4 Red lead. –5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ् I. 1 P. (मंघति) To adorn, decorate. –II. 1 A. (मंघते) 1 To cheat, deceive. –2 To begin. –3 To blame, censure. –4 To go, move, move quickly. –5 To start, set out.

मच् 1 A. (मचते) 1 To be wicked. –2 To cheat, deceive. –3 To be vain or proud. –5 To pound, ground.

मचर्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमचर्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उद्.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् *m.* [मस्ज्-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. –2 The pith of plants. **–Comp.** **–कृत्** *n.* a bone. **–समुद्भवः** semen virile.

मज्जनं [मस्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. –2 Inundating, deluging. –3 Bathing, ablution ; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकांतिः Ratn. 1. 21 ; R. 16. 57. –4 Drowning. –5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (=मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मस्ज्-अच् टाप्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. –2 The pith of plants. **–Comp.** **–जं** 1.

semen virile. –2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). **–रजस्** *n.* 1. a particular hell. –2. bdellium. **–रसः** semen virile. **–सारः** a nutmeg.

माज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मंजूषा.

मंच् 1 A. (मंचते) 1 To hold. **–2** To grow high or tall. **–3** To go, move. **–4** To shine. **–5** To adore. **–6** =मच् q. v.

मंचः [मंच्-घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. **–2** A raised seat, *dais*, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मंचेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. **–3** An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). **–4** A pulpit. **–5** A stage, platform. **–Comp. –मंडपः** 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. –2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मंचकं [मंच स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. **–2** A raised seat or platform. **–3** A stand for holding fire. **–Comp. –आश्रयः** 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मंचिका 1 A chair. **–2** A trough, tray.

मंज् 10 U. (मंजयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. **–2** To sound.

मंजरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. **–2** A pearl. **–3** The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरिः–री *f.* 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38; सदृशकांतिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी Gît. 10; मुखं मुक्तारुचो धत्ते घर्मांभःकणमंजरीः Kâv. 2. 71. **–2** A cluster of blossoms. **–3** A flower-stalk. **–5** A (parallel) line or row. **–6** A pearl. **–7** A creeper. **–8** The holy basil. **–9** The plant *Tilaka*. **–Comp. –चामरं** a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. **–नम्रः** the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित *a.* [मंजर्यः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. **–2** Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. **–2** A cluster of blossoms. **–3** A creeper.

मंजिः–जी *f.* 1 A cluster of blossoms. **–2** A creeper. **–Comp. –फला** the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मंजिमन् *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्ठन् मतुपो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder. **–Comp. –मेहः** a kind of urinary disease. **–रागः** 1. the colour of the Indian madder. **–2.** (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः–रं [मंज्-ध्वनौ ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नूपुर); निजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Gît. 11; or मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5; Mâl. 1. **–रं** A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु *a.* [मंज्-उन्] 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मंजु मंदहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5. **–Comp. –कोशिन्** *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. **–गति, –गमन** *a.* having a lovely gait. (**–ना**) 1. a goose. **–2.** a flamingo. **–गर्तः** N. of the country called Nepâl. **–गिर्** *a.* sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kâv. 2. 9. **–गुंजः** a charming hum. **–घोष** *a.* uttering a sweet sound. **–नाशी** 1. a handsome woman (?) **–2.** an epithet of Durgâ. **–3.** of *Sachî*, wife of Indra. **–पाठकः** a parrot. **–प्राणः** an epithet of Brahmâ. **–भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन्** *a.* sweet-speaking; (गिरं) अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. **–वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. **–स्वन, -स्वर** *a.* sweet-sounding.

मंजुल *a.* [मंजु-सिध्मा° लच्, मंज्-उ लच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.); संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Gît. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kâv. 2. 334. **–लः** 1 A kind of gallinule. **–लं** 1 An arbour, a bower. **–2** A spring, well. **–3** The state of being variegated.

मंजूषा [मंज्-ऊषन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. **–2** A large basket, hamper. **–3** Madder (=मंजिष्ठा). **–4** A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फाटिः 'Beginning of pride' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मठ् 1 P. (मठति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. **–2** To go. **–3** To grind.

मठः, -ठं [मठत्यत्र मठ् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. **–2** A monastery, convent. **–3** A seminary, college, place of learning. **–4** A temple. **–5** A cart drawn by oxen. **–ठी** 1 A cell. **–2** A cloister, convent. **–Comp. –आयतनं** a monastery, college. **–चिंता** charge of a convent; Pt. 2. 63.

मठर *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. **–2** A hut or college.

मडुः, मडुकः A kind of drum.

मड्मडायित *a.* Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; वत्सतरी मड्मडायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

माणिः [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. **–2** An ornament in general. **–3** Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. **–4** A magnet, loadstone. **–5** The wrist. **–6** A water-pot. **–7** Clitoris. **–8** Glans penis. **–9** A crystal. **–10** The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). **–Comp. –इंद्रः, -राजः** a diamond. **–कंठः** the blue jay. **–कंठकः** a cock. **–कर्णिका, -कर्णी** N. of a sacred pool in Benares. **–काचः** the feathered part of an arrow. **–काननं** the neck. **–कारः** a lapidary, jeweller. **–तारकः** the crane or Sârasa bird. **–दंड** *a.* having a handle adorned with jewels. **–दर्पणः**

a jewelled mirror. **-दीपः** 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. **—दोषः** a flaw or defect in a jewel. **—द्वीपः** 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. **—धनुः** *m.*, **-धनुस्** *n.* a rainbow. **—पाली** a female keeper of jewels. **-पुष्पकः** N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva ; Bg. 1. 16. **—पूरः** 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jeweles. (**-रं**) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also **मणिपूरक**). **°पतिः** an epithet of Babhruvâhana. **—प्रवेकः** a most excellent jewel. **—बंधः** 1. the wrist ; *S.* 7. -2. the fastening of jewels ; R. 12. 102. **—बंधनं** 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet ; *S.* 6. -3. the wrist ; *S.* 3. 13. **—बीजः, -वीजः** the pomegranate tree. **—भित्तिः** *f.* N. of the palace of *S*esha. **—भूः** *f.* a floor set with jewels. **—भूमिः** *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. **-मंडपः** N. of the residence of *S*esha. **—मंथं** rock-salt. **—माला** 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmî. -5. N. of a metre. **—मेखल** *a.* girdled with gems. **—यष्टिः** *m. f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. **—रत्नं** a jewel, gem. **—रागः** the colour of jewels. (**-गं**) vermilion. **—विशेषः** an excellent jewel. **—शिला** a jewelled slab. **—सरः** a necklace. **—सूत्रं** a string of pearls. **—सोपानं** a jewelled staircase. **—स्तंभः** a pillar inlaid with jewels. **—हर्म्यं** a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 =अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. **—क्रः** 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation ; *Si.* 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a.* Jewelled. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. **—कं** The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower.

मंद् 1 A. (मंठते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंड् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate ; **प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनंगः** Ki. 10. 59 ; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मन्-ड तस्य नेत्वं, मंड्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice ; **नीवारौदनमंडमुष्णमधुरं** U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. **—डः** 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. **—डा** 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblic myrobalan tree. **-Comp. —उदकं** 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. **—प** *a.* drinking scum or cream. **—हारकः** a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मांडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a.* [मंडयति मंड्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. **—नं** 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning ; **मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः** R. 13. 16 ; **मंडनविधिः** *S.* 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment ; **सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त** Ku. 7. 5 ; Ki. 8. 40 ; R. 8. 71. **—नः** (or **मंडननिश्रः**) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by *S*ankarâchârya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूषां पाति पा-क, मंड्-कपन् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall ; **विवाहमंडप**. -2 A tent, pavilion ; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in **लतामंडप** Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. **-Comp. —प्रतिष्ठा** the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. **—ती** A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* [मंड्-कलच्] Round, circular. **—लः** 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. **—लं** 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular ; **करालफणमंडलं** R. 12. 98 ; **आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसंति** Ki. 5. 41 ; **सुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे** Ku. 1. 24 ; so **रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल** &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer) ; Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon ; **तनातपत्रामलमंडलेन** R. 16. 27 ; **अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला** (विभावरी) M. 4. 15 ; **दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवखंडन ए** Gît. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company ; **एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन** Dk. ; **अखिलं चारिमंडलं** R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours ; **सततसुकृती भूयाद्भूपः प्रसादितमंडलः** Ve. 6. 44; **उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां** &c R. 9. 15. (According to Kâmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings:—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names ; see Malli. *ad loc.* ; cf. also *S*i. 2. 81 and Malli thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or

even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only :—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). **-13** A particular position of the feet in shooting. **-14** A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. **-15** A division of the *Rig*veda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Aṣṭakas). **-16** A kind of leprosy with round spots. **-17** A kind of perfume. **-18** A circular bandage (in surgery). **-19** A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. **—ली** **1** A circle, orb &c. **-2** A group, assemblage. **-3** Walking round, circular motion. **-4** Bent grass (दूर्वा). **-Comp.—अग्र** *a.* round-pointed. (**-ग्रः**) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. **—अधिपः, -अधीशः -ईशः, -ईश्वरः** 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. **-2.** a king, sovereign. **—आवृत्तिः** *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. **—उत्तमं** a principal kingdom or district. **—कार्मुक** *a.* having a circular bow. **—नृत्यं** a circular dance, dance in a ring. **—न्यासः** describing a circle. **—पुच्छकः** a kind of insect. **—वटः** the fig-tree forming a circle. **—वर्तिन्** *m.* a ruler of a small province. **—वर्षः** rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं **1** A circle. **-2** A disc. **-3** A district, province. **-4** A group, collection. **-5** A circular array of troops. **-6** White leprosy with round spots. **-7** A mirror. **—कः** A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. **-2** To turn or whirl round; **नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जवेन** Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. **—तं** A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [मंडल-इनि] **1** Forming a circle, made up into a coil. **-2** Ruling a country. **—*m.*** **1** A particular kind of snake. **-2** A snake in general. **-3** A cat. **-3** The pole-cat. **-5** A dog. **-6** The sun. **-7** The fig-tree. **-8** The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king ; **तेजो निजं मुकुलयंति च मंडलीकाः** Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* **1** Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. **-2** Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीभू **1** P. **1** To become round. **-2** To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंड् ऊकण् Un. 4. 42] A frog ; **निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योगं नरमायांति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः** Subhâsh. **—कं** A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. **—की** **1** A female frog. **-2** A wanton or unchaste woman. **-3** N. of several plants.**-Comp.** **—अनुवृत्तिः, -प्लुतिः** *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sûtras and supplying from a previous Sûtra) ; **क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते** Sk. **—कुलं** a collection of frogs. **—योगः** a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. **—सरस्** *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मन्-क्त] **1** Thought, believed, supposed. **-2** Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. **-3** Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. **-4** Commended, valued. **-5** Conjectured, guessed. **-6** Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. **-7** Thought out. **-8** Intended, aimed at. **-9** Approved, sanctioned. **-10** Wished or hoped for. **-11** Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्). **—तं** **1** A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; **निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं** Bg. 18. 6 ; **केषांचिन्मतेन** &c. **-2** Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; **ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः** Bg. 3. 31. **-3** Advice, instruction, counsel. **-4** Aim, design, intention, purpose. **-5** Approbation, sanction, commendation. **-6** Knowledge.**-Comp.** **—अक्ष** *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. **—अंतरं** 1. a different view. **-2.** a different creed. **—अवलंबनं** adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [मायति अनेन, मद्-अंगच् दस्य तः Tv.] **1** An elephant. **-2** A cloud. **-3** N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; **न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः** M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind' ; **गोमतल्लिका** 'an excellent cow' ; cf. उद्.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मन् भावे क्तिन्] **1** Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; **मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी** H. 2. 86; **अल्पविषया मतिः** R. 1. 2, **-2** Mind, heart; **मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात्** Bv. 4. 26; so दुर्मति, सुमति. **-3** Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; **विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः** Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. **-4** Intention, design, purpose ; see मत्या. **-5** Resolution, determination. **-6** Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. **-7** Wish, desire, inclination ; **प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव** R. 8. 94. **-8** Counsel, advice. **-9** Remembrance, recollection. **-10** Ved. Devotion, prayer. **-11** An adviser. (**मतिं कृ.-धा,-आधा** ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon', ' think of'. **मत्या** is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; **मत्या भुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं** Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. **-2.** under the impression that ; **व्याघ्रमत्या पलायंते**). **-Comp.** **—ईश्वरः** an epithet of Visvakarman. **—गर्भ** *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. **—द्वैधं** difference of opinion. **—निश्चयः** a settled belief, firm conviction. **—पूर्व** *a.* intentional, wilful. **—पूर्वं,-पूर्वक** *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. **—प्रकर्षः** superiority of intellect, cleverness. **—भेदः** change of views. **—भ्रमः,-विपर्यासः** 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; *S.* 6. 9. **-2.** an error, a mis-

take, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः, विभ्रशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* ntelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशृणुष्व कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. —त्कः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug ; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Si. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. —णं An armour for the legs or the thighs. —णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -**Comp**. —अरिः hemp.

मत्त *p. p.* [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11 ; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P 10 ; so ऐश्वर्य°, धन°, बल° &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant): R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. —त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattûra plant. —त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor.—Comp. —आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). —इभः an elephant in rut. °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, *i. e.* with a lounging gait. —काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman —कीजः an elephant. —गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —दंतिन् *m.*, —नागः an elephant in rut. —मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (—रं) a kind of metre. —वारणः an elephant in rut. (—णः,—णं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (—णं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक *a.* Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्यं [मते समीकरणे साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowle 'ge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field).

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* [मद्-सरन्; Un. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). —रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 ; परवृद्धिषु बद्धमत्सराणां Ki. 13. 7 ; *Si.* 9. 63 ; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity ; R 3. 60. -3 Pride; *Si.* 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. —रः-रा A gnat.

मत्सरिन् *a.* [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous : परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां *Si.* 15. 1 : 2.115 : दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37 ; R. 18 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्यन् ; Un. 4. 2] 1 A fish : शूले मत्स्यानवापक्ष्यन् दर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. —त्स्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. —त्स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virâṭa. q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -**Comp**. —अक्षका,-अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. —अद्,-अवन, -आद *a.* feeding on fish, a fish-eater. —अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu ; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishṇu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatâra* ; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. —अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. —असुरः N of a demon. —आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fishermen). —उदरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virâṭa. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavatî. —उदरीयः an epithet of Vyâsa. —उपजीविन् *m.*, आजीवः a fisherman. —करंडिका a fish-basket. —गंध *a.* having the smell of fish. (-धा) N. of Satyavatî. —घंटः a kind of fish-sauce. —घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. —घातिन्,-जीवत्,-जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —जालं a fishing-net. —देशः the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —नारी ' half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavatî. —नाशकः-नाशनः an osprey. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —बंधः,-बांधिन् *m.* a fisherman. —बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. —बंध (धि) नी a fish-basket. —रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. —राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virâṭa. —वेधनं,-वेधनी an angle. —वेधनी a cormorant. —संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीहीं इयं सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ् See मंथ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer ; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Gît. 2. -4 Rubbing. —नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. —Comp —अचलः, —पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated ; (see मंथ्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् *m.* [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मंथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick ; मुहुः प्रणुन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्नवस्सु कुंभेषु मृदंगमंथरं Ki. 4. 16 ; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु (थू) रा [मथ्-उ-ऊ-रच्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunâ, the birth-place of Kṛishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits ; it is one of the seven sacred cities

in India (see अवंति), and is, to this day,the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by *S*atrughna ; निर्ममे निर्ममोर्येषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15 28 ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. **-Comp.**—ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps. ; as मदर्थं ' for me ', ' for my sake ' ; मच्चित्त ' thinking of me ' ; मद्वचनं, मत्संदेशः मत्प्रियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त) **1** To be drunk or intoxicated ; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद *Si*. 10. 27.–**2** To be mad. –**3** To revel or delight in. –**4** To be glad or rejoiced. –**5** Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden.–**6** To enjoy supreme felicity.—*Caus*. (मादयति) **1** To intoxicate ; inebriate, madden. –**2** (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21 ; प्रकृतिमधुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो मदयंति ये Mâl. 1. 36, *Si*. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. –**3** To inflame with passion ; Mâl. 3. 6. –**4** (Atm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. –II. 10 A. (मादयते) To please, gratify. –III. 1 P. (मदति) **1** To be proud. –**2** To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] **1** Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety ; मदेनास्पृश्ये Dk. ; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comps. below.–**2** Madness, insanity. –**3** Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मदमदनाभ्यां रागिणः स्पष्टरागान् *Si*. 10. 91. –**4** Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मदकलः, मदोन्मत, Me. 20, R. 2. 7 ; 12. 102. –**5** Love, desire, ardour. –**6** Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. –**7** Rapture, excessive delight. –**8** Spirituous liquor. –**9** Honey. –**10** Musk. –**11** Semen virile. –**12** Soma. –**13** Any beautiful object.–**14** A river (नद). —**दी** **1** A drinking-cup. –**2** Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.). **-Comp.** —अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. —अंध *a*. **1**. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अधरमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. –**2**. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. —अपनयनं removal of intoxication. —अंबरः **1**. an elephant in rut. –**2**. N. of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —अलस *a*. languid with passion or intoxication. —अवस्था **1**. a state of drunkenness. –**2**. wantonness, lustfulness. –**3**. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. —आकुल *a*. **1**. furious with rut. –**2**. full of lust, overpowered by passion. —आढ्य *a*. drunk, intoxicated. -ढ्यः) the palm tree. —आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. —आलापिन् *m*. a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. —उत्कट *a*. **1**. intoxicated, excited by drink. –**2**. furious with passion, lustful. –**3**. arrogant, proud, haughty. –**4**. ruttish, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-टः) **1**. an elephant in rut. –**2**. a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor. —उद्ग्र, उन्मत्त *a*. **1**. drunk, intoxicated. –**2**. furious, drunk with passion; मदोद्ग्राः कुरुयंतः सरितां कूलमुद्भुनाः R. 4. 22. –**3**. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. —उद्धुत *a*. **1**. drunk with passion ; Ku. 3. 31. –**2**. inflated with pride. —उल्लापिन् *m*. the cuckoo. —ऊर्जित *a*. swollen with pride. —कटः a eunuch. —कर *a*. intoxicating, causing intoxication. —करिन् *m*. an elephant in rut. —कल *a*. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. –**2**. uttering low sounds of love. –**3**. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14. –**4**. indistinct yet sweet ; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानां Me. 31. –**5**. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. –**6**. furious, mad. (-लः) an elephant in rut. —कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). —खेल *a*. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. —गंधा **1**. an intoxicating drink. –**2**. hemp. —गमनः a buffalo. —च्युत् *a*. **1**. distilling rut (as an elephant). –**2**. lustful, wanton, drunk. –**3**. gladdening, exhilarating. (-*m*.) an epithet of Indra, (-*m*. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. —जलं,-वारि *n*. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. —ज्वरः fever of pride or passion ; Bh. 3. 23. —द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. —प्रयोगः,-प्रसेकः,-प्रस्रवणं,-स्रावः, -स्रुतिः *f*. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. —मुच् *a*. ' dropping down ichor ', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. —रक्त *a*. affected with passion. —रागः **1** Cupid.–**2**. a cock. –**3**. a drunkard. —लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. —विक्षिप्त *a*. **1**. in rut, furious. –**2**. agitated by lust or passion. —विह्वल *a*. **1**. maddened by lust or pride. –**2**. stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्यं **1**. strength produced by passion. –**2**. the heroism of love. —वृंदः an elephant. —शौंडकं nutmeg. —सारः a cotton shrub. —स्थलं, -स्थानं an alehouse, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a*. (नी *f*.) [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-करणे ल्युट्] **1** Intoxicating, maddening. –**2** Delighting, exhilarating. —**नः** **1** The god of love, Cupid ; व्यापारयोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S*. 1. 27 ; हतमपि निहंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. –**2** Love, passion, sexual love, lust ; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः *S*. 2. 11 ; सतंत्रिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1.3, R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c. –**3** The spring season, –**4** A bee. –**5** Bees'-wax. –**6** A kind of embrace. –**7** The Dhattûra plant. –**8** The Khadira tree. –**9** The Bakula tree.—**ना, -नी** **1** Spirituous liquor. –**2** Musk. –**3** The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses).—**नं** **1** Intoxicating. –**2** Gladdening, delighting.–**Comp.** —अमकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). —अंकुशः **1**. the penis. –**2**. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. —अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. —अवस्थ *a*. in love, enamoured. —आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित *a*. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32; *S*. 3. 10. — आयुधं **1**. pudendum muliebre. –**2**. ' Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. —आलयः-यं **1**. pudendum muliebre. –**2**. a lotus. –**3**. a king. —इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. —उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. —उत्सुक *a*. pining or languid with love. —उद्यानं ' a pleasure-garden ', N. of a garden. —कंटकः **1**. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. –**2**. N. of

tree. —कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union; °छेदसुलभां Mal. 2. 12. —काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. —गृह pudendum muliebre. —गोपालः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —नालिका a faithless wife. —पक्षिन् *m* the Khanjana bird. —पाठकः the cuckoo —पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. —महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid —मोहनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —लसितं amorous sport or dalliance. —लेखः a love-letter. —वश *a.* influenced by love, enamoured. —शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मदयित्नु *a.* [मद्-णिच् इत्नुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. —त्नुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदामद *a.* Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद्-आरन् ; Un. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattûra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a* [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः पाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरदृशा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see comps. below. —रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp.-अक्षी,-ईक्षणा,-नयना,-लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शेष तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68; *S.* 3. 19. —आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes, *S.* 3. 4. —आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 78; *Si.* 11. 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. —गृह, -शाला an alehouse, dram-house, a tavern. —सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मदुः [मद्-उ नकारो० ; cf. Un. 1. 7] A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोपि मदुभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Bráhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद् गुक् उरच् नकारो० cf. Un. 1. 41] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मदु (5).

मद्य *a.* [मदयत्यनेन करणे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating —द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink ; रणक्षितेः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10.89. -Comp. —आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. —कीटः a kind of insect. —द्रुमः a kind of tree (भाडवृक्ष). —पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. —पंकः mash —पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor.-2.any intoxicating drink. —पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. —पुष्पा the plant called Dhâtakî. —बीज (बी) जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. —भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांडं. —मंडः barm, yeast. —वासिनी the plant called धातकी. —संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Un. 2. 13] 1 N. of a country.-2 A ruler of that country. —द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. —द्रं Joy, happiness. (मद्रयति=भद्रयति 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. —कार *a.* (also मद्रंकार) producing delight. —सुता N. of Mâdrî, second wife of Pâṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. —कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. —काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्रुन् *a.* [cf. Un. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. —*m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

मधव्य: The month called Vaiśâkha.

मधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*) [मन्यत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः 'Un. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant,agroeable,delightful. —*n.* (धु) 1 Honey ; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्चयातंति सर्विषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34 ; मधु तिष्ठंति जिह्वाग्रे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers ; Ku. 3 36; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor ; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65 ; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or anything produced from milk (Ved). —*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season ; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी *Si.* 6. 20 ; कथं नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25 ; 3. 10, 30. -2 The month of Chaitra ; भास्करस्य मधुराधवाविव R. 11. 7 ; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृंगनादे रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Râvaṇa and killed by Satrughna. -5 The Asoka tree. -6 N. of king Kârtavîrya. -Comp. —अष्ठीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. —आधार wax. —आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste ; Ms. 11. 9. —आम्रः a kind of mango tree. —आलु *n.*, —अलुकं sweet potato. —आवासः the mango tree. —आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). —आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. —आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. —उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees'-wax. —उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. —उदकं 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. —उद्यानं a spring-garden. —उपहनं 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurâ ; R. 15. 15. —कंठः the cuckoo. —करः 1. a large black bee ; कुटजे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधु रेण कथं Bv. 1. 10 ; R. 9. 30 ; Me. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. °गणः, °श्रेणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. —कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. —काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. —कारः, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. —कुक्कुटिका, -कुक्कुटी a sort of

citron tree. —कुल्या a stream of honey. —कृत् *m* a bee. —कैटः a bee. —कोशः, -षः 1 a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. —क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. —क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः a Kharjûra tree. —गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. —गायनः the cuckoo. —ग्रहः a libation of honey. —घोषः the cuckoo —च्युत्, -त, -श्चुत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. —जं bees'-wax. —जा 1. sugar-candy. -2 the earth. —जंबीरः a kind of citron. —जित्, -द्विष्, -निषूदन, -निहंतृ *m.*, -मथः, -मथनः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishṇu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Gît. 5; R 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. —तृणः-णं sugar-cane. —त्रयं the three sweet things; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. —दीपः the god of love. —दूतः the mango tree. —दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. —द्रः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. —द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. —द्रुमः the mango tree. —धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. —धारा a stream of honey. —धूलिः *f.* molasses. —नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. —नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoa-nut —नेतृ *m.* a bee. —पः a bee or a drunkard; राजप्रियाः कैरविणो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). —पटलं a bee hive. —पतिः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five:—दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैवैश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः): समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वदद्यन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधात्तर्कमुदर्कदर्शनाम्। यदेष पाद्यन्मधु भैमजावरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधेः तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. —पर्क्य *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. —पर्णिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. —पायिन् *m* a bee. —पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurâ: संप्रत्युज्झितगासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. —पुष्पः 1. the Aśoka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -3. the Dantî tree. -4 the Sirîsha tree. —पेयः addiction to wine —प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. —प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskâras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male child). —प्रियः an epithet of Balarâma. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. —फलिका a kind of date —बहुला the Mâlhavî creeper —बी (वी) जः a pomegranate tree —बी (वी) जपूरः a kind of citron. —भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. —मक्षः, -क्षं, -क्षिका a bee. —मज्जनः the tree called अर्जुन. —मत्त *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2 excited by the spring. —मदः the intoxication of liquor. —मंथः a kind of drink mixed with honey. —मल्लिः -ल्ली *f.* the Mâlatî creeper. —मस्तक a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil, and ghee. —माधवं -वौ the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). —माध्वी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower —माध्वीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. —मारकः a bee —मेहः =मधुप्रमेह q. v. —यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* sugar-cane. —यष्टिका, -वल्ली liquorice. —रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (—सः) 1. the wine-palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (—सा) 1 a bunch of grapes -2. vine. —लग्नः N. of a tree —लिह्, -लेह्, -लेहिन् *m.* -लोलुपः a bee; so मधुलोलिहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrughna founded Mathurâ. -2. N. of the forest of Sugrîva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m.* pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानां मोष्टयावकनुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं नु शमितं नु वधूनां द्राक्षितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki 9. 57 —व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1 117; तस्मिन्नद्य मधुव्रते विधिवशान्मध्वर्किमाकांक्षति 46 —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, -शेषं wax. —सखः, -हायः -सारथिः -सुहृत् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —स्थानं a bee-hive —स्रव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice. -2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrâvaṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. -2 a kind of bird of prey. -3 a sooth-sayer. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. -3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N of a tree (=मधूक q. v.). -2 The Aśoka tree. -3 A kind of bird. -4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. -2 Liquorice.

मधुतम *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुपत *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Mixed with honey, honied -4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु-मधुं राति रा-क, मध-अस्त्यर्थे र वा] 1 Sweet. -2 Honied, mellifluous. -3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Mâl 2. 11; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20. -4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. -2 Rice -3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). -4 A kind of mango. -5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. -2 Sour rice-water. -3 N. of the city Mathurâ. —री A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. -2 A sweet drink, syrup. -3 Poison. -4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडिते Ku. 4. 16. (-पा) a kind of thrush. —कंटकः a kind of fish. —जंबीरं a species of lime. —त्रयं =मधुत्रयं q. v. —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). —भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —रसा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, -स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता -त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

.मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुस्यति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधूकः 1 A bee. -2 N. of a tree. -कं 1 A flower of the Madhûka tree; दूर्वावता पङ्क्तिमधूकस्रजा Ku. 7 14; स्निग्धो मधूच्छिष्टपिण्डः Gît. 10; R. 6. 25. -3 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति ला-क पृषो०] A kind of tree -लं 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron.

मधूलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य *a.* [मन्-यत् नस्य धः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21 -2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre: प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. -4 Neutral, impartial -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). -ध्यः, -ध्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीधितिरलं करोति मध्यमह्न. Mál. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head': सरति सह गा च द्वैमध्य गताप्य व ह्न सरी M. 4. 11; दैवो मध्ये V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39.; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Mean time in music. -8 The middle term of a progression. -9 Cessation, pause, interval. -ध्या 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. -ध्यं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (*a*) मध्यं into the midst of, into; (*b*) मध्येन through or between. (*c*) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् कः कः प्रोवाच Pt 1. (*d*) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; *e. g.* मध्येगंगं into the Ganges; मध्येजठरं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river. मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle; Bv. 1 128 मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्ये समुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si 3. 33]. **-Comp.** -अंगुलिः, -लिं *f.* the middle finger -अह्नः (for अह्न्) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noon-time, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. -कर्णः a radius. -ग *a.* being or going in the middle or among -गत *a* central, middle, being in the middle. -गंधः the mango tree. -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -छाया mean or middle shadow. -ह्नं (also मध्याह्नं) 1. midday, noon. -2. a midday offering. -दीपक a variety of the figure called Dîpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; *e. g.* Bk. 10. 24. -देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist. -3. the belly. -4. the meridian. -5. the central region, the country lying between the Himâlaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विंध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राग्विनशनादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागं च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. -देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. -भागः 1. the middle part. -2 the waist. -भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. -2 a middling or moderate distance. -यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. -योगिन् *a.* being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. -रात्रः, -त्रि *f.* midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; *i. e.* the earth or world of mortals °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् *a.* middle-aged. -वर्तिन् *a* 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-*m*) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत्तं the navel. -सूत्रं=मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ *a.* 1. being or standing in the middle, central. -2. intermediate, intervening. -3. middling. -4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral -6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थो देवयोषु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः *S.* 5. (-स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -स्थता 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. mediocrity. -4. arbitration, mediatorship. -5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3 'say impartially'. -6. indifference. -स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region. -3. the waist -4. the hip. -स्थानं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space; *i. e.* air. -3. a neutral region. -स्थित *a.* central, intermediate.

मध्यतस् *ind.* 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यंदिन *a.* 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यन्थ *a.* 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम *a.* [मध्ये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यमनुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; मध्यमे पदे Ki. 9. 2; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पांडवेऽयं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयंते R, 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nâyikâs) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S.D. 100. -5.

A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle.–2 The waist. **-Comp.** —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षा the middle court yard. —खंडं the middle term of an equation. —जात *a.* middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् *m.* a subdivision of the Tatpurusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition ; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकप्रियः पार्थिवः ; here the middle word प्रिय is omitted ; so छायातरुः, गुडधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). —भृतक a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः midnight. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king ; R. 2. 16. —वयस् *n.* middle-aged. —वयस्क *a.* middle-aged. —संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife ; it is thus defined by Vyâsa:— प्रेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चात्रवनैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः ॥. —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment ; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः -सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्थ *a.* being in the middle.

मध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) **1** Middle, middle-most. –2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishṇavas, and author of a Bhâshya on the Vedânta Sûtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

माध्वीजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) **1** To be proud. –2 To worship. –II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud. –III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस्त, मंस्यते, मंतुं, मत) **1** To think, believe, suppose, magine, fancy, conceive; अंकं केऽपि शशंकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनिरे Subhásh ; वत्स मन्ये कुमारेणानेन जृंभकास्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion'? –2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84 ; अमस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितंतरभेत्ता स्थितिमंतमन्वयं R. 3. 27; 1. 32, 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35 ; Bk. 9. 117 स्तनाविनं हतमपि हारयुङ् सा मृणालं कृतनुरिव भारं Gît. 4. –3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize ; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भुवनाधिराज्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवंति Bh. 3. 76. –4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to ; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्वसंतं Me. 73. –5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. –6 To think or reflect upon. –7 To intend, wish or hope for. –8 To set the heart or mind on. –9 To mention, declare. –10 To think out, devise invent. –11 To be considered or regarded as, seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used ; *e. g.* बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem, बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुवंगवल्लवि मामपि रंगु Git. 5 ; see under बहु also : लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight. *S.* 7. 1 ; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt ; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory ; *S.* 1. 2 ; असाधु मन् to disapprove ; तृणाय मन् or तृणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of ; हरिमप्यसंसत तृणाय *Si.* 15. 61 ; न मन् to disregard, not to mind) —*Caus.* (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value ; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem one-self highly, prize highly. — *Desid.* (मीमांसते) **1** To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. –2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन *a.* [मन् -ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं **1** Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation ; मननान्मुनिरेवासि Hariv. –2 Intelligence, understanding. –3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. –4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य *a.* **1** To be thought, considered, or regarded. –2 Imaginable, conceivable. –3 To be maintained. –4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मंतुः **1** A fault, an offence ; मुधैव मंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. –2 Man, mankind. –3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). –4 Ved. An adviser. –5 A manager, director –6 Advice, counsel. —तुः *f.* Understanding, intellect.

मंतूयति Den. P. **1** To offend, transgress against. –2 To be angry. –3 To be jealous.

मंतृ *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् *n.* [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् करणे असुन्] **1** The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c –2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul ; (in Nyáya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul) ; तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिंद्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. –3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. –4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception ; पश्यत्रदूरान्मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3. 51 ; R. 2. 27 ; कायेन वाचा मनसापि शश्वत् 5. 5 ; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्वं) 8. 52. –5 Design, purpose, intention. –6 Will, wish, desire, inclination ; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final म् dropped, and forms adjectives ; अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5 40 ; cf. काम. –7 Reflection. –8 Disposition, temper, mood. –9 Spirit, energy, mettle. –10 N. of the lake called Mânasa. –11 Breath or living soul. –12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember ; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards, with dat. or loc. ; मनो बंध् to fix the heart or affection upon ; अभिलाषे मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विरंध्य सा R. 3. 4 ; मनः समाधा to collect oneself ; मनसि उद्भू to cross the mind ; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind ; to resolve, determine, think of). *N. B* In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as

मनोऽनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &.). **-Comp.** **—अधिनाथः** a lover, husband **—अनवस्थानं** inattention. **—अनुग** *a.* suiting the mind agreeable. **—अपहारिन्** *a.* captivating the heart. **—अभिनिवेशः** close application of mind, firmness of purpose. **—अभिरम** *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart ; R. 1. 39. **—अभिलाषः** the desire or longing of the heart. **—आप** *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. **—कांत** *a.* (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. **—कारः** perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). **—क्षोभः** (मनःक्षोभः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. **—गत** *a.* 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret ; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं *S.* 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1. a wish, desired ; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसितुं Ku. 5 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. **—गतिः** *f.* desire of the heart. **—गवी** wish, desire. **—गुप्त** *a.* hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-प्ता) red arsenic. **—ग्रहणं** captivating the mind, **—ग्राहिन्** *a* captivating or fascinating the mind. **—ज, -जन्मन्** *a.* mind-boru. (-*m.*) the god of love. **—जव** *a.* 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3 fatherly, paternal. **—जवस** *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. **—जात** *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. **—जिघ्र** *a.* scenting out, *i. e.* guessing the thoughts. **—ज्ञ** *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *S.* 1. 20 ; R. 3. 7 ; 6. 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. **—तापः, -पीडा** 1. mental pain or agony, anguish. **—तुष्टिः** *f.* satisfaction of the mind. **—तोका** an epithet of Durgâ. **—दंडः** complete control over the mind or thoughts ; Ms. 12. 10 ; cf. त्रिदंडिन्. **—दत्त** *a.* *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. **—दहः, -दुःखं** mental distress or torment. **—नाशः** loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. **-नीत** *a.* approved, chosen. **—पतिः** (मनःपति) an epithet of Vishṇu. **—पूत** *a.* (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience ; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. **—प्रणीत** *a.* (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. **—प्रसादः** (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm **—प्रीतिः** *f.* (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. **—भव** *a.* mind-born, created by fancy. **—भवः -भूः** 1. the god of love, Cupid ; रेरे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादद्वयप्रणतिमप्यनुरक्तमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32 ; Ku. 3. 27 ; R 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust ; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. **—मथनः** the god of love. **—मय** see separately. **—यायिन्** *a.* 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. **—योगः** close application of the mind, close attention. **—योनिः** the god of love. **—रंजनं** 1. pleasing the mind. -2. pleasantness. **—रथः** 1. 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire. अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वप्नमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22 ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 ; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे *S.* 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. **°तृतीया** N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. **°दायक** *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (**-कः**) N. of a Kalpataru. **°द्रुमः** the god of love. **°बंधः** cherishing or entertaining of desire. **°बंधुः** the friend of (who satisfies) desires ; Mâl. 1. 34. **°सिद्धिः** *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. **°सृष्टिः** *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. **—रम** *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful ; अरुणनखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंगुलीषु) *S.* 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. **—राज्यं** 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air ; मनोराज्यविजृंभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. **—लयः** loss of consciousness. **—लौल्यं** freak, caprice. **—वांछा, -वांछितं** a wish of the heart, a desire, **—विकारः, -विकृतिः** *f.* emotion of the mind. **—विनयन** mental discipline. **—विरुद्ध** *a.* 1. incomprehensible. -2. against the dictates of mind or conscience. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. **—वेगः** quickness of thought. **—व्यथा** mental pain or anguish. **—शल्य** *a.* rankling in the mind ; (वाहः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. **—शिलः, -ला** red arsenic ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; R. 12. 80. **—शीघ्र** *a.* quick as thought. **—संगः** attachment of the mind (to anything). **—संतापः** anguish of the mind. **—सुख** *a.* agreeable to the mind. **—स्थ** *a.* being in the heart, mental. **—स्थैर्य** firmness of mind. **—हत** *a.* disappointed. **—हर** *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating lovely ; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1 18 ; Ku. 3. 39 ; R. 3. 32. (**-रः**) a kind of jasmine. (**-रं**) gold. **—हर्तृ, -हारिन्** *a.* heart stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. **—हारी** an unchaste or unfaithful woman. **—ह्लादः** gladness of heart. **—ह्वा** red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कारु ; so मनसादेवी.

मनसिन *a* [मनसि जायते जन्-ड अलुक्०] Mind-born, mental. **—जः** 1 The god of love ; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion ; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या महालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10 ; *S.* 3. 9. -3 The moon.

मनसिशयः 1 The god of love ; *Si.* 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart ; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् *a.* [प्रशस्तं मनः अस्त्यस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded ; R. 1. 32 ; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined ; Ku. 5.6. —*m.* The fabulous animal called Sarabha. **—नी** 1 A high-minded or proud woman ; मनस्विनीमानविघातदक्षं Ku. 3. 32 ; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. **-Comp.** **—कोशः -षः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् *ind* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree ; न मनाक् 'not at

all'; न मनागपि रहुरे यशसः Bv. 2. 1; रे पांथ विद्धि गमनान्न मनागपि स्थाः 1. 37, 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only, merely.-Comp. -कर a. doing little, (-रं) a kind of fragant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायो (वी) The wife of Manu.

मनोकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ईष्-अङ् ईत्व; मनस ईगादेशः] 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्लभं वस्तुमियेष मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; प्रावेभजत् पृथङ् मनीषया स्वगुणं यदिकल तत्तदिष्यति Si. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषितः संतु गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं द्यौरपि यन्न दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् *a.* [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -*m.* 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्यैव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Un. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वयंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajâpatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmriti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishṇu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyâ; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:—1 स्वयंभुव, 2 स्वारोचिष, 3 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रैवत, 6 चक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रौच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि).-3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell (मंत्र). -नुः *f* The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अंतरं the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4, 320, 000 human years or $\frac{1}{14}$th day of Brahmâ, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -अजः a man, mankind. °अधिपः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, *i.e.* the earth. -जा a woman. -जातिः a man. -जेष्ठः a sword. -दर्शित *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -भूः a man, mankind. -रत्न *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. -संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य *a.* [मनोरपत्यं यत् सुक् च], Friendly or useful to man. -यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of manes. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -कृतिः human exertion or efforts; cf. पुरुषकृत. -जन्मन् *f* mankind, human race. -पतिः 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brâhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -मारणं homicide. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्, -विशा *f.*, -विशं human race, mankind. -शोणितं human blood; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. an assembly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-त्वं 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

मनोतृ *m.* Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र् 10 A. (मंत्रयते, but sometimes मंत्रति also, मंत्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मंत्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं.....यन्मंत्रयतेऽसौ परमो हि मंत्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मंत्रयेथे S. 1; किमेतत्किमेतत् मंत्रयसि S. 6; हंत संगीतशालापरिसरेऽलोकितावंतीया त्वं किं मंत्रयित्यासीः Mâl. 2.

मंत्रः [मंत्र्-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called ऋच् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitâ and distinguished from the *Brâhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm, spell, an incantation; सोऽहमस्मि मंत्रसिद्धः Dk. 54; न हि जीवंति जनाः मनागपि मंत्राः Bv. 1. 111; भावितव्यो हि मंत्रौषधिनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रप्रतिहितं तस्य बभूव सह मंत्रिभिः 17. 50, Pt. 2. 184; Ms. 7. 56. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मंत्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः क्षपाश्चिंतया Bh. 3. 4. -उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि *n.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपष्टंभः backing up by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. -कुशल *a.* skilled in giving advice.

-कृत् *m* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns: अद्यापि मंत्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुतोऽसि गुरुस्त R. 5 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गंडकः knowledge, science. -गुप्तः *f.* secret counsel. -गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -गृहं a council-chamber. -जिह्वः fire; Si 2 107. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1, a counsellor, adviser -2. a learned Brâhmaṇa. -3 a spy. -तंत्र see अथर्वन्. -दः -दातृ *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -दार्शनिन् *m.* 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas -दीधितिः fire. -दृश् *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-*m.*) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. -धरः, -धारिन् *m* a counsellor. -निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. -पदं the words of a sacred text. -पूत *a.* purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. -प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. -प्रयोगः, -युक्तिः *f.* application of spells. -बीजं (वीं) ज the first syllable of a spell. -भेदः breach or betrayal of counsel -मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. -मूलं magic. -यंत्रं a mystical diagram with a magical formula -योगः 1. employment or application of spells. -2. magic. -वर्जं *ind* without the use of spells. -वादिन् *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts -2 an enchanter, a conjurer. -विद् see मंत्रज्ञ above. -विद्या the science of spells, magic. -संस्कारः any Saṁskâra or rite performed with sacred texts. -संस्क्रिया any magical rite. -संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. -साधकः a magician, conjurer -साधनं 1. effecting or subduing by magic. -2. a spell, an incantation. -3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); Mâl. 5 25, K. 37, 40, 44 -साध्य *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1, 65 -2. attainable by consultation. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. -2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -स्पृश् *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -हीन *a* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रण-णा [मंत्र् ल्युट्] 1 Deliberation, consultation. -2 Advising, counselling.

मंत्रतः *ind* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. -2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मंत्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3 31. -2 Initiated. -*in l.* 1 According to sacred texts. -2 According to the rules of consultation.

मंत्रः = मंत्रिन् q. v.

मंत्रित *p. p.* [मंत्र्-क्त] 1 Consulted. -2 Counselled, advised -3 Said, spoken. -4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras* -5 Settled, determined. -तं Advice, counsel.

मंत्रिन् *a.* [मंत्रयते मंत्रं करोति] 1 Wise, clever in counsel -2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. -3 Ved Eloquent. -*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; R 8 17 Ms. 8. 1 -2 A conjurer, an enchanter --Comp. -धुर *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -परिषद्-प्रधानः-प्रमुखः-मुख्यः, वरः-श्रेष्ठः the prime minister, premier. -प्रकांडः an excellent or eminent minister. -श्रोत्रियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मंत्रिता-त्वं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथ्,मथ् 1. 9. P. (मंथति,मंथति, मथ्नाति, मथित; *pass* मथ्यते) To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.): सुधां सागरं मंथुः, or देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30. -2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; (fig. also): नदंत्या मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. -3 (*a*) To crush, grind. (*b*) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथा मां मथ्नन्निजनर्म सान्वयं करोति Dk.; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me 83. -4 To hurt, injure -5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down: मथ्नीते कैरवतंतं समरे न कोपात Ve. 1. 15; अमंथीच्च परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. -6 To tear off, dislocate,

मंथः [मथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Churning shaking about, stirring agitating: मंथाद्रिव क्षुभ्यति गांगमंभः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 A mixed beverage. -4 A churning-stick (मंथर also). -5 The sun -6 A ray of the sun. -7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. -8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -9 A spoon for stirring -10 A kind of antelope. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, गिरिः, पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -दंडः, -दंडकः a churning-stick.

मंथनः [मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा] A churning-stick -न 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about -2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning-vessel. -Comp -घटी a churning vessel.

मंथर *a.* [मंथ्-अरच्] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive: गर्भमंथरा *S* 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरो भवत् *ibid.*; स्थाने खल्वयं प्रत्नवमंथरोऽभूत् M. 5; दरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11 Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; R 19. 21. -2 Stupid, foolish, silly: मंथरकौलिकः. -3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. -4 Large, broad, wide, big. -5 Bent, crooked, curved -6 Indicating, showing (सूचक). -रः A store, treasure. -2 The hair of the head. -3 Wrath, anger. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Hinderance, an obstacle. -7 A stronghold. -8 Fruit. -9 A spy, an informer. -10 The month Vaiśâkha. -11 The mountain Mandara. -12 An antelope. -रा N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyî who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Râma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Ráma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mál. 1. 18.

मंथरुः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मंथानः [मंथ्-आनच्] 1 A churning-

stick. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मथिन् *a* [मंथ णिनि] 1 Churning, stirring. -2 Afflicting, annoying. —*m*. 1 Semen virile. -2 Ved. Soma juice. —नी A churning-vessel.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. -2 To be glad, to rejoice. -3 To languish, be languid -4 To shine. -5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. -6 To be praised or celebrated. -7 To praise. -8 To sleep.

मंद *a*. [मंद्-अच्] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy. dull, loitering ; (न) भिनत्ति मंदां गतिमश्वखुरः Ku. 1. 11 ; तच्चारु चित्रे बहिरंजनार्हे सखी प्रियं Gît. 6. -2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. -3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते Subhâsh.; मंदोऽप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2, 8; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ; द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75. -4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). -5 Soft, faint, gentle ; as in मंदस्मितं. -6 Small, little, slight ; मंदोदरी ; see अ also. -7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्नि. -8 Unlucky, unhappy. -9 Faded. -10 Wicked, vile -11 Addicted to drinking. -12 Weak, slack (as a bow). -13 Sick, afflicted with disease. -14 Independent. (स्वतंत्र) —दः 1 The planet Saturn. -2 An epithet of Yama. -3 The dissolution of the world. -4 A kind of elephant; मंदोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 4. 49 (where मंद means 'a fool' also). -5 The apsis of a planet's course. —दा A pot, vessel. —दं *ind*. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees ; यातं यद्यपि निर्दयं प्रियतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2. -2 Gently, softly, not violently ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. -3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. -4 In a low tone, deeply. --**Comp**. —अक्ष *a*. weak eyed. (-क्षं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. —अग्नि *a*. having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. —अनिलः a gentle breeze —असु *a*. having weak or faint breath —आर्क्कांता N of a metre; see App. I. —आत्मन् *a* dull-witted, silly, ignorant ; मंदात्मानमिवोक्षया Malli. —आदर *a*. 1, having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for -2 neglectful. —उच्चः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह *a*. discouraged, dispirited ; मदरेताहः कुतोऽस्मि मृगयाप्रवणेन मादृशेन S. 2. —उर्वी N. of the wife of Râvaṇa, regarded as one of the five very chaste women; cf. अहल्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sîtâ to Râma and thus save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण *a*. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य *a*. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined ; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1. —कर्ण *a*. slightly deaf ; Proverb:—बधिरान्नंदकर्णं श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'). —कांतिः the moon. —कारिन् *a*. acting slowly or foolishly —गः Saturn. —गति, -गामिन् *a*. walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् *a*. 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -2 absent-minded -3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. —छाय *a*. dim, faint, lustreless. Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, -प्रज्ञ, -बुद्धि, मति, -मेधस् *a*. dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, -भाग्य *a*. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् *a* dim, of fading lustre; R. 7 2 —मंदं *ind*. slowly, leisurely. —रश्मि *a* dim. —विभव *a*. poor, impoverished ; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् *a*. creeping along slowly (as a louse); Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्य *a*. weak. —वृष्टिः *f*. slight rain. —स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदक *a*. Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता -त्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. -2 Dulness. -3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. -4 Weakness. -5 Littleness, smallness ; मंदत्वमापन्नः Pt 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदयति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. -2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay ; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38 ; V. 3. 15. -2 To be weak or faint, grow dim ; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. 1 To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken ; रथस्य मंदीकृतवेगः S. 1 ; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 ; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीभू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. -2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate ; अपि कालविपर्ययेण मंदीभूतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5 ; मंदीभूतशोकः K. 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgá.

मंदर *a*. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. -2 Thick, dense; firm. -3 Large, bulky. —रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar) : पृषतैर्मंदरोद्धूतैः क्षारोर्मय इवाच्युतं R 4 27 ; अभिरामतरं धृतिर्मुरारेः Gît. 1. शेषेव मंदरक्षुब्धपयोधिरर्णवा Si. 2. 107 ; Ki. 5. 30. -2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). -3 Heaven. -4 A mirror. -5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; see मंदार. —रं *ind*. Slowly, sluggishly. -**Comp**. —आवासा, -वासिनी of Durgâ.

मंदरसानः 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep. (also written मंदसानु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. -2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अक्-णिनि] 1 The river Ganges ; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठे मुक्तावली कंठगतेव भूमेः R. 13. 48 ; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी त्रिपथगा) ; मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [मंद्-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67 ; V. 4. 35. -2 The plant called Arka. -3 The Dhattûra plant. -4 Heaven. -5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree ; Ku. 5. 80 ; R. 6. 23. -**Comp**. —माला a garland of Mandára flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मंदारकः,-मंदारवः, -मंदारुः The coral tree ; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् *m*. [मंद्-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिर [मंदतेऽत्र मंद् किरच्] A dwelling house, habitation, place,

mansion ; Ku. 7. 55 ; Bk. 8. 96 ; R. 12 83. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general ; as in क्षरिताब्धिमंदिरः. -3 A town. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. —Comp. —पशुः a cat. —माणिः an epithet of *Siva*.

मांदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद् उरच् Un. 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general ; प्रभ्रष्टोयं प्लवंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मांदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2 ; R. 16. 41. -2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र *a.* [मंद्-रक् Un. 2. 13] Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound) ; पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3 ; 7. 22 ; Me. 99 ; R. 6. 56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. -3 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A kind of elephant.

मंधातृ *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk. 1 ; Me. 73 . -2 Love, passion प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8 so परोक्षमन्मथः जनः *S.* 2. 18. -3 The wood apple. —था N. of Dâkshâyaṇî. -Comp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. -2. pudendum muliebre. —कर *a.* exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter ; *S.* 3 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (दंपत्योर्जल्पितं मंदं) ; करोति सहकारस्य कालकास्कोलकोत्तरं। मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तकोकिलनिस्वनः Kâv. 2. 11. -2 The god of love.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितंमन्य. -2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्श्वशिरा P. III. 3. 59 Sk.] 1 The nape or back of the neck. -2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् Un. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage ; R. 2. 32, 49 ; 11. 46. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3 ; Ki. 1. 35 ; Bk. 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of *Siva*. -9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत् *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Sorrowful, distressed. -3 Spirited, energetic. -4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

मप पु) ष्टः -कः A kind of bean.

मभ्र् 1 P. (मभ्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine. -Comp. —कारः, -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तल्] 1 The feeling of '*meum*,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. -2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. -3 Individuality.

ममत्व 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. -2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for : क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वपुच्छःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3 Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मंब् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâśa.

मय् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय *a.* (यी *f.*) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'coneisting or composed of,' 'full of' : कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. (He built the 'three cities' for the demons ; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pâṇḍavas). -2 A horse. -3 A camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय (यु) ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस *n.* Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्करत् Rv. 1. 89, 3.

मयुः 1 A *Kinnara*, a celestial musician. -2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. —राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Un. 5. 25] 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness ; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरंशुभिर्मित्रमेवं मयूखैः *S.* 3. 2 ; R. 2. 46 ; *Si.* 4. 56 ; Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 *n.* a flame. -4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मयूखिन् *a.* Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरन् Un. 1. 67] 1 A peacock ; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष देव्याः U. 3. 20 ; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower. -3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यशतक) ; यस्याश्चारुश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. —री A pea-hen ; (Proverb :— वरं तत्कालोपनता निचिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतरिता मयूरी Vb. 1., or वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'.) -Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —मीवकं blue vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock. —चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुत्थं blue vitriol. —पक्षिन् *a.* feathered with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form of a peacock's foot (made with the fingernails.) —रथः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —व्यंसकः a cunning peacock. —शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's comb. —कः —कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वुन्] A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मरकं तरत्यनेन तॄ-ड] An, emerald ; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; *Si.* 4. 56 ; Rs. 3. 21. ; (sometimes written मरक्त.) -Comp. —मणिः *m.*, *f.* an emerald. —शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death ; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87 ; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp. —अंत, -अंतक *a.* ending in death —अभिमुख, -उन्मुख *a.* on the point of death, near death, moribund. —आत्मक *a.* causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् *a.* mortal. —निश्चय *a.* determined to die ; Pt. 1. —शील *a.* mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिष्णु *a.* Mortal.

मरिमन् *m.* Death, dying.

मरंदः -दकः The juice of flowers; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. —ओकस् *n.* a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल *a.* [मृ-आलच्] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. —लः (ली *f.*) A swan, flamingo, goose ; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3 ; विधोर्हि मरालविकारं Gît. 11 ; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि (री) चः The pepper-shrub. —चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः *m. f.* [मृ-ईचि Un. 4. 70] 1 A ray of light ; न चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10 ; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs. 1. 16 ; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. —चिः 1 N. of a Prajâpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mind-born sons of Brhaman ; he was father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-giver. -3 N. of Kṛishṇa. -4 A miser. **-Comp.** —गर्भ *a.* containing particles of light. —तोयं a mirage. —मालिन् *a.* encircled by rays, radiant, shining (*-m.*) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् *a.* Radiant, lustrous. —*m.* The sun.

मरीमृज *a.* Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [म्रियंतेऽस्मिन्भूतानीति मरुः निर्जलदेशः, मृ-उ Un. 1. 7] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. -2 A mountain or rock. -3 A kind of plant (कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drinking. —*m.* pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. **-Comp.** —उद्भवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district. —जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1. N. of a district. -2. any region destitute of water. —द्विपः, -प्रियः a camel. —धन्वः, -धन्वन् *m.* a wilderness, desert. —पथः, -पृष्ठं a sandy desert, wilderness ; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.) the country called Mârwár. —भूमिः *f.* a desert, sandy desert. —संभवः a kind of horse-radish. —स्थलं, -स्थली a wilderness, desert, waste ; तत्प्राप्नोति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49 ; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधार्ते भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high forehead.

मरुत् *m.* [मृ-उति Un. 1. 94] 1 Wind, air, breeze ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind ; (अजयत्) अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19 ; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind ; Ki. 2, 25.-4 A god, deity ; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकुंडलीलान्तरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1 ; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant (मरुवक). —*n.* A kind of plant (ग्रंथिपर्ण). **-Comp.** —आंदोलः a kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). —इष्टं bdellium. —करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् *n* —क्रिया flatulency. —कोणः the north-west quarter. —गणः the host of the gods. —तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat -2. of Bhîma. —त्वजं the down of cotton floating in the air. —पटः a sail. —पतिः, -पालः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky, atmosphere. —प्लवः a lion. —फलं hail. —बंधुः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1. a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः the world of the Maruts. —वर्त्मन् *n.* sky, atmosphere. —वाहः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the Gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे । आविक्षितस्य कामप्रेर्विश्वेदेवाः सभासद इति ॥

मरुत्तकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् *m.* 1 A cloud. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरूवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An epithet of Râhu.

मरूव (ब) क *a.* Terrible, formidable. —कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). -2 A variety of lime. -3 A tiger. -4 Râhu. -5 A crane.

मरूकः 1 A peacock. -2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः -लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. -2 Perishing, dying away. —र्कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. -2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्कटकः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey ; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लोढि जिघ्रति संक्षिप्य करात्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1. 99. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of crane. -4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -5 A kind of poison. **-Comp.** —आस्य *a.* monkey-faced. (—स्यं) copper. —इंदुः ebony. —तिंदुकः a kind of ebony. —पिप्पली the Apâmârga tree. —पोतः a young monkey. —वासः a cobweb. —शीर्षं vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. -2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. -3 A barren woman.

मर्च् 10 U. (मर्चयति ते) 1 To take. -2 To cleanse. -3 To sound. -4 To go, move. -5 Ved. To threaten, menace. -6 To injure, hurt. -7 To endanger, imperil.

मर्जः 1 A washerman. -2 A catamite. —*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मृ-तन्] A man, human being, mortal. -2 The earth, the world of mortals.

मर्त्य *a.* [मर्ते-भवः यत्] Mortal. —र्त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man ; Ms. 5. 97. -2 The world of mortals, the earth. —र्त्यं The body. **-Comp.** —धर्मः mortality. —धर्मन् *a.* mortal; न कश्चिदासाद्यते मर्त्यधर्मा K. —निवासिन् *m* a mortal, human being. —भावः human nature. —भुवनं the earth. —महितः a god. —मुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth ; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [मृद्-घञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). —र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. -2 A violent stroke.

मर्दक *a.* =मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मृद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing, &c. —नं Crushing, grinding. -2 Rubbing,

shampooing. -3 Anointing (with unguents &c.). -4 Pressing, kneading. -5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. -6 Destroying. -7 Devastating, laying waste. -8 Opposition of planets. -9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).

मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. -2 Rubbed. -3 Strung or tied together.

मर्दलः A kind of drum ; *Si.* 6. 31 ; Rs. 2. 1.

मर्ब् 1 P. (मर्बति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [मृ -मनिन्] 1 (*a*) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body) ; तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशंकुर्मर्माणि कृंतन्न.पि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Bk. 16 ; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gît. 4. (*b*) Any vital member or organ. -2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. -3 The core, quick. -4 Any joint (of a limb). -5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मप्रकाशिका टीका ; नत्वा गणाधिपं सर्वप्रकाशं तनुते गुहं—गणेशभट्ट. -6 A secret, a mystery. -7 Truth. -**Comp.** —**आतिग** *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; *Si.* 20. 77. —**अन्वेषणं** 1. probing the vital parts. -2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. —**आवरणं** an armour, a coat of mail. —**आविध्, -उपघातिन्** *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. —**कीलः** a husband. —**ग** *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. —**घ्न** *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —**चरं** the heart. —**छिद्, -भिद्** (so -**छेदिन्, -भेदिन्**) *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful ; U. 3. 31; Mâl. 9. 12. -2. wounding mortally, mortal. —**ज्ञ** *a.*, -**विद्** *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another ; Pt. 1. 248. -2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. -3. knowing secrets or mysteries. -4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-**ज्ञः**) any acute or learned man. —**त्रं** a coat of mail. —**पारग** *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —**भेदः** 1. piercing the vitals. -2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —**भेदनः, -भेदिन्** *m.* an arrow. —**विद्** see **मर्मज्ञ.** —**स्थलं, -स्थानं** 1. a sensitive or vital part. -2. a weak or vulnerable point. —**स्पृश्** *a.* piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. -2. very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. -2 Very acute, intelligent ; see **मर्मज्ञ.**

मर्मर *a.* [मृ-अन् मुट् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.) ; तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R 6. 57, 4. 73 ; 19. 41 ; मर्मरोद्गताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुर्नस्यलीर्मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -2 Murmuring. —**रः** 1 A rustling sound. -2 A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. -2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. -2 A wicked man.

मर्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. —**र्यः** 1 A man. -2 A young man. -3 A male. -4 A lover, suitor. -5 A stallion, horse. -6 A camel.

मर्यकः Ved. 1 A little man. -2 A male in general.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge ; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. -2 End, termination, terminus. -3 A shore, bank. -4 A mark, land-mark. -5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. -6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct ; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5 ; Pt. 1. 142. -7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. -**Comp.** —**अचलः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः** a frontier-mountain. —**भेदकः** a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *a.* Keeping within bounds. —*m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्यादीकृ 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as ; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

मर्ष् 1 P. (मर्षति) 1 To go, move. -2 To fill. —*Caus.* To sound.

मर्शः [मृश्-घञ्] 1 Deliberation. -2 Advice, counsel. -3 A sternutatory

मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. -2 Examination, inquiry. -3 Consideration, deliberation. -4 Advising, counselling. -5 Removing, rubbing off. -6 Explaining.

मर्षः, मर्षणं [मृष्-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. -2 Excused, forgiven. —**तं** Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल् 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ते) To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [मृज्यते शोध्यते मृज्-कल टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul. -2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. —**लः, -लं** 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter ; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32. -2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. -3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. -5 Any impure secretion of the body ; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve :—वसा शुक्रमसृङ् मज्जा मूत्रविड् घ्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माश्रुदूषिका स्वेदो द्वादशैते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.). -6 Camphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bone. -8 Tanned leather ; a leather-garment. -9 The three humours of the body (वात, पित्त and कफ). —**लं** A kind of base metal. -**Comp.** —**अपकर्षणं** 1. removing the dirt, purification. -2. removal of sin. —**अरिः** a kind of natron. —**अवरोधः** constipation of the bowels. —**आकर्षिन्** *m.* a sweeper, a scavenger. —**आवह** *a.* 1. causing dirt dirtying, soiling. -2. defiling, polluting. —**आशयः** the stomach. —**उत्सर्गः** evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. —**उद्वासा** a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. —**उपहत** *a.* soiled, tarnished with dirt; *S.* 7. 32. —**कर्षण** *a.* cleansing. —**घ्न** *a.* cleansing, detergent. (-**घ्नः**) the bulbous root of शाल्मली. (-**घ्नी**) N. of a plant (नागदमनी.) —**जं** pus, matter. —**दूषित** *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. —**द्रवः** purging, diarrhœa. —**द्राविन्** *a.* purging. (-*m.*) the Jayapâla tree. —**धात्री** a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. —**धारिन्** *m.* a religious mendicant

of the Jaina sect. —पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. —भुज् *m.* a crow. —मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). —मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). —वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. —हंतृ *m.* =मलघ्नः. —हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् *a.* Dirty, foul, filthy. -Comp. —वासस् *f.* a menstruous woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4.51;9. 25;13. 2; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt.1. 41; मलये भिल्लपुरंध्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठमिंधनं कुरुते Subhâsh. -2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. -3 A garden. -4 The garden of Indra. -5 The side of a mountain. -Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. —अनिलः, -वातः, -समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वहेदानीं यथेष्टं K. —उद्भवं sandal-wood. —जः a sandal tree; अथि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः, -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Râhu. °रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः a sandal tree. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. -2 A female messenger, confidante. -3 A female elephant.

मलिः *f.* Possession, enjoyment.

मलिकः A king.

मलिन *a.* [मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन्] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति *S.* 7. 17; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. -2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति *S.* 1. 20; अतिमलिने कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vâs; *Si.* 9. 18. -3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवंति H. 1. 28; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुरभेर्नन्वसांप्रतं Kâv. 2. 178. -4 Low, vile, base; लघवः प्रकटीभवंति मलिनाश्रयतः *Si.* 9. 23. -5 Clouded, obscured. —नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. -2 Butter-milk. -3 Borax. —ना,-नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* 'black water', ink. —आस्य *a.* 1. having a dirty or black face. -2. low, vulgar. -3. savage, cruel. —प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. —मुख *a.*=मलिनास्य q. v. (-खः) 1. fire. -2. a ghost, an evil spirit. -3. a kind of monkey (गोलांगूल).

मलिना-त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. -2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P.1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig. also); वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयंति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73; यद्यमेधाविनी शिष्यापदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. -2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित *a.* 1 Dirty, soiled. -2 Corrupt. -3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् *m.* [मलिन-इमनिच्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि माधवयोषितां *Si.* 6. 4. -3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिनीकृ 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. -2 To darken, obscure.

मलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव *Si.* 16. 52. -2 A demon. -3 A gnat, mosquito. -4 An intercalary month. -5 Air, wind. -6 Fire. -7 A Bráhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices. -8 The Chitraka tree. -9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीमस *a.* [मल-ईमसच्] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Mâl. 1. 32; R. 2. 53. -2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिता न जनारवैरवैरपि कूजंतमलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92; महामनोमोहमलीमसांधया K. 5; विसारितामाजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा जलदमदांबुराजयः *Si.* 17. 57, 1. 38; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrighteous; मलमिसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. -2 Green vitriol.

मल्ल् 1 A. (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a.* [मल्ल-अच्] 1 Strong, athletic, robust; Ki. 18. 1. -2 Good; excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. -2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler; प्रभुर्मेल्लो मल्लाव Mbh. -3 A drinking-vessel, cup. -4 The remnants of an oblation. -5 The cheek and temple. -6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman; Ms. 10. 22; 12. 45. -7 N. of a country. —ल्ला 1 A woman. -2 The Arabian jasmine. -3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2. of Śiva. —क्रीडा 1. boxing or wrestling match. -2. athletic or gymnastic exercise. —घटी a kind of dance. —जं black pepper. —तूर्यं a kind of drum. —नागः 1. Indra's elephant. -2. a letter-carrier. —भूः-भूमिः *f.* 1. a battle-field. -2. an arena, a wrestling ground. -3. N. of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लारः N. of one of the six Râgas.

मल्लिः-ल्ली *f.* [मल्ल-इन् वा ङीप्] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. —गंधि *n.* a kind of agallochum. —नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). —पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Mâgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp

-अक्षः,-आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्नवकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूतस्फुरदुरुदंडपुंडरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses (with white spots on the eyes). (**-क्षी**) a female dog (with white spots on the eyes). **-अर्जुनः** N. of a *Linga* of *Siva* on the mountain *Srîsaila*. **-आख्या** a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) R. 16. 50; Kâv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. **-Comp.** **-गंधं** a kind of agallochum. **-छद्, -छदनं** *n.* a shade for a lamp.

मल्लीकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मव्य् 1 P. (मव्यति) To bind.

मश् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. **-Comp.** **-हरी** a mosquito-curtain.

मशकः [मश्-वुन्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in *Sâkadvîpa* inhabited by Kshatriyas. **-Comp.** **-कुटिः -टी** *f.*, **-वरणं** a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. **-हरी** a mosquito-curtain.

मशाकिन् *m.* The *Udumbara* tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मष् 1 P. (मषति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मषिः -षी *f.* =मसी q. v.

मस् 4 P. (मस्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form.

मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. -3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. **-Comp.** **-आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः** an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. **-जलं** ink. **-पण्यः** a writer, scribe. **-पथः** a pen. **-प्रसूः** *f.* 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. **-वर्ण** *a.* black as ink, inky. **-वर्धनं** myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. **-Comp.** **-जलं** ink. **-धानी** an ink-stand. **-पटलं** a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन *a.* Pounded, well-grounded.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सू) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. **-रा** 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मसूरकः A pillow. **-कं** A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसूरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मसृणचंदनचर्चितांगीं Ch. P. 7; or सरसमसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gît. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मसृणवाणि Gît. 10. -4 Lovely, charming; विनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतविस्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Mâl. 1. 27; 4. 2. **-णा** Linseed.

मसृणित *a.* Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्कति) To go, move.

मस्करः [मस्क्-अरच्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मस्करिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मस्करिव्रतं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मस्ज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मग्न; *caus.* मज्जयति; *desid.* मिमंक्षति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदन्नंधे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20; सोऽसंवृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish, (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -*Caus.* (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. **-Comp.** **-दारु** *n.* the *devadâru* tree. **-मूलकं** the neck.

मस्तकः -कं [मस्मति परिमाट्यनेन मस्-करणे त स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v.l. तृष्णा) भिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्ष°, चुल्ली° &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. **-Comp.** **-आख्यः** the top of a tree. **-ज्वरः, -शूलं** an acute head-ache. **-पिंडकः -कं** a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. **-मूलकं** the neck. **-लुंगः** the membrance surrounding the brain. **-स्नेहः** the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मस्तिः *f.* Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. **-Comp.** **-त्वच्** *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु *n.* 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. **-Comp.** **-लुंगः, -गं, -लुंगकः -कं** the brain.

मह् I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति-ते, महित) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोप्तारं न निधीनां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhâ-h.; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Gît. 11; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 40. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह्-घञर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Mâl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतोप्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति बंधुतयोदितैः Si

6. 19; मह्यनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महक: 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

महक्क: A wide-spread fragrance.

महत् *a.* [मह्-अति] (compar. महीयस्, superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महान्, महांतौ, महांतः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याघ्रः &c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महांतौ बाहू यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महानध्वा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानंधकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble, महत्कुलं, महाञ्जनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यूषे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्घ. —*m.* 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sâṅkhya phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sânkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sâṅ. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. —*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. —*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (*Note.* महत् as the first member of a Tatpurusha compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi comp. it is changed to महा q. v.). -**Comp.** —आवासः a spacious or large building. —आशा a high hope. —आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. —आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. —कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. —क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. —गुण *a.* having the qualities of the great. —तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sânkhyas. —बिलं the atmosphere. —सेवा service of the great. —स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nârada; अनेनापि महतीं मृदुमुदुः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater, larger &c. —रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च मांतरंगभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तेः 2. 25.

महंत: The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महल्लक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. —कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf Mar. महाल).

महस् *n.* [मह्-असुन्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; ऋत्विग्भिरानीतमयं महस्ते भागं विभक्तं जगृहुर्यथावत् Mâl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 27 -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (*Note.* The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below).—**Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of *Siva*. —अंगः *a* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3. N. of *Siva*. —अंजनः N. of a mountain. —अत्ययः a great danger or calamity. —अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way,' dead. —अध्वरः a great sacrifice. —अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सी) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. —अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; *Si.* 1. 17; *S.* 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. —अंतकः 1. death. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross spiritual) ignorance. —अभ्राः (pl.)- N. of a people and their country. —अन्वय, -अभिजन *a.* nobly-born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. —अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. —अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). —अंबुकः an epithet of *Siva*. —अंबुजं a billion. —अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree —अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. —अर्घ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्घः) a kind of quail. —अर्हण *a.* valuable, precious. —अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. —अर्णवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of *Siva*. —अर्थ *a.* 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. —अर्बुदं one thousand millions. —अर्ह *a.* 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्हं) white sandal-wood. —अवरोहः the fig-tree. —अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. —अशन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —अश्मन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Aśvina sacred to Durgâ. —असिः a large sword. —असुरी N. of Durgâ. —अह्नः the afternoon. —आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. —आचार्यः 1. a great

teacher. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ढ्य:) the Kadamba tree. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble ; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m*) 1. the Supreme Spirit ; Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, *i. e.* intellect of the Sâukhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). —आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनंदः, -नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. (-दा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Mágha. —आपगा a great river. —आयुधः an epithet of *Siva*. —आरंभ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprizing. (-भः) any great enterprize. —आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-या) N. of a particular deity. —आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble ; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person ; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2. the ocean. —आस्पद *a.* 1. occupying a great position. -2 mighty, powerful. —आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. —इच्छ *a.* 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble ; R. 18. 33. -2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious ; Pt. 1. 37. —इंद्रः 1. 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra ; Ku. 5. 53 ; R. 13. 20 ; Ms. 7. 7. -2. a chief or leader in general. -3. N. of a mountain range : पतिर्महेंद्रस्य महोदधेश्च R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. °चापः rain-bow. °नगरी N. of Amarâvatî, the capital of Indra. °मंत्रिन् *m.* an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —इषुः a great archer ; अधिगोहति गांडिवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16. —इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior ; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N of *Siva*. °बंधुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pârvatî. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign ; Pt. 2. 69. -2. N. of *Siva*. -3. of Vishṇu. -4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). (-री) 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. a kind of bell-metal. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull ; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; *Si.* 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (-लः) the Sârasa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. -2. the god of love. —उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (-हः) 1. perseverance. -2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. -2. an epithet of Indra. °जः a conch-shell, shell. —उदय *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-यः) 1. (*a*) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity ; R. 8. 16. (*b*) great fortune or good luck. (*c*) greatness, pre-eminence. -2. final beatitude. -3. a lord, master. -4. N. of the district called Kânyakubja or Kanouja ; see App. III. -5. N. of the capital of Kanouja. -6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रं) 1. a big belly. -2. dropsy. —उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous —उद्यम *a.* =महोत्साह q. v. —उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. —उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent ; R. 12. 93 ; N. 1 18. —उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of *Siva*. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. -2. a great firebrand. —ऋत्विज् *m.* 'a great priest', N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —ऋद्धि *a* very prosperous, opulent. (-*f.*) great prosperity or affluence. —ऋषभः a great bull. —ऋषिः 1. a great sage or saint ; यस्मादृषिः परत्वेन महांस्तस्मान्महर्षयः ; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajápatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage') -2. N. of *Siva*. -3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of *Siva*. —ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory ; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-*m*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (-*n.*) great vigour. —ओजसं the discus of Vishṇu. —ओषधिः *f.* 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. -2. the Dúrvâ grass. -3. N. of various plants ब्राह्मी, श्वेतकंटकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. °गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs :— शंखिनी श्यामलता भृंगराजः शतावरी । गुडूचा सहदेवी च महौषधिगणः स्मृतः ॥ —औषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. -2. ginger. -3. garlic. -4. a kind of poison (वत्सनाभ). —कच्छः 1. the sea -2. N. of Varuṇa. -3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कपर्दः a kind of shell —कपित्थ· 1. the Bilva tree. -2. red garlic. —कंचु *a.* stark naked. (-चुः) an epithet of *Siva*. —कर *a.* 1. large-handed. -2. having a large revenue —कर्णः an epithet of *Siva*. —कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (-*m.*) an epithet of *Siva*. —काला the night of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet. such as कालिदास, भवभूति, बाण, भारवि &c. -2. an epithet of *Sukra*. —कांतः an epithet of *Siva*. (-ता) the earth. —काय *a.* big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1. an elephant. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3. of Vishṇu. -4. of a being attending on *Siva* (=नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kârtika. —कालः 1. a form of *Siva* in his character as the destroyer of the world. -2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of *Siva* (Mahâkâla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayinî (immortalized by Kâlidâsa in his Meghadûta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city ; cf. Me. 30-38 ; also R. 6. 34). -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. -4. N. of a kind of gourd. -5. N. of *Siva*'s servant (नंदि). °पुरं the city of Ujjayinî. —काली an epithet of Durgâ in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c., according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559)

(The number of Mahâkâvyas is usually said to be five:— रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and नैषधचरित, or six, if मेघदूत— a very small poem or खंडकाव्य— be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahâkâvyas) —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, -कुलीन *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (-लं) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कृच्छ्रं a great penance. —केतुः N. of Siva. —केशः, -क्रोशः an epithet of Siva. —क्रतुः a great sacrifice; *e. g* a horse-sacrifice R. 3. 46. —क्रपः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः-र्वं a high number (ten billions?). —गजः a great elephant; see दिक्करिन्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Ganesa. —गंध *a.* exceedingly fragrant. (-धः) a kind of cane. (-धं) a kind of sandal-wood. (-धा) N. of Châmuṇḍâ. —गर्तः, -गर्भः, -गीतः N. of Siva. —गल *a.* long-necked. —गवः *Bos gavæus.* —गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor; पिता माता तथाचार्यो महागुरुरिति स्मृतः). —गृष्टि *f.* a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Râhu —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. -2 an epithet of Siva. —ग्रीविन् *m.* a camel. —घूर्णा spirituous liquor. —घृतं ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घोष *a.* noisy, loud sounding. (-षं) a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. —चंडा N. of Châmuṇḍâ. —चमूः *f.* a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1 a great braid of hair, -2. the matted hair of Siva. —जत्रु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-त्रुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो येन गतः स पथाः Mb. -2. the populace, mob; विलंक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. -3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः। पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं Subhâsh. -4. the chief of a caste or trade. -5. a merchant, tradesman. —जातीय *a.* 1. rather large. -2 of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of *Siva.* —ज्ञानिन् *m.* 1. a very learned man. -2. a great sage. -3. N. of *Siva.* —ज्यैष्ठी the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshṭha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* —ज्वाल *a.* very brilliant or shining. (-लः) 1. N. of *Siva.* -2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent, (-क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. -2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-*m.*) 1. a hero, warrior. -2. fire. -3. an epithet of Kârtikeya (-*n.*) quick-silver. —त्याग-त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (-*m.*) N. of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —दंडः 1. a long arm. -2. a severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet —दारु *n.* the *devadâru* tree. —दूषकः a kind of grain. —देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a* 1. rich. -2. expensive, costly. (-नं) 1. gold. -2. incense. -3. a costly or rich dress. -4. agriculture, husbandry. -5. anything costly or precious -6. great booty. -7. a great battle (Ved.) —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धातुः 1. gold. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* -3. lymph. -4. N. of Meru. —नटः an epithet of Siva. —नदः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Gangâ, Kṛishṇâ; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100. -2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. -2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Asvina, sacred to the worship of Durgâ. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannâṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पञ्चाङ्कस्थानकैर्युतम्। अंकैश्च दशभिर्वीरा महानाटकमूचिरे ॥ —नादः a loud sound, uproar. -2. a great drum. -3. a thunder-cloud. -4. a shell. -5. an elephant. -6 a lion. -7. the ear. -8. a camel. -9. an epithet of *Siva.* (-दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of *Siva.* —निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (-द्रा) 'the great sleep', death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1 the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम् -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —नीचः a washerman. —नील *a* dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; *Si* 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. °उपलः a sapphire. —नृत्यः -नेत्रः an epithet of *Siva.* —नेमिः a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. -2. having a large family or retinue. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2 a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. —पंचमूलं the five great roots:—बिल्वोग्निमंथः श्योनाकः काश्मरी पाटला तथा। सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेतैः स्यान्महापंचमूलकं ॥ —पंचविषं the five great or deadly poisons:—शृंगी च कालकूटश्च मुस्तको वत्सनाभकः। शंखकर्णीति योगोयं महापंचविषाभिधः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. -2 the passage into the next world, *i. e* death. -3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. -4. an epithet of *Siva.* -5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedâra. -6. the way to heaven. -7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedâra. —पद्मः 1. a particular high number. -2 N. of Nârada. -3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world -5. an epithet of Nanda. -6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (-द्मं) 1. a

white lotus. -2. N. of a city. °पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. —पविंत्रः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचमं ॥ Ms. 11. 55. -2. any great sin or transgression. —पात्रः a prime minister. —पाशः an epithet of *Siva*. —पाप्मन् *a*. very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man. —पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निशम्य U. 6. 7. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3 an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुष्पः a kind of worm —पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोटगलः a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —प्रपंचः the great universe. —प्रभ *a*. of great lustre. (—भः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. -2. a king, sovereign. -3 a chief. -4. an epithet of Indra. -5. of *Siva* -6. of Vishṇu. -7. a great saint or holy man. —प्रलयः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated —प्रसादः 1. a great favour -2. a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्माल्यं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः। महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा यत्स्यं विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः ॥. —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates -2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.). they are: —ख्, घ्, छ्, झ्, ठ्, ढ्, थ्, ध्, फ्, भ्, श्, ष्, स्, ह् -3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence; अन्यांश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जघ्राह K. —प्लवः a great flood, deluge. —फल *a*. 1. bearing much fruit. -2. bringing much reward. (—ला) 1. a bitter-gourd. -2. a kind of spear. (—लं) a great fruit or reward. —फेना the cuttle-fish bone. —बल *a*. very strong. (—लः) 1. wind, storm. -2. a Buddha (—लं) lead. °ईश्वरः N of a Linga of *Siva* near the modern Mahâbleshwar. —बाहु *a*. long-armed, powerful. (—हुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —बिल (ली) लं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the heart. -3. a water-jar, pitcher. -4. a hole, cave. —बीज (वीज) जः an epithet of *Siva*. —बीज (वीज) जं the perinæum —बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha -2. a Buddha. —ब्रह्म, —ब्रह्मन् *n*. the Supreme Spirit. —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brâhmaṇa. -2 a low or contemptible Bráhmaṇa. —भाग *a*. 1. very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. -2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ *S*. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. -3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागत्व, —भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. -2. great excellence or merit. —भागवतं the great Bhâgavata, one of the 18 Purâṇas —भागिन् *a*. very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhṛitarâshṭra and Pâṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyâsa; cf. the word भारत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. -2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sûtras of Pâṇini. —भासुरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भिक्षुः N. of *Sâkyamuni*. —भीता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजवंती). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज *a*. long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great or primary element; see भूत; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ms. 1. 6. (—तः) 1. the Supreme Being -2 a great creature. —भोगः 1. a great enjoyment -2. a great coil or hood; great winding. -3. a serpent. (—गा) an epithet of Durgâ. —मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel; संरुद्धरोधोविवृतो महामणिरिव क्षीणोपि नालक्ष्यते *S*. 6. 5. -2. N. of *Siva*. —मति *a*. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (—तिः) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. —मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. —मद *a*. greatly intoxicated. (—दः) an elephant in rut. —मनस्, -मनस्क *a*. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous.-2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (—*m*.) a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. —मत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2 a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. —मंत्रिन् *m*. the prime-minister, premier. —महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; *e. g.* महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसूरि &c. —मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh: न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि Mâl. 4; अशल्यपूतं निर्व्याजं पुरुषांगोरुकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामांसं गृह्यतां गृह्यतामिदं 5. 12 (see Jagaddhara *ad loc.*). —मात्र *a*. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (—त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister; (मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषायां वित्ते माने परिच्छदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥); Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (—त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. —माय: 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Vishṇu. —माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. —मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —मालः N. of *Siva*. —माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Maheśvara or *Siva*. —मुखः a crocodile. —मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyâsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (—नि *n*.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. —मूर्तिः N. of Vishṇu. —मूर्धन् *m*. an epithet of *Siva* —मूलं a large radish. (—लः) a kind of onion. —मूल्य *a*. very costly. (—ल्यः) a ruby. —मृगः 1 any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरभ. —मृत्युः, —मेघः N. of *Siva*. —मेदः the coral tree. —मेधा an epithet of Durgâ. —मोहः great infatuation of mind. (—हा) an epithet of Durgâ. —यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of Piety to be performed by a householder; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो दैवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौतो or भूतयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishṇu.

—यमकं 'a great *Yamaka*', *i. e.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense ; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 52, where विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. —यशस् *a.* very famous, renowned, celebrated. —याचा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. —याम्यः an epithet of Vishṇu. —युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. —योगिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. –2. of Vishṇu. –3. a cock. —योनिः *f.* excessive dilation of the female organ. —रजतं 1. gold. –2. the thorn-apple. —रजनं 1. saffower. –2. gold. —रत्नं a precious jewel. —रथः 1. a great chariot. –2. a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2; दशरथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1; *Si.* 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined:—एको दशसहस्राणि योधयेद्यस्तु धन्विनां। शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः॥) –3. desire, longing ; cf. मनोरथ —रस *a.* very savoury. (—सः) 1. a sugarcane. –2. quicksilver –3. a precious mineral. –4. the fruit of the date tree. –5. any one of the eight substances given below:—हरदः पारदं शस्ते वैक्रांतं कांतपत्रकम्। माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्युरेतेऽष्टौ महारसाः॥. (—सं) sour rice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler.–2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord. your majesty, your highness). –3 a deified Jaina teacher. –4. a finger-nail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign °चूतः a kind of mango tree. —राजिकः N. of Vishṇu. —राजिकाः (*m* pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. –2. N. of Durgâ. —रात्रं midnight, dead of night. —रात्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1. see महाप्रलय. –2. midnight. –3. the eighth night in the bright half of *Asvina* —राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marâṭhâs. –2. the people of Mahârâshṭra, the Marâṭhâs (pl.). (—ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prâkṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahârâshṭra; cf. Daṇḍin :—महाराष्ट्राश्रयां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kâv. 1. 34. —रिष्टः a kind of Nimba tree growing on mountains. —रुद्रः a form of *Siva*. —रूप *a.* mighty in form (—पः) 1. an epithet of *Siva*. –2. rosin. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady; (these are eight:—उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वग्दोष एव च। मधुमेहश्चाश्मरी च तथोदरभगंदरौ॥). —रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (—द्री) an epithet of Durgâ. —रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 88-90. —लक्ष्मी the great Lakshmî, or *Sakti* of Nârâyaṇa. –2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —लिंगं the great *Linga* or Phallus. (—गः) an epithet of *Siva*. —लोलः a crow. —लोहं a magnet. —वक्षस् *m.* epithet of *Siva*. —वनं a large forest in Vṛindâvana. —वरा Dûrvâ grass. —वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of Vishṇu in his third or boar incarnation. —वल्ली 1. the Mâdhavî creeper. –2. a large creeping plant. —वसः the porpoise. —वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. –2. any continuous composition or literary work. –3 a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मेदं सर्वं &c. —वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातनुन्नानां मेघिषकुलानां नभस्वतेरितानां Mk. 5. 22. —वादिन् *m* a great or powerful disputant. —वायुः 1 air (as an element). –2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. —वार्तिकं N. of the Vârtikas of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras. —विद्यः N of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy —विषय a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. —विभूतिः an epithet of *Siva* —विषः a serpent having two mouths. —विषुवं the vernal equinox. °संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). —वीचिः N. of a hell. —वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. –2 a lion –3. the thunderbolt of Indra. –4. an epithet of Vishṇu –5. of Garuḍa. –6 of Hanumat –7. a cuckoo. –8. a white horse –9. a sacrificial fire. –10. a sacrificial vessel. –11. a kind of hawk. °व्रतं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. —वीर्य *a.* of great valour, very powerful. (—र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman –2. the Supreme being. (—र्या) the wild cotton shrub. –2. an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. —वृषः a great bull. —वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (—गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. –2. an ape. –3. the bird Garuḍa. —वेल *a.* billowy. —व्याधिः *f.* 1. a great disease. –2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). —व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word, *i. e.* भूर्, भुवस् and स्वर्. —व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (—तं) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. –2. any great or fundamental duty ; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनं। आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतं Mv. 5. 59. —व्रतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an ascetic. –2. an epithet of *Siva*. —शक्तिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. –2. of Kârtikeya. —शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. —शंखः 1. a great conch-shell ; Bg. 1. 15. –2. the temporal bone, forehead. –3. a human bone. –4. a particular high number. –5. one of Kubera's treasures. —शठः a kind of thorn-apple. —शठः *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. —शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn ; Ms. 3. 272. —शालः a great householder. —शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. —शासन *a.* 1 exercising great power. –2. whose commands are great ; Bh. 3. 80. (—नं) great order of government. —शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. —शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. —शृङ्गः an epithet of Sarasvati —शुभ्रं silver. —शूद्रः (द्री *f.*) 1. a Sûdra in a high position. –2. a cowherd. –3. an upper servant. (—द्री) a female cow-keeper. (—द्रा) a Sûdra woman in a high position. —श्मशानं an epithet of Benares. —श्रमणः an epithet of Buddha. —श्वासः a kind of asthma. —श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvatî. –2. of Durgâ –3. white sugar. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence —सत्यः an epithet of Yama. —सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. –2. very strong or powerful. –3. just, righteous. (—त्त्वः) 1. a large animal. –2 N. of *Sâkyamuni*. –3. an epithet of Kubera

—संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. —नः an epithet of Kubera —समुद्रः the great ocean. —सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). —सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. —साधनागः a great executive officer. —सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. —सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. —सामान्यं the widest generality. —सारः a kind of Khadira tree. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. —साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. —साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring roober. —सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. —सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. —सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation (—खः) a Buddha. —सुगंधं a fragrant unguent. —सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. —सूकः the composer of the great Sûktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the *Ṛig*veda. —सूक्ष्मा sand. —सूनः a military drum. —सेनः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (—ना) a great army. —स्कंधः a camel. —स्थली the earth. —स्थानं a great position.. —स्रग्विन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः a kind of drum. —हंसः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हविस् *n.* clarified butter. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva. —हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. —हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain.

महि *m.,n.* Greatness. —*m.* Intellect. —*f.* =मही The earth. —*ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. —तं The trident of Siva.

महिंधकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् *m.* [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also); अयि मलयज महिषायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21 -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 *Siddhis*, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि

माहेरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. —आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह्-इषच् Un. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. —अर्दनः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —असुरः the demon Mahisha. °घातिनी, °नयनी, °मर्दिनी, °सूदनी epithets of Durgâ. —ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. —पालः, पालकः a buffalo-keeper. —वहनः, -वाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतांतः किं साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरिंध्रे). -6 An immoral woman. -7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. —पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. —स्तंभः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head

माहिषमत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in, buffaloes.

महिष्ठ *a.* Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.).

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभृत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7 A large army (Ved.). -Comp —इन्, -ईश्वरः a king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R 9. 5. —कंपः an earthquake —क्षित् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11, 85; 19. 20. —जः 1 the planet Mars. -2. N. of Narakâsura. -3. a tree. (—जा) N. of Sitâ. (—जं) wet ginger. —तलं surface of the earth. —दुर्गं an earth fort. —धरः 1. a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —भृत्: 1. a mountain; Bh. 2. 10; Si. 15 54; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven'. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.* -मघवन् *m.*, -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 2; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. —पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground.) —पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sîtâ. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्ररोहः, -रुह् *m.*, रुहः a tree; Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20 49. —प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. —भर्तृ *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; Ki. 1. 27; Ki. 5. 1. -2 a king, sovereign. —लता an earthworm. —सुरः a Brâhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely P.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured; S. 7. 35.

महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). —*m.* A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. **मा** *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (*a*) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; मा भूदुद्वहत् खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा मां ते मलीमसविकारवता मनोभूः Mâl. 1. 32; the अ is sometimes retained; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm (*b*) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैतमभिभाषथाः Râm; (*c*) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not'; लघु एवं परित्राय स्रजं मा कस्यापि नरस्विनो हस्ते पातिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्समाप्यनर्थो भवेत

Pt. 5; मा नाम इच्छाः क्रियाप्रतिषेधमुखार्थं भवेत् K 307; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential; दारकार्यमुच्यतां मा स्म साध्वसमियतुं मालया विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (*d*) the Present Participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; or (*e*) with potential passive participles; मैवं प्रार्थ्यम्. मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा तावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवं; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the potential mood; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. **-Comp.** —चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं *ind.* without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. **मा** 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî; तवास्त्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure.-**Comp.** —पः, -पति: epithets of Vishṇu,

3. **मा** 2 P., 3. 4. A. (माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; न्यधित मिमान इवाश्वनिं पदानि Si. 7. 13; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेप्यात्मनि नैव मांतीः 3. 73: 10. 50; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44; माति मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्यदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct. -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar, sound. —*Caus.* (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16.—*Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस् *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 64] Flesh, meat; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5 55:—नां स भक्षयितानुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम्। एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदंति मनीषिणः॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time -**Comp.** —अद्, -अद, -भादिन्, -भक्ष क *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. —अर्बुदः, दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile. —अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-eating. —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Mâgha. —आहारः animal food. —इडा a kind of bird (वल्गुला). —उपजीविन् *m.* a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —कच्छपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. —कंदः a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् *n.* blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, -तेजस् *n.* fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisâcha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिंडकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the fœtus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant. —भेत्तृ, -भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, -स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* [मांस-लच्; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound); ध्वनिश्च मांगल्यमृदंगमांसलः U. 6. 25; प्रतिभिन्नपुष्करावनद्धमांसलो वाद्यनिर्घोषः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity; Mâl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पण्यमस्य ठक्] A butcher.

मार्कंद: The mango tree. Bv. 1. 29. —दी 1 The myrobalan tree. -2 Yellow sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

माकरंद *a.* (दी *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey; Mâl. 8. 1; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी) क *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. —कं [मक्षिकाभिः संभृत्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. **-Comp.** —आभ्रं 1. bees'-wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees'-wax. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख *a.* (खी *f.*) Sacrificial.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) [मगधदेशे भवः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —धाः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prâkṛita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of carda moms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णमासी माघी सास्त्र मास अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). -- N. of a poet, the author of the *Sisupâlavadha* or Mâgha-kâvya; (the poet describes his family in *Si.* 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:-अशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारु माघः। तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराशयादः काव्ये व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभिधानम्॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं। दंडिनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः॥;

तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. - घी The day of full moon in the month of Mâgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. -**Comp.** —चापं the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीं *Si.* 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माघ्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष् 1 P. (मांक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness ; मुखमस्य मांगलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुप्रमदां Ki. 6. 4 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; *S.* 4. 4. —ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -**Comp.** —मृदंगः a drum beaten on auspicious occasions ; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजलः A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [मंजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder ; मांजिष्ठेषु वपुश्चयते न स्म सैन्यैः *Si.* 18. 34. —ष्टं Red colour.

मांजिष्ठक *a.* (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियंत्रितमधोवासश्च मांजिष्ठकं U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

माठः A road.

माठरः 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौंडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माडः 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

माडिः A palace.

माडुकः -किकः A drummer.

माढिः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणवः [मनोरपत्यं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brâhmaṇa.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf ; manikin ; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhâg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, religious student. -5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणविका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येदं खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिबंधं, माणिमंथं Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. —कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः [मतंगस्य मुनेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant ; मातंगाः किमु वल्गितैः K. P. 7 ; *Si.* 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Chàṇḍâla. -3 A Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind ; *e. g.* वराहकमातंगः. -**Comp.** —दिवाकरः N. of a poet. —नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother', a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धते श्वि-कनिन् डिच्च अलुक्स॰ Un. 1. 156] Wind ; पुनरुषासि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः *Si.* 11. 17 ; Ki. 5. 36 ; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यंतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्याशु अनिति वा Nir.

मातलिः N. of the charioteer of Indra.-**Comp.** —सारथेः an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामहः A maternal grandfather. —हौ (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. —ही The maternal grand-mother.

मातिः *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुलः [मातुर्भ्राता मातृ-डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle ; Bg. 1. 26 ; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -**Comp.** —पुत्रकः 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattûra plant.

मातुलकः 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle ; Ms. 2. 131 ; Y. 3. 232. -2 Hemp.

मातुलेयः (यी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंगः, मातुलुंगः A kind of citron tree ; (भुवो) भागाः प्रेंखितमातुलुंगवृतयः प्रेयो विधास्यति वां Mâl. 6. 19. —गं The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Un. 2. 94] 1 A mother ; मातृवत्परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति ; सहस्रं तु पितॄन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhâsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87 ; अयि मातर्मैथिलराजवंशभवे देवि सीते U. 4 -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmî. -5 An epithet of Durgâ. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother ; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. -9 An epithet of Revatî. -10 N. of several plants आखुकर्णी, इंद्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. —pl. 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8 ; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः॥ or, according to some, only seven ; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight

classes of female ancestors or Manes.—*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. *Mater.*] **-Comp.** —कैशट: a maternal uncle. —गण: the collection of the divine mothers. —गंधिनी an unnatural mother. —गामिन् *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. —गोत्रं a mother's family. —ग्राम: the female sex, womankind. —घात:, -घातक:, -घातिन् *m.*, -घ्न: a matricide —घातुक: 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. —चक्रं the group of divine mothers. —देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. —नंदन: an epithet of Kârtikeya. —पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्ष:) maternal kinsmen. —पितृ *m* (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. —पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. —पूजनं worship of the divine mothers —बंधु:, -बांधव: a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified :—मातु: पितु: स्वसु: पुत्र मातुर्मातु: स्वसु: सुता: | मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबंधव:॥ —भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. —मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî. —मुख:, -शासित: a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वत्सल: an epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्वसृ *f* (मातृष्वसृ or मातु:स्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वसेय: (मातृष्वसेय:) a mother's sister's son. (-यी) the daughter of a maternal aunt so मातृष्वस्रीय: -या.

मात्र *a.* (त्रा,-त्री *f.*) [मा-त्रन्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as,' 'reaching as far as;' as in ऊरुमात्रीं भित्तिं पंचत्रिंशद्योजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). —त्र 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलिमात्र a 'finger's breadth'; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं 'the space of an instant;' शतमात्र 'a hundred in number'; so गजमात्र 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्र or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्य: 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षक्षेऽनुपपत्तेरी (हेतु:) Tarka K.; मानुषमात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translateable by 'mere,' 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 53 'by mere caste', टिट्टिभमात्रेण मुद्दी व्याकुरुते कृत: 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail', वाचामात्रेण जादयसे *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, संभावनमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; विद्धमात्र: R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced', 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगौरवत्वात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king', *i.e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -10 Money, wealth; property. शून्यगृहे कार्या मात्रा: समवतार्य Dk.; नक्तंदिनं कक्षांतरात्तां मात्रां न मुंचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter -14 The upper part of the Nâgarî characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament; a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (इंद्रियवृत्ति). **-Comp.** —अर्ध half of a prosodial instant. —च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mâtrâ; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिपथ: कुर्वन् पात्रैर्जुष्टो गताक्षरै: विटतेव. कुलीनस्य तिष्ठन: पथिकस्य स: ॥ (where the omission of the Mâtrâ in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). —छंदस्, -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the Aryâ. —भस्त्रा a money-bag. —वस्ति: an oily clyster. —संग: attachment to or regard for household possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समक: N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्श: material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above.).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), **मात्सारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्य 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यक: A fisherman.

माथ: [मथ्-घञ्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f*) [मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurâ. -2 Produced in Mathurâ. -3 Dwelling in Mathurâ.

माद: [मद्-घञ्] Intoxication, drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a* (दिका *f.*) [मद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. —क: A gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —न: 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

माद्दक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), **मादृश्** *a.*, **मादृश** *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu. **-Comp** —नंदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pâṇḍu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like.sweet.-2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञैरसुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषितां M.3.5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्म्या धवः] 1 N. of Krishna; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुप्रयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisâkha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parasurâma. -6 N. of the Yâdavas (pl); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mâyaṇa and brother of Sâyaṇa and Bhoganâtha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sâyaṇa are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the *Rigveda*; श्रुतस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः | स्मार्तं व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौत उद्यतः | J. N. V.-**Comp.** —उचित a kind of perfume (कक्कोल) —वल्ली = माधवी q. v. —श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविकापरिमललालिते Gît 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासंती), with white fragrant flowers; पत्रापाये वनराजिपुष्पजनिता माधवी S. 3 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. **-Comp.** -लता the spring creeper. —वनं a grove of Mâdhavî creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mâdhava.

माधुकर *a* (री *f.*) [मधुकर-अण्] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.

माधुपार्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Mallikâ creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कमालसवाणिमाधरमाधुरीमधरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42, 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसीकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्यं [मधुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्यमेष्टे हरिणान् महीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammaṭa) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्रवीभावमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606: see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधूक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of Vâjasaneyins. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mâdhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) माध्यमिक *a* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अभ्यर्थनाभंगभयेन साधोर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबनीयं Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Madhva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mâdhavî.

माध्वक An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीक [मधुना मधूकपुष्पेण निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhûka; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवतः Gît. 12 (=मधो Com.). -3 A grape. **-Comp.** —फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

मान् I 1. A. (मनिंसते =desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. =*Caus.* of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन्-घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनो मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general. मुच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10; नन्वयि मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; त्यजत मानमलं वत विग्रहे. R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —नं [मा-ल्युट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure, measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽमी माधुर्यौजः प्रभृतयो रसमात्रधर्मतयोक्तास्तेषां रसधर्मत्वे किं मानं R. G; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. **-Comp.** —आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः

f. great respect or honour ; Bh. 2. 23. —उन्माद: infatuation of pride. —कलह:, -कलि: a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षति: *f.*, -भंग:, -हानि: *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथि: injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4 a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंड: a measuring-rod ; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour ; महीजसो माधना धनंजयः Ki. 1. 19 ; —धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. —भृत्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki 2. 44. —महत् *a* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णैस्तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. —योग: the correct mode of measuring or weighing ; Ms 9. 330. —यंत्र a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2 humble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

मानन-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing ; Si. 16. 2.

मननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.) ; मेनां सुतिनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18 R. 1 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride).

मानित *p. p.* [मन -णिच् क्त] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान -इनि, मन् -णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.) ; as in पंडित मानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect ; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41; परर्द्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured ; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense): चतुर्दिगं शानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5 53; R. 13 38.-2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride)) ; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9 ; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता -त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu ; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3 ; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. —वः 1 A man, human being ; मनोर्वंशे मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितोऽभवत् । ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः Mb ; Ms. 2. 9 ; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl). —वी A woman. —वं A particular fine. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -देवः -पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign : R. 14. 32. —धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man ; तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (सी *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will ; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः ; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4 ; Ku 1. 18 ; Bg. 10. 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mânasa. —सः A form of Vishṇu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul ; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10 ; अपि च मानसमंबुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113 ; मानसं विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailâsa ; (कैलासशिखरे रम्ये मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा मानसं यस्मात्तदभून्मानसं सरः ॥ Râm ; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons ; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां । कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14, 15 ; यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिकृष्टं नाध्यास्यंति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76 ; see Me. 11 ; Ghat. 9 also) ; R. 6. 26 ; Me. 62. Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt.-Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mânasa ; Me. 11. —ओकस्, -चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [मनोरयं अण् सुक् च] Human ; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c. ; R 1. 60, 16. 22 ; Bg. 4. 12 ; 9. 11 ; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —षः 1 A man, human being. -3 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —षी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. —षं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता-त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity ; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडंब्यते V. 2 . यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपादयतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body ; प्राप्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणमिव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथ् 1 P. (मांथति) To hurt, injure.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांद्यं [मंद-ष्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness, -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state ; अग्निमांद्यं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanâsva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं एष धास्यति '; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मां धास्यति'; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhâtṛi.

मान्मथ *a.* (थी *f.*)[मन्मथ-अण्] Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl.1.16; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान् अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected ; अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च Mâl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 44 ; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring.-2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc,).

मामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side ; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a* My, mine : यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Mâl. 2 ; सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [मा-यः बा० नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery ; a device, an artifice ; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic ; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु *S.* 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62 ; विकृतिः किन्नु भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; *e.g.* मायावचनं false words; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sân. phil.) The Pradhâna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With *Saivas*) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayâ. -13 N. of Lakshmî. -**Comp.** —आचार a. acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud ; Pt. 1. 288. —कारः,-कृत्,-जीविन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. —चर *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2. deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवी N of the mother of Buddha. °सुतः Buddha. —धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. —यंत्रं an enchantment. —योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. —*m.* An epithet of Kamsa. —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent ; व्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवंति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः Ki. 1. 30 ; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. —*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. —*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-ठन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal. —कः A juggler. —कं A gall-unt.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. —*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person ; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kâma. -6 Of Agni. -7 *Siva*. —*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour ; (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock ; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. —रं A flock of peacocks. —री N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

मायूरकः, -मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-घञ्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying ; अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान् Râj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition. -3 The god of love ; श्यामास्वमा कुटिलः करोतु कब रीभारोपि मारोद्यमं Gît. 3 ; (where मार primarily means 'killing') ; Nâg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists).-7 Death. -**Comp.** —अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love ; मारांके रतिकेलिसंकुलरणारंभे Gît. 12. —अभिभूः (भुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. —अरिः -रिपुः *Siva*. —आत्मक *a.* murderous ; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. —जित् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. —कः 1 Any pestilential disease,plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing,slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः *S.* 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epi-

demic. -2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgâ).

मारकत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sûtradhára to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Mâl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (ची *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marîchi. —चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tâḍaká. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Râma to a considerable distance from Sîtâ, so that Râvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; *S.* 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. —ची N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुंडः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cowdung.

मारुत *a.* (ती *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. —तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. —तीं The north-west quarter. —तं The lunar mansion called Svâti. —Comp. —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhîma. —व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate everywhere by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः। तथा चरेः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽपत्यं इञ्] 1 An epithet of Hanumats; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhîma.

मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः [मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग् 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिंदया। स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhâsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गीत् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. —II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn. -With परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज्-शुद्धौ, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय *S.* 5; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. U. 3. 37. -2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वहंति मार्गं *S.* 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 A means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kâv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. —आगतः a traveller. —उपदेशकः a guide, leader. —तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide. —द्रगः a city or town on the road. —धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —बंधनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. —वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. —शोधकः a pioneer. —स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. —हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* [मार्ग्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. —णं, -णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदि तत्तादृगनंगमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पैरपि धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17, 65. -3 The number 'five'.

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिर:, मार्गशिरस् *m.*, **मार्गशीर्षः** N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज् 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज् मार्ज् वा घञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

मार्जक *a.* (र्जिका *f.*) [मृज्-ण्वुल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. —नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c. —नः The tree called *Lodhra*. —ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मार्जना मयूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M 1. 21. —नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः]

A cat ; कराले मार्जारः पय इति कराँल्लिहि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -**Comp.**—कंठः a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कर्णिका,- कर्णी N. of Châmuṇḍâ.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 A *Sûdra*. -3 One who cleanses his body (कायशोधन).

मार्जित *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः [मृतादंडाज्जायते अण् शक०] 1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुरगैः समभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मृत्तिकया निर्मितं अण्] Made of clay, earthen. —कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. —कं A clod or lump of earth ; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकलैर्निहंतुकामं मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य *a.* Mortal. —र्त्यं Mortality.

मार्दंगः A drummer. —गं A city, town.

मार्दंगिकः A drummer.

मार्दवं [मृदोर्भावः अण्] Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness ; अभिनवमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft' ; स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency ; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्वीक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of grapes. —कं Wine ; *Si.* 8. 30.

मार्मिक *a.* [मर्म जानाति ठञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. ; (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.) ; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117 ; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टिः *f.* [मृज्-क्तिन्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतभूतलं); क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16 (शैलमायमुन्नतस्थलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit -**Comp.**—चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —का,-कं A garland.

मालकौशः N. of a Râga or musical mode.

मालतिः-ती *f.* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers) ; तन्मन्ये क्वचिदंग भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M. ; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -**Comp.**—क्षारकः, -तीरजं borax. —पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —माधवं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. —माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय *a.* (यी *f.*) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. —यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mâlvâ in central India. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode —वाः (pl.) The people of Mâlvâ. -**Comp.** —अधीशः, -इंद्रः, -नृपतिः a king of Mâlvà.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mâlavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mâlvâ.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet ; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vâs. -2 A row, line, series, succession ; गंडोडुमालिमाला Mâl. 1. 1 ; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9. -3 A group, cluster, collection. -4 A string, necklace ; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak; as in ताडन्माला, विद्युन्माला.-7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -**Comp.**—उपमा a variety of Upamâ or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to several *Upamánas; e. g* अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्दैन्येनेव मनस्विता। मन्युर्बाष्पविषादेन पद्मिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. —कंटः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener; कृती मालाकारो बकुलमुपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. —गुणः a necklace. —तृण a kind of fragrant grass. —दीपकं a variety of दीपक; Mammaṭa thus defines it:—मालादीपकमार्यं चेद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10 ; see the example given *ad loc.* —धर *a.* wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [माल्येव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine.-5 Lin-seed.-6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned. -2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. —*m.* 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. —नी 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker.-2 N. of the city of Champâ. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhîshaṇa. -8 N. assumed by Draupadî while residing at the Court of Virâṭa. -9 N. of a river; *S.* 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [मालायै हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland. —ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निर्मितं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -**Comp.** —आपणः a flower-market. —जीवकः a florist, garland-maker. —पुष्पः a kind of hemp. —वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. —*m.* 1 N. of a mountain or moun-

tain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. –2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of *Ravana* and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when *Ravana* ousted Kubera from the island, *Malyavat* returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मलिनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. –2 Pollution, defilement. –3 Sinfulness. –4 Blackness. –5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. –2 A woman.–**Comp.**–**धानः** a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. –2 The *Kapittha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्लः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्लवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. मुद्गभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हति J.N. V.–2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतिमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः.–3 A fool, blockhead. –4 A kind of pulse. –5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. –**Comp.** –**अदः, -आदः** a tortoise. –**आढ्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. –**आशः** a horse. –**ऊन** *a.* less by a Mâsha. –**वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. –2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Worth a Mâsha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. –**णं** A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. –2 Worth a particular number of Mâshas. –**ष्यं** A field of beans.

मास् *m.* 1 =मास q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.) –2 The moon.

मासः, -सं [मा एव अण्] 1 A month; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तावे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. –2 The moon (Ved.). –3 The number 'twelve'. –**Comp.** –**अनुमासिक** *a.* monthly. –**अंतः** the day of new moon. –**अवधिक** *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. –**आहार** *a.* eating only once a month. –**उपवासिनी** 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. –2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). –**कालिक** *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. –**जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. –**ज्ञः** a kind of gallinule. –**देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. –**प्रमितः** the new-moon, –**प्रवेशः** the beginning of a month. –**मानः** a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. –2 Happening every month, monthly. –3 Lasting for a month. –4 Payable in a month. –5 Engaged for a month. –**कं** A funeral rite or *Srâddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास – खञ्] 1 One month old. –2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास –यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. –2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. –2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

मासलः A year.

मासुरी A beard.

मासूर *a.* (**रं** *f.*) 1 Lentil-shaped. –2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. (माहति -ते) To measure.

माहनः A Brâhmaṇa.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (**ली** *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजनिक *a.* (**की** *f.*), **माहाजनीन** *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants, –2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious

माहात्म्यं [महात्मनो भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. –2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. –3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (**सी** *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. –2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (**णी** *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. –2 Great, exalted. –3 Giving delight. –**नं** Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (**षी** *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo-cow; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. –2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; (माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तां दृष्टां कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ *Kâlikâ Purâṇa*. –3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीत्युच्यते नार्या भर्तोपार्जितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ *Srîdhara* on V. P.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (**द्री** *f.*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. –2 Eastern. –**द्री** 1 The east. –2 A cow. –3 N. of Indrâṇî.

माहेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. –2 Made of earth, earthen. –**यः** 1

The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —र: A worshipper of Siva. —री N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते ; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ् 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित् *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-वा-क्त] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.) ; पृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87 ; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of ; (at the end of comp.), as in अहवसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889. -5 Investigated, examined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -3 Established, founded. -**Comp.** —अक्षर *a.* 1. brief, measured, short, concise ; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (—रा) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vijnânesvara on Yâjnavalkya's Smriti. —अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. —अर्थक: a cautious envoy. —आहार *a.* sparing in diet. (—र:) moderation in eating. —द्रु: the sea. —भाषिन्,—वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words ; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः *Si.* 2. 13. —भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. —व्ययिन् *a.* frugal, economical.

मितंगम *a.* Going slowly. —म: An elephant.

मितंपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मिति: *f.* [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्र: [मिद्यति स्निह्यति, मिद्-त्र, मि-त्र वा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an *Aditya* and usually associated with Varuna. —त्रं 1 A friend ; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68 ; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king ; cf. मंडल. -**Comp.** —आचार: conduct towards a friend. —उदय: 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. —कर्मन्, —कार्य, —कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service ; R. 19. 31. —घ्न *a.* treacherous. —द्रुह्, —द्रोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. —भाव: friendship. —भेद: breach of friendship. —युद्धं a contest between friends. —लाभ: 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. —वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. —विंद: an epithet of Agni. —विषय: friendship. —सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. —सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. —हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता -त्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —यु: A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuna.

मित्रिय *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other ; Ms. 2. 147 ; oft. in comp. ; मिथःप्रस्थाने *S.* 2. ; मिथःसमयात् *S.* 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately ; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनंद्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनं Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिल: N. of a king. —ला: (pl.) N. of a people. —ला [मथ्नंति अत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Un. 1, 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [मिथ्-उनन् किच्च Un. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple. —न: Ved. A pair, couple. —नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्दिमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. -5 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -6 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. —-**Comp.** भाव: 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. — व्रतिन् *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes).

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभाव: Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचर: The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक): cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या *ind.* [मिथ्-क्यप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective ; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly ; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44 ; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false ; मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -**Comp.** —अध्यवसिति: *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency: किं चे मिथ्यात्वसिद्ध्यर्थं मिथ्यार्थांतरकल्पनम्। मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेश्यां वशयेत् खलजं वहन् ॥ Kuval. —अपवाद: a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोग: a false or groundless charge. —अभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. —अभिशाप: 1

a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —आचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (-रः) 1- wrong treatment (in medic.). -2. wrong or improper conduct. —आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady —कर्मन् *n.* a false act. —कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be false; Pt. 5. 14. —क्रोपः, -क्रोधः feigned anger. —क्रयः a false price. -ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. —ग्रहः -ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —दर्शनं heresy. —दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. —फलं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, -वाक्य -वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, -वादिन् *a.* lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदते, मेद्यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिन्न *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिंद् 1. 10 U. (मिंदति, मिंदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्व् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध्य *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; रूपवतीं मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चान्ये सुहृदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलंति H 1.210; यातः किं न मिलंति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Gît. 1; स पात्रेऽमितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलिति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with —*Caus.* (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* [मिल्-क] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A bee; परिणतमरंदमामिकास्ते जगति भवतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः: Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva.*

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः-सिः) *f.* 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र् 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः *S.* 1. 31, न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र *a.* [मिश्र्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिधैव व्यवस्थितं Kâv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —श्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यामिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वासिष्ठमिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —श्रं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. -Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति *a.* of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (-र्णं) a kind of black aloe-wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* [मिश्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित *p. p.* [मिश्र्-क्त] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v, to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न रोमकूपैर्घमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृतश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट *a.* [मिष्-क्त] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. -Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह् 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ *p. p.* [मिह्-क्त] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरच् Un. 1. 51.] 1 The

sun;मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2.34; यातं मध्यचिरात्रिदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कतां 1. 16 ; N. 2. 36; 13. 54. –2 A cloud. –3 The moon. –4 Wind, air. –5 An old man. –6 The *Arka* plant.

मिहिराण: An epithet of *Siva*.

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीनीते ; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. –2 To lessen, diminish. –3 To change, alter. –4 To transgress, violate. –5 To disappear, be lost. –6 To stray, go astray. –II. P., 10 U. (मयति, माययति-ते) 1 To go, move. –2 To know, understand (गतिमत्ययोः). –III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of *Siva*. –2 The sun. –3 A thief.

मीढ्वस् *a.* 1 Bountiful, liberal. –2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मी-नक्] 1 A fish ; सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः R 1.73; मीनो नु हंत कतमां गतिमभ्युपैतु Bv. 1. 17. –2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). –3 The first incarnation of Vishṇu ; see मत्स्यावतार. –**Comp.** –अंडं roe, fish-spawn. (–डा) moist sugar. –आघातिन्, घातिन् *m.* 1. a fisherman. –2. a crane. –आलयः the sea. –केतनः the god of love. –गंधः an epithet of Satyavatî. –गंधिका a pond, pool of water. –रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाम्भीणः 1 A fish-sauce. –2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. –2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान् विचारे स्वार्थे सन ण्वुल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. –2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. –नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation : रत्नगंगाधरनाम्नीं करोति कृतुकेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G,; सैषा आनंदस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up. ; so दत्तक°, अलंकार° &c. –2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems :—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini , and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bâdarâyaṇa ; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts ; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or *the* Mîmàmsâ, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately) ; मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33. –**Comp.** –कारः-कृत् *m.* N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The oeean. –2 A limit, boundary. –3 A drink, beverage. –4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील् 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle ; पत्रे बिभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gît. 10. –2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers) ; नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11. 2 ; तस्या मिमीलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. –3 To fade, disappear, vanish. –4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). –*Caus.* (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 ; शेषान्नासाग्रमय चतुरो लोचनं मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

मीलनं [मील्-ल्युट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. –2 Closing the eyes. –3 The closing of a flower. –4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile ; see मीलित below.

मीलित *p. p.* [मील्-क्त] 1 Shut, closed. –2 Twinkled. –3 Half-opened, unblown. –4 Vanished, disappeared. –5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). –तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects ; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa :—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगृह्यते । निजेनागंतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. –2 To grow fat.

मीवर *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. –2 Respectable, venerable. –रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. –2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of *Siva*. –2 Bondage, confinement. –3 Final emancipation. –4 A funeral pile. –5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance ; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem ; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. –2 A crest. –3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुंदं ददाति दा-क ृषो ० मुम्] 1 N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. –2 Quicksilver. –3 A kind of precious stone. –4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. –5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). –2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass ; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्ष्णोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vàs. ; *Si.* 9. 73 ; N. 22. 43. –2 A bud ; see मुकुल. –3 The handle of a potter's wheel. –4 The Bakula tree. –5 The Mallikâ creeper.

मुकुलः –लं 1 A bud ; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21 ; R. 9. 31 ; 15. 99. –2 Anything like a bud ; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) *S.* 7. 17. –3 The body. –4 The soul or spirit. –5 A bud-like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shut, close ; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Mâl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. –2 Half-closed, half-shut ; ईषन्मुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gît. 2 ; Ku. 3. 76 ; Mâl. 1. 27. –3 Closed, shut.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* [मुच्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरशक्तिषु Dk. -7 Given, bestowed -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. **—क्तः** One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhásh. **—क्तं** The spirit released from worldly existence. **-Comp.—अंबरः** a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. **—आत्मन्** *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (*-m.*) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. **—आसन** *a.* rising from a seat. **—कच्छः** a Buddhist. **—कञ्चुकः** a snake that has cast off its slough. **—कंठ** *a.* raising a cry. (**-ठं**) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud : R. 14. 68 **—कर-हस्त** *a* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. **—केश** *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. **—चक्षुस्** *m.* a lion. **—चेतस्** *a.* absolved, emancipated. **—लज्ज** *a.* shameless. **—वर्त्मन्:** see मुक्तांबर. **—संग** *a.* free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (**-गः**) an ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्राजक).

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself: see Kâv. 1. 13: मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्चमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shells :— करींद्रदीपूवराहशंखमत्स्याहिशक्त्युद्भववेणुजा-नि। मुक्फलानि पथिवानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्त्युद्भवमेव भूरि ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). -Comp —अगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. **—आवलिः, -ला** *f.* **—कलापः** a pearl-necklace. **—गुणः** a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R 16. 18. **—नालं** a string or zone of pearls. **—दामन्** *n.* a string of pearls. **—पुष्पः** a kind of jasmine. **—प्रसूः** *f.* the pearl-oyster. **—प्रालंबः** a string of pearls. **—फलं** 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3 the custard-apple. -4. camphor. **—मणिः, -रत्नं** a pearl. **°सरः** a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. **—मातृ** *f.* the pearl-oyster. **—लता, -स्रज्** *f.* **-हारः** a pearl-necklace. **—शुक्तिः, -स्फोटः** the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वराद्य मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. **—क्षेत्रं** an epithet of Benaras. **—मार्गः** the way to final beatitude. **—मुक्तः** frank-incense.

मुक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition)

मुखं [खन् अच् डित् धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च cf. Un. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also;) प्रजासृजा यतः खातं तत्पाद्दुर्मुखं बुधाः ; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3, 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head: पुरारिमप्राप्तमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुख R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानि रविर्हिमानग्रहीर्वमलयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मराशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इंद्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface or upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in मुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -23 The side opposite to the base of a figure. **-Comp.—अग्निः** 1. a forest conflagration. -2. a sort of goblin with a face of fire -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile -5. a Brâhmaṇa- **Comp.—अनिलः, -उच्छ्वासः** breath. **—अस्त्रः** a crab. **—आकारः** look, mien, appearance. **—आसवः** nectar of the lips. **—आस्रवः, -स्रावः** spittle, saliva. **—इंदुः** a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. **—उल्का** a forest-conflagration. **—कमलं** a lotus-like face. **—खुरः** a tooth. **—गंधकः** an onion. **—चपल** *a.* talkative, garrulous. **—चपेटिका** a slap on the face. **—चारिः** *f.* the tongue. **—चूर्णं** scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. **—जः** a Brâhmaṇa. **—जहं** the root of the mouth. **—दूषणः** an onion. **—दूषिका** an eruption disfiguring the face. **—दोषः** fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 44. **—निरीक्षकः** a lazy fellow, an idler. **—निवासिनी** an epithet of Sarasvatî. **—पटः** a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 62. **—पाकः** inflammation of the mouth. **—पिंडः** a mouthful of food. **—पूरण** 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouth-

ful in general. —प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect —प्रियः an orange. (—यं) cloves. —प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. —बंधः a preface, an introduction. —बंधनं 1. a preface. –2. a lid, cover. —भूषणं a preparation of betel ; see तांबूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु a honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face. —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रागः the colour or complexion of the face ; दद्दृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं सुरस्त्रियः R. 12. 8, 17. 31 ; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum) ; मृदंगो मुखलेपेन करोति मृदुध्वनिं Bh. 2. 118 –2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour —वल्लभ. the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. –2 a sound made with the mouth. —वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. —विलुंडिका a she-goat —व्याव्हानं gaping, yawning. —शफ a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous —शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. —शेषः an epithet of Râhu. —शोधन *a.* 1. cleansing the mouth. –2. pungent, sharp. (—नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (—नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. –2. cinnamon. —शोधिन् *m.* the citron tree. —श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. —संस्कारः a Brâhmaṇa. —सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance ;Si. 11. 47.

मुखंपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* [मुखं मुखवाचारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv. cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vârt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious ; मुखरा खल्वेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2 ; मुखरतावसरो हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16 ; तद्रूपवर्णनामुखर K. 189 ; Bk. 2. 54. –2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.) स्तनेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनौ यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20 ; Mâl. 9. 5 ; मुखरमधीरं रथन मंजीरं रिपुमेव लिखिषु लोलं Gît. 5; Mk. 1. 35 ; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मा स्म भूः Me. 37 -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.) ; स्याने स्याने मुखरकुरंगीझांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14 ; मंडलीमुखरितखे (लतकुंजे) Gît. 2 ; गेहवरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. –4 Expressive or indicative of. –5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. –6 Mocking, ridiculing.

—रः 1 A crow. –2 A leader, the chief or principal person : यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. –3 A conch-shell. —री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. –2 To make (one) talk or speak: अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. –3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. –2 Conversation.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with: गंडोन्नलिताकामुखरितकुकुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Mâl 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with –2 To cause to resound. –3 To cause to speak or talk ; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुख्य *a.* Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य *a.* [मुखे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. –2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent ; द्विजातिमुख्यः ; वारमुख्या, वीरपुरुषाः &c —ख्यः A leader, guide. —ख्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. –2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. –3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon –**Comp.** —अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —नृपः, -नृपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. —मंत्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यता-त्वं Pre-eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः *ind.* Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध *a.* [मुह्-क] 1 Stupefied, fainted. –2 Perplexed, infatuated, –3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid ; शशांक केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29 ; अयि मुग्धे कान्या चिंता प्रियासमागमस्य V. 3. –4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Mâl. 7. 1. –5 Erring, mistaken. –6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) भयसाचार्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; U 6.35; R.9. 34.–7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty ; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1 ; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden ; (regarded as a variety of Nâyikâ in poetic compositions). –**Comp.**–अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. –आलोक *a.* lovely to look at ; U. 1. 20. —धी, –बुद्धि, –मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. —भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुग्धता -त्वं 1 Silliness. –2 Artlessness, simplicity. –3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुंच् –II. 6 U. (मुंचति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोदिष्यति-ते, मोक्ष्यति, मुक्त) 1 To loose set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.) ; वनाय...यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20 ; Ms. 8. 202 ; मोक्ष्यते पुरवरोधनां वेणीर्दीर्घाविभूतिभिः Ku. 2 61 ; R. 10. 47 ; मा भवानगानि मुंचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. –2 To set free, loosen (as the voice) ; कंठं मुंचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' *i. e.* raises a cry. –3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish ; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66 ; मुंच मायि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10. ; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः *S.* 6. 7 ; मौनं मुंचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4 ; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8 ; Me. 96, 41 ; R. 3. 11. –4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. –5 To dismiss, send away. –6 To cast throw, hurl, fling, discharge ; मृगेषु शरान्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58 ; Bk. 15. 53. –7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.)

अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 11 ; चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12 ; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Mâl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. —*Pass.* (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or werve from. —*Caus.* (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. —*Desid.* (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mândhâtṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. **-Comp.** —**प्रसादकः** an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मुचिर *a.* Liberal, generous. —**रः** 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुज्, मुंज् 1 P., 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brâhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhârâ (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). **-Comp.** —**केशः** 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Vishṇu. —**केशिन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —**बंधनं** investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). —**मेखलिन्** *m.* 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. of Vishṇu. —**वासस्** *m.* an epithet of *Siva*.

मुंजवत् *a.* Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुंजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

मुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुद् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्यापि ते हृदय गतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

मुंट् 1 P. (मुंटति) To crush, grind.

मुंठ् 1 A. (मुंठते) To run away.

मुंड् I. 1 P. (मुंडति) To shave, shear ; आवक मुंडितमुंडो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mu. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुंडते) To sink.

मुंड *a.* [मुंड्-घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -4 Low, mean. —**डः** 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Râhu. —*m.* pl. N. of a people. —**डा** 1 N. of a plant (मुंडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —**डं** 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. **-Comp.** —**अयसं** iron. —**चणकः** a kind of pulse (कलाय). —**फलः** a cocoa-nut tree. —**मंडली** 1. a number of shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुंडमंडलीं H. 3. 89. —**लोहं** iron. —**शालिः** a kind of rice.

मुंडकः [मुंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —**कं** The head. **-Comp.** —**उपनिषद्** *f.* N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

मुंडनं [मुंड्-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुंडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

मुंडित *p. p.* [मुंड्-क्त] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —**तं** Iron.

मुंडिन् *a.* [मुंड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald-pated. -2 Hornless. —*m.* 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of *Siva*.

मुक्त्यं A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; *desid.* मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15 ; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. —*Caus.* To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

मुद, मुदा *f.* [मुद्-क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; अहनन् पुरो हरितको मुदमादधानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Gît. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

मुदित *p. p.* [मुद् क्त] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. —**तं** 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —**ता** Joy, delight.

मुदिरः [मुद्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] A cloud; प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुरनुरंजितमेदुरमुदिरसुवेशं Gît. 2; or मुंचसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि मुदिरालिरुदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [मुद्-गक् नेट Un. 1, 125] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. **-Comp.** —**भुज्, -भोजिन्** *m.* a horse.

मुद्गरः [मुदं गिरति गॄ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet, as in मोहमुद्गरः (a small poem by *Sankarâchârya*); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to to be *n.* also in this sense).

मुद्गरकः A hammer.

मुद्गलः N. of a sage. —**लं** A kind of grass.

मुद्गष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping ; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring ; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1 ; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S.* 1 ; (fig. also) ; इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वाधि-

मुद्रामुकुलिता: Bh. 2. 114. –2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिंदूरमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Gît. 4. –3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकानिष्क्रामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. –4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. –5 A medal. –6 An image, a sign, badge, token. –7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवौष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपन्निद्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसलभां Mâl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. –8 A mystery. –9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. –10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. –**Comp.** –अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. –2. a type (a modern use). –अंक, –अंकित *a.* stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. –कार: a maker of seals. –मार्ग: an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र. –यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). –रक्षक: the keeper of the seals. –राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visákha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. –2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1. –2 To stamp, mark, impress. –3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. –4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. –2 A seal-ring. –3 A stamp or impression. –4 A stamped coin, coin. –5 A signed or sealed paper. –6 A particular surgical instrument. –7=मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित *a.* 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्यागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानाधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितमुरो मधुसूदनस्य Gît. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव 11. –2 Closed, sealed up. –3 Unblown. –4 Printed.

मुधा *ind.* 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. –2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-इन् उच्च Un. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः। वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. –2 N. of the sage Agastya. –3 Of Vyâsa. –4 Of Buddha. –5 of Pâṇini. –6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and दमनक). –7 The internal conscience (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). –8 The mango-tree. –9 The the number 'seven'. –*pl.* The seven sages. –**Comp.** –अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. –इंद्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. –2. an epithet of Sâkyamuni. –3. of Bharata. –4. of Siva. –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu. –3. of Buddha. –त्रयं 'the triad of sages', *i. e.* Pâṇini, Kâtyâyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. –दारक, –कुमारः a young sage. –द्रुमः the *Syonâka* tree. –पित्तलं copper. –पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. –पुत्रकः 1. a wagtail. –2 the *damanaka* tree. –भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. –2. fasting. –वृत्ति *a.* leading an ascetic life; शैशवे मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. –व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

मुंथ् 1 P. (मुंथति) To go, move.

मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. –2 Wishing to discharge. –3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. –4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. –क्षुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचान: A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5.57.

मुमूर्षु *a.* Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर् 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishṇa; पार्थनाथ द्विषन्मुरं *Si.* 2. 1. –रा N. of a fragrant plant. –रं Encompassing, surrounding. –**Comp.** –अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishṇa; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयंत्यसौ Gît. 1. –2. N. of the author of Anargharâghava. –जित्, –द्विष्, –भिद्, –सूदन, –रिपु, –वैरिन्, –हन् *m.* epithets of Krishṇa or Vishṇu; प्रकीर्णास्रग्विदुर्जयति भुजदंडो मुरजितः Gît. 1; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं 10. –द्वः the discus of Vishṇu.

मुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Mâl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. –2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* –**Comp.** –फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. –2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः *m.* pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadá).

मुरलः A kind of fresh-water fish. –2 A king of the Muralas. –ला: pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत्कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. –**Comp.** –धरः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मुर्छ् 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्त; the word is written as मूर्छ् or मूर्च्छ्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. –2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gît. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्च्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषं Gît. 3; Bk. 15. 55. –3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुमूर्च्छ सहस्रं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु *S.* 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8, 59. –4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. –5 To take effect on; छाया

न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32; हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छन्ति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (*b*) To prevail against, have power against; न पाशपोन्मूलनशक्ति रेहः शिरोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for. -8 To be frequent. -10 To cause to sound loudly. —*Caus.* (मूर्छयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; मनोभवश्चन्मूर्छयते Gît. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मुर्भिणी A small fire-place.

मुर्मुरः [मुर् क पृषो॰ द्वित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरहुताशनमुखे चूर्णतां वधूरिवास्रवगस्य रजःकणाः *Si.* 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुर्व् 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

मुल् 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) To plant.

मुशटी A kind of grain.

मुश (स) ली A small house-lizard.

मुष् I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित; *desid.* मुमुषिषति) 1(*a*) To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवस्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); मुषाण रत्नानि *Si.* 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41; *Si.* 3. 38. (*b*) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off; Bk. 15. 16 -2 To dispel, remove, drive off; घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि *Si.* 4.67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo; न वेत्सि मुषितमात्मानं K. 164, Ratn. 4. 3. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To surpass, excel; मुष्णन्ति प्रियमशोकानां रन्कैः परिजनांबरैः । गीतैर्वरांगनानां च कोकिलभ्रमरस्वनैः Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 92; Me. 47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1 To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा-षी A crucible.

मुषः *f* Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष् क] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितं Stolen property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Stolen; *S.* 5. 20. —ष्टं Stolen property.

मुष्क: [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2 The scrotum -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp. —कच्छूः *f.* an eruption on the scrotum. —देशः the region of the scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrated person —शोफः swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a.* Having testicles. —रः A man having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m. f* [मुष्-क्तिच्] 1 The clenched hand, fist; कर्णोत्पलेस्य बिभिदे निबिडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; *Si.* 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful; श्यामाकमुष्टिरिवावधितकः *S.* 4 13; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (= *pala*). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis. -7 Stealing (only *f.*). -8 A compendium, abridgment, -Comp. —करणं clenching the fist. —देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. —द्यूतं a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः 1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful. —मेय *a.* to be measured with the fist, to be spanned with the fingers —युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिर्मेषणं प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1 A goldsmith. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. —काः (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race (the *Dombas*). -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Balarâma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिध्नः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to-hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्ठकः Black mustard.

मुस् 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहरनुयाति कलेन दुष्कृतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A kind of surgical instrument. -Comp —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —उलूखलं a pestle and mortar

मुसलामुसलि *ind* Club against club.

मुसलीका A common lizard.

मुसलिन् *m.* [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of *Siva*.

मुसल्य *a.* [मुसल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club.

मुस्त् 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः-स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S.* 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19. -Comp —अदः, -आदः a hog.

मुस्तं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह् 4 P. ((मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमर्हं तां स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20; 15. 16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind, be at a loss; अपरस्वापे न मुह्यंति नराः पंडितबुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To fail. -5 To err, mistake. —*Caus.* (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; मा मूनुहस्वजु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mâl 1. 32. -2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16 -3 To throw into confusion. -4 To cause to err or mistake.

मूढ *p. p.* [मुह क] 1 Stupefied, infatuated. Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किं कर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do'; so हृन्मूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive. -6 Confounding. —ढः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. —ढाः (*m.* pl.) An epithet of the elements in the Sánkhya philosophy. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. stupefied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid, silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fœtus. -2. difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन, चेतस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्य

मर्पितं R. 8. 88. —धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki. 1. 30. —प्रभुः -श्रेष्ठः the greatest block-head. —सत्त्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुग्धर *a.* [मुह्-किच] Silly, foolish, stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. -2 A fool, block-head.

मुहु *ind.* = मुहस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently ; अविरामगामिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः *S.* 1. 7, 2.6; generally repeated in this sense; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often; गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः.-2 For a time or moment, awhile ; Me 105 generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time' ; मुहुरुत्पतते चक्रा मुहुः पतति पिञ्जरा । मुहुरंके यो मीत मुहुः क्रंशति रोदिति ॥ Subhâsh.; Mu. 5. 3; महर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly.' -Comp. —भाषा, -वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. —भुज् *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः-र्तं [हृच्छ्रे क्ष धतोः पूर्वं मुट् च Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant: नवांबुधारानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53 ; संध्याभ्ररेखव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50 -2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). -3 A period of 48 minutes. —र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. -2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A. (मवते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* [मू-कक्] 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless : मूकं करोति वाचालं: मूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42 : सखीमयं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Git. 7 ; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132. -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. —कः A mute ; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26 v. l. ; Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man -3 A fish. -Comp.. —अंबा a form of Durgâ. —भावः silence, muteness, dumbness (also मूकता -त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness, silence.

मूत *a.* [मू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied -2 Confined. -3 Woven. —तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine ; नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'. -Comp. —आघातः a urinary disease. —आशयः the lower belly. —उत्संग see मूत्रसंग. —कृच्छ्रं painful discharge of urine, straugury. —कोशः the scrotum. —क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. —ग्रंथिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. —जठरः -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. —दोषः a urinary disease. —निरोधः retention of urine. —पतनः a civet-cat. —पथः the urinary passage. —परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. —पुटं the lower belly —मार्गः, -प्रसेकः the urethra. —वर्धनः *a* diuretic. —वृद्धिः *f.* copious secretion of urine. —शकृत् *n.* urine and excrement. —शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. —शूलः -लं urinary colic. —संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P To make water ; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर *a* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly stupid. -3 Destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. —र्खः A fool, blockhead ; न तु प्रातर्नाविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तपरीक्षयर् Bh 2. 5, 8 ; मूर्ख चक्रवराधन मां प्रति राहायऽयसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. —पंडितः a learned fool ; Pt. 5. 40. —भूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance. —भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. —मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid).

-2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. —नं, -ना [मुर्च्छ् युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n.* in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur ; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another ; modulation, melody ; स्फुटीभवद्ग्राम-विशेषमूर्च्छनां Si 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरंतीं Me. 86 ; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54 ; (a मूर्च्छ or मूर्च्छना is thus defined:—क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्च वरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मुर्च्छ्-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning ; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छा गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sounds &c.; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase -Comp. आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. —पतित *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारं० इतच्, मुर्च्छ् क्त वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -4 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified. -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. —तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [मुर्च्छ्-क्त] 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate ; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्न गारंगयूथः *S* 1. 33 ; प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69 ; 7. 70 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Solid, hard. -6 Real. -7 Thickened, coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तिः 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion : परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f.* [मुर्च्छ्-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure ; Mu. 2. 2 ; R. 3. 27 ; 14. 54. -4 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation ; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty.-6 Solidity, hardness.-**Comp.** -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal.-2 Embodied, incarnate, personified ; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *Si.* 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. —*m.* The body.

मूर्धन् *m.* [मुह्यंत्यस्मिन्नाहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Un. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general ; नतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिरप्यहीश्वरः *Si.* 1. 18 ; R. 16. 81 ; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head ; अतिष्ठन्मनुजेंद्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c. ; भूम्यां पर्वतमूर्धनि ; *S* 5. 7 ; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart ; स किल संयुगमूर्ध्नि सहायतां मघवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -**Comp.** —अंतः the crown of the head. —आभिषिक्त *a. f.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated ; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4.=मूर्धावसिक्त (1) q. v. —अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. —अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brâhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. —कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. —जः 1. the hair (of the head) ; पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः *S.* 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. —ज्योतिस् *n.* see ब्रह्मरंध्र or मुद्रामार्ग. —पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). —पुष्पः the Sirîsha tree. —रसः the scum of boiled rice. —वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a.* [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्, र्, and ष्; ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्ध्वन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा-र्वी, मूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल् I. 1 U. (मूलति-ते) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

मूलं [मूल्-क] 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवंति तेषां *S.* 7. 20 ; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15 ; मूलं बंध् to take or strike root ; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्भैरतरोः स्त्रियः *Si.* 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything ; कस्याश्चिदासिद्रशना तदानीमंगुष्ठमूलार्पितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else ; बाह्वोर्मूलं *Si.* 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. -4 Beginning, commencement ; आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि *S.* 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6 ; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मृग्यं 'the source or authority should be found out'. -6 The foot or bottom of anything ; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; सगुप्तमूलप्रत्यंतः R. 4. 26 ; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vender who is not the true owner ; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower, an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, शूरण &c. (In comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal'; *e. g.* मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.).-**Comp.** —आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. —आर्भं a radish. —आयतनं the original abode. —आशिन् *a.* living upon roots. —आर्द्रं a radish. —उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. —कर्मन् *n.* magic. —कारः the author of an original work. —कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. —कारिका a furnace, an oven. —कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. —केशरः a citron. —गुणः the co-efficient of a root. —ग्रंथः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by *Sâkyamuni*. —छेदः uprooting. —ज *a.* 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mûla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. —देवः an epithet of Kamsa. — द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. —धातुः lymph. —निकृंतन *a.* destroying root and branch. —पुरुषः 'the stock-man', the male representative of a family. —प्रकृतिः *f.* the Prakṛiti or Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas (q. v.). -(pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन) ; see Ms. 7. 155. —फलदः the bread-fruit tree. —बर्हणं the act of uprooting, extermination. —भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. —भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. —वचनं an original text. —वापः one who plants roots. —वित्तं capital, stock. —विभुजः a chariot. —व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. —व्रतिन् *a.* living exclusively on roots. —शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. —शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. —संघः a society, sect. —स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gaurî. —स्थायिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —स्रोतस् *n.* the principal current or fountain-head of a river. —हर *a.* uprooting completely.

मूलक *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on ; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error. -2 Born under the constellation Mûla. —कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent-root. -3 A sort of Yam. —कः A kind of poison.-Comp. —पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). —पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant.-2 The asterism Mûla.

मूलिक *a.* 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. —कः A devotee, an ascetic. —का 1 A root. -2 A collection of oots.

मूलिन् *m.* A tree.

मूलिन *a.* Growing from a root. —नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलेरः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य *a.* 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. —ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost ; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *Si.* 18. 15, *Sânti.* 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchased.

मूष् 1 A. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse.-2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. —अरातिः a cat. —वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The *Sirisha* tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. —अदः a cat. —अरातिः a cat. —उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. —विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', *i. e.* an impossibility; cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूर्षी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse

मूर्षीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तुं, मृत) To die, perish, decease, depart from life. —*Caus.* (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. —*Desid.* (मुमूर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष् See मक्ष्.

मृग् 4 P., 10 A. (मृग्यति, मृगयते मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45 ; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate ; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Mâl. 5. 1; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one ; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग्-क] 1 (*a*) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेंद्रता; see मृगाधिप below. (*b*) A wild beast. -2 A deer, an antelope; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः *S.* 1. 14 ; R. 1. 40, 50 ; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः *S.* 1. -8 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men ; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्रोऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिसुवेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् *Sabdak.* -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in *Sâkadvîpa*. -Comp. —अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. —अंगना a doe. —अजिनं a deer's skin. —अंडजा musk. —अद् *m.*, —अदनः,-अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. —अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion ; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः *Si.* 2. 53 ; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. —अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. —अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. —अशनः a lion. —आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2 a hyena. —आविध *m.* a hunter. —आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —इंद्रः 1. a lion ; ततो मृगेंद्रस्य मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* o the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of *Siva*. °चटकः a hawk. —इष्टः a variety of jasmine. —ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. —ईश्वरः 1.a lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —उत्तमः the best antelope. —उत्तमं, -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. —काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. —गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. —चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life ; V. 4. —जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage; *i. e.* an impossibility. —जीवनः a hunter, fowler. —तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णा, -तृष्णि, -तृष्णिका, *f.* mirage ; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः ; see खपुष्प; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 15. —दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. —दावः a park, preserve. —दृश् *f.* a fawn-eyed woman ; तदीषदिस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (-*m.*) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —द्युः a hunter. —द्विष् *m.* a lion. —धरः the moon. —धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. —नयना a fawn-eyed woman. —नाभिः 1. musk ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Rs. 6. 13 ; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. —पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. —पालिका the musk-deer. —पिप्रुः the moon. —पोतः—पोतकः a fawn. —प्रभुः a lion. —प्रियं grass growing on mountains. —ब (व) धाजिवः a hunter. —बंधिनी a net for catching deer. —भोजना bitter apple. —मदः musk; कुचतटीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोये मृगमदः G. L. 7 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag —मंद्रः N. of a class of elephants. —मांसं venison. —मातृका a doe. —मासः the month of Mârgasîrsha. —मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —यूथं a herd of deer. —राज् *m.* 1. a lion ; *Si.* 9. 18. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —राजः 1. a lion ; R. 6. 3. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. —रिपुः a lion. —रोमं wool. °जं a woollen cloth. —रोचना yellow pigment. —लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः *Si.* 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. —लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon;

दृगक्षेवामुपसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. —लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman. —वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). —वाहनः wind. —व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dog-star. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. —शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. —शावः-a fawn; मृगावैः सममेधितो जनः *S* 2. 18. —शिरः, शिरस् *n*, -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —शिर्षं the constellation मृगशिरस् (-र्षः) the lunar month Mârgasîrsha. —शीर्षन् *m* the constellation मृगशिरस्. —श्रेष्ठः a tiger. —हन् *m*. a hunter.

मृगणा [मृग्-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् *m* Ved. A wild animal,

मृगया [मृग यात्यनया या घञर्थे क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S*. 2. 5; मृगयापवाहिना मांडव्येन *S*. 2; so मृगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp —अरण्यं, -वनं a park. —यानं a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे यच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; हंति नोरशरासंऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगय्यं 1 The chase, hunting; Ki 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित *a* [मृग्-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. —दृश् *f*. —लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. —पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

मृग्य *a* [मृग्-ण्यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति ते, ममार्ज मार्जांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्क्षीत्, अममार्जत्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्क्ष्यति, मार्जयिष्यति-ते, मार्जितुं-मार्ष्टुं, मार्जयितुं, मृष्ट, मर्जित *desid*. मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलवान्नवमार्ज Si. 3. 79, दोषपवाहममृजत 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen; ललु खड्गान्ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परिश्रमान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोधितवंतः).

मृजः A kind of drum

मृजा [मृज-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity: Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धि). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion

मृजित *a*. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed rubbed &c

मृड् 6 9. P. (मृडति, मृडयति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of *Siva*.

मृडनं Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडानी, मृडी An epithet of Pârvatî: शक्रे पंचशरे साऽकुरुतपत्नीव्रतं मृडे पंचाराधनतत्परेऽपि Ki. 12.

मृडीकः 1 N of Siva. -2 A fish. -3 A deer

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणाकः-लं [मृण कायति कन्] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre: भंगाय हि मृणालानामुद्बध्नंति तंतवः H. 1. 95: पूर्वं मृणालदिव रक्षइंगी V 1. 19: Ra. 1. 19: V. 3. 13 —क The root of a fragrant grass (वेरणमूल). —Comp. —भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. —सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre: परिम्लानेमृणालीकोमलकवपुषा Mâl 1. 22: or परिम्लानिनमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku 5. 29.

मृणालिन् *m* A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत *p. p.* [मृ कर्तरि क] 1 Dead, deceased यैरप्यरण्येऽनशनैर्यत्तैर्वा जीवितं क्व मृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious मृतो वरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मैथ्यपरिग्रहं | मृतमप्राप्तयज्ञं च श्राद्धं मृतमयाजकं || Pt 2. 94 -3 Calcined, reduced; मूर्च्छंगतो मृतो वानिर्दशेत्पारदेश्वरः Bv. 1 82. —तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. —अंगं a corpse. —अंडः the sun. —अशौचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. —उद्भवः the sea, ocean. —कल्प, -प्राय *a* almost dead, insensible. —गृहं a grave. —चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Châṇḍâlas). —जीवन *a*. reviving the dead. —दारः a widower. —निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. —पः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). —पतः, -तिकः a jackal. —संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. —संजीवन *a*. reviving the dead (-नं, नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सूतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse; ध्रुवं ते जनयेत्पुत्रं पुनर्मा मंस्मतेति ते यासां नेदं जनयाः जगन्नाभिपानिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. -Comp. —भक्षकः a jackal.

मृतिः *f*. Death, dying.

मृतिमत् *m*. Mortality.

मृतंडः The sun

मृताळकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकन् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2 182. -2 Fresh earth. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ त्युक] 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2 27. -2 Yama, the god of death. -3 An epithet of Brahman. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Of Mâyâ. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -Comp. —तूर्यं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द *a*. fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पाः an epithet of *Siva*. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध *a*. liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, -ली the plantain. —बीजः, -वीजं a bamboo-cane. —भृत्यः sickness, disease. —राज् *m*. Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. -2. earth, the world of mortals; cf. मर्त्यलोक. —वंचनः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a raven. —सूतिः *f*. a female crab.

मृत्युंजयः An epithet of *Siva*.

मृत्सा, मृत्सन 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay. -3 A kind of

fragrant earth.

मृत्स्नं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृद्नाति, मृदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub · मम च मृदितं क्षौ । बाल्ये त्वदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्दिखादच्चि Bk. 15. 15 ; बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; *Si.* 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —*Caus.* (मर्दयति) =मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित *p. p.* 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good or soft earth.

मृद् *f.* [मृद्यते मृद् कर्मणि क्विप्]1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमेदं कुसुमभवं मदेव धत्ते मृद्गंधं न हि कुसुमा ने धारयंति ।Subhâsh.; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U 2. 4. -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -**Comp.** —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृच्चयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, -भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः ' clod-pated', a blockhead ; मया च मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं *S.* 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sûdraka).

मृन्म(न्म) य *a.* Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकुरः (रुः) The green pigeon

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंगच् किच] 1 A kind of drum or tabor· -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -**Comp.** —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदर *a.* 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -**Comp** —करः a thunderbolt.

मृदु *a.* [मृद्-कु] (दु or दी *f.* ; compar, मदीयस् ; superl. मदिष्ठ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजांतकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; *S.* 1. 10 ; 4. 10. -2 Soft, mild, gentle; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 ' with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवं 11. 83 ; *S.* 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मृदुतामगच्छत् R 5. 54 ' relented' ; खानमूलफलानि यो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तदद्भुतं 11. 76 ' even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3; ततस्ते मृदवोऽभूवन् गंधर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु *n.* Softness, gentleness. —दु *ind.* Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24 ; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* of delicate limbs. (-गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft *i. e.* blue lotus —कार्ष्णायसं lead. —कोष्ठ *a.* having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन *a.* having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, -छदः, -त्वच्, -त्वचः *m.* a kind of birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, -पर्वन् *m.* a reed, cane. —पुष्पः the *Sirîsha* tree. —पूर्व *a.* gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् *a* sweet-speaking. —रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch. —हृदय *a.* kind.

मृदुक *a.* Soft, gentle.

मृदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तरीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुम्नकं Gold.

मृध् 1 U. (मर्धति-ते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् *f.* Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् *n* Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृध War, battle, fight ; सत्त्वविद्दित- मतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

मृश् 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.) -2 To sprinkle-III.4.10.U (मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with; तदिदमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मृष्यतीति U. 3; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य वृद्धिजनस्यैष कोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः *S.* 4 ; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महाब्राह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1. -4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा *ind.* 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटु मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21.-2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -**Comp.** —अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind of crane. —अर्थक *a.* 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उक्तं falsehood, lying, a false statement : तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तादिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्,-वादिन् *m.* a liar. —वाच् *f.* an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.

मृषालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट *p. p.* [मृज् मृश् वा-क्त] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified. (*b*) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. —ष्टं Pepper. -**Comp.** —गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

मृष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 Sprinkling.

मृष्टेरुक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मृ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित ; *desid.* मित्सते) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि

or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. **-Comp.** **—अद्रिजा, -कन्यका -कन्या** epithets of the river Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबबिंबैः सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6; R. 8 64; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब); भामेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. **-Comp.** **—पदं** the hips **—बंधः** investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of *Siva*. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin, q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of *Siva*.

मेघः [मेहति वर्षति जलं, मिह्-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. **—घं** Talc. **-Comp.** **—अध्वन्** *m.*, **-पथः, -मार्गः** 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. **—अंतः** the autumn. **—अरिः** the wind. **—अस्थि** *n.* hail. **—आख्यं** talc. **—आगमः** the approach of rains, the rainy season. **—आटोपः** a dense or thick cloud. **—आडंबरः** thunder. **—आनंदा** a kind of crane. **—आनंदिन्** *m.* a peacock. **—आलोकः** the appearance or sight of clouds; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. **—अस्पदं** the sky, atmosphere. **—उदकं** rain. **—उदयः** the rising of clouds. **—कफः** hail. **—कालः** the rains, rainy season. **—गर्जनं, -गर्जना** thunder. **—चिंतकः** the Châtaka bird. **—जः** a large pearl. **—जालं** 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. **—जीविकः, -जीवनः** the Châtaka bird. **—ज्योतिस्** *m. n.* lightning. **—डंबरः** thunder **—दीपः** lightning. **—दूतं** N. of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. **—द्वारं** the sky, atmosphere. **—नादः** 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Râvaṇa. -4. the Palâsa tree. **°अनुलासिन्, °अनुलासकः** a peacock. **°जित्** *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa. **—नामन्** *m.* a kind of grass. **—निर्घोषः** thunder. **—पंक्तिः, -माला -राजि** *f.* a line of clouds; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युदुन्नता V. 2. **—पुष्पं** 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. **—प्रसवः** water. **—भूतिः** a thunderbolt. **—मंडलं** the firmament, sky. **—माला, -मालिन्** *a.* cloud-capt. **—योनिः** fog, smoke **—रवः** thunder. **—रावः** a kind of water-bird. **—रेखा, -लेखा** a line of clouds. **—वर्णा** the Indigo plant **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere. **—वाह्निः** lightning. **—वाहनः** 1 an epithet of Indra; अयति स्म मेघामिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18 -2 an epithet of *Siva*. **—विस्फूर्जितं** 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre; see App. 1. **—वेश्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere. **—सारः** a kind of camphor. **—सुहृद्** *m.* a peacock. **—स्तनितं** thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* (री *f.*) Producing clouds.

मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक *a.* [cf. Un. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured कुर्वन्नंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. **—कः** 1 Blackness, the dark blue-colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. **—कं** 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. **-Comp.** **—आपगा** an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेट्, मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेटुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्] A ram. **—ढ्रं** The male organ of generation, penis; (यस्य) मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. **-Comp.** **—चर्मन्** *n.* the prepuce. **—जः** an epithet of *Siva*. **—रोगः** a venereal disease.

मेढ्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेंठः, मेंडः An elephant-keeper.

मेंढः, मेंढकः A ram.

मेंढ्रः See मेढ्र.

मे ङ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed trible. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलंबुषा). **—दा** A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.) **-Comp.** **—जं** a species of bdellium. **—भिल्लः** N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [मेद-असुन्] 1 Fat, marrow one of the seven *dhâtus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. **-Comp.** **—अर्बुदं** a fatty tumour. **—कृत** *m. n.* flesh **—ग्रंथिः** a fatty tumour. **—जं, -तेजस** *n* a bone. **—धरा** a membrane in the abdomen, containing tne fat. **—पिंडः** a lump of fat. **—वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth: न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चचलं वसु नितांतमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरंत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52; (मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसैव परिप्लुता। तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). **-Comp.** **—ईशः, -पतिः,** a king. **—रजः** dust.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-घुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; Mâl. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेघैर्मेदुरमंबरं Gît. 1; मकरंदसुंदरगलन्मंदाकिनीमेदुरं (पद्मरविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made

dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. –2 Unctuous.

मेद्य *a.* 1 Fat. –2 Dense, thick.

मेध् 1 U. See मेथ्.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in **नरमेध**, **अश्वमेध**. –2 A sacrificial animal or victim. –3 An offering, oblation. –4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. –5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. **–Comp.** **—ज**: an epithet of Vishṇu.

मेधा [मेध्-अच्] (changed to मेधस् in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory) ; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. –2 Intellect ; intelligence in general: Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. –3 A form of Sarasvatî. –4 A sacrifice. –5 Strength, power (Ved.) **–Comp.** **—अतिथिः** N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. **—जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kâtyâyana. **—रुद्रः** an epithet of Kâlidâsa.

मेधातिथ् *a.* Wise, intelligent.

मेधावत् *a.* [मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. –2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. —*m.* 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. –2 A parrot. –3 An intoxicating drink. **—नी** An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेध्य *a.* [मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. –2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेध्येनाश्वेन जे ; R. 13. 3. –3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. –4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. –5 Wise, intelligent. **—ध्यः** 1 A goat. –2 A Khadira tree. –3 Barley (according to Mediní). **—ध्या** N. of several plants (केतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Śakuntalâ). –2 N. of the wife of Himâlaya. **–Comp.** **—आत्मजा** N. of Pârvatî.

मेना N. of the wife of Himâlaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. –2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. –2 A cat. –3 A goat.

मेंधिका, मेंधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेंदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.

मेय *a.* [मा-मि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. –2 Capable of being estimated. –3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. –2 N. of an enemy of Vishṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvîpas ; cf. द्वीप ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems) ; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16 ; स्वादन्येव समाप्तेः महिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 150. –2 The central bead in a rosary. –3 The central gem of a necklace. **–Comp.** **—आद्रिकर्णिका** the earth. **—धामन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva. **—पृष्ठं** heaven, the sky. **—यंत्रं** a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल्-घञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. –2 A fair. –3 A company, an assembly. (Also मेलक).

मेलनं [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. –2 Association. –3 Mixture. –4 An encounter; a fight.

मेला [मिल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. –2 A company, assembly, a society. –3 Antimony. –4 The indigo plant. –5 Ink. –6 A musical scale. **–Comp.** **—अंधुकः, -भवुः, -नंदः, -नंदा, -मंडा** an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. –2 Conjunction of planets. –3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलायनं Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. –2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. **–Comp.** **—अंडः** an epithet of Indra. **—कंबलः** a woollen blanket or rug. **—पालः, -पालकः** a shepherd. **—मांसं** mutton. **—यूथं** a flock of sheep.

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह् -घञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. –2 Urine. –3 A urinary disease. –4 A ram. –5 A Goat. **–Comp.** **—घ्नी** turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह्-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine. –2 Urine. –3 The penis.

मैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. –2 Given by a friend. –3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. –4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhûrta); Ku. 7. 6. **—त्रः** 1 A high or perfect Brâhmaṇa. –2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. –3 The anus. –4 A friend. **—त्री** 1 Friendship, good will. –2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. –3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. **—त्रं** 1 Friendship. –2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement ; Ms. 4. 152. –3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. –4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मैत्रभं in the same sense).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः An epithet of Vâlmîki. –2 Of Agastya. –3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. –4 N. of Vasishṭha ; U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. –2 Of Vasishṭha. –3 Of Vâlmîki.

मैत्रिन् *a.* Friendly, kind.

मैत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to a friend, friendly. **—यः** N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्ध).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भवः अण्] A king of Mithilâ; R. 11. 32, 48. **—ला:** (pl.) The people of Mithilâ q. v. **—ली** N. of Sîtâ; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मिथुनेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Paired, coupled. –2 United by marriage. –3 Relating to copulation. **—नं** 1 Copulation, sexual union ; मृतं मैथुनमप्रजं Pt. 2. 94. –2 Marriage. –3 Union, connection. –4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). **–Comp.** **—ज्वरः** the excitement of sexual passion. **—धर्मिन्** *a.* copulating. **—वैराग्यं** abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial allianee.

मैथुनिन् *a.* Copulating, sexually united.—*m.* One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुन्य *a.* Relating to copulation.

मैधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himâlaya and Menâ, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on aecount of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. **-Comp.** —स्वसृ *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî.

मैनालः A fisherman.

मैंदः N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa.-Comp. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

मैरेयः -यं, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि वधूभिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलिंदः A bee.

मोकं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष्-घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साऽधुना तव बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61 ; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते। अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30 ; R. 10 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off ; वनस्थलीर्मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding ; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow ; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging ; बाणमोक्षः *S.* 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing. -10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). **-Comp.** —उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hiouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the sun. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक *a.* [मोक्ष-ण्वुल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षणं [मोक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting ; शस्त्र° &c.

मोक्षिन् *a.* 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ *a.* [मुह्-घ अच् वा कुटं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned -4 Idle. —घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —घा The trumpet flower —घं *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. **-Comp.** —कर्मन् *a.* engaging in useless rites. —पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच् अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभांजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. —चं A plantain fruit.

मोचक *a.* [मुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभांजन.

मोचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride.-6 Deceit, fraud.-Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ *a.* Releasing, setting free.

मोचटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः -कं [मुट्-ण्वुल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a *Srâddha* (भग्नकुशपत्रद्वयं).

मोटनं, मोटनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोट्टायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कांतस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्भावभावतः। प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोट्टायितमुदीर्यते ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोट्टायितमधुरिमोल्लासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानंदश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. **-Comp.** —आम्रजः the mango tree.

मोदक *a.* (का, -की *f.*) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a *Sûdra* mother).-Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित *a.* Glad, pleased, delighted. —तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् *a.* [मुद् णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोरटः [मुर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —टं 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The

flower of the Ankoṭa tree. —टा Hemp used for bow-strings (मूर्वा).

मोषः [मुष्-घञ्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp —कृत् *m.* a thief.

मोषकः [मुष्-ण्वुल्] A robber, thief.

मोषणं [मुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषयित्नुः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टृ *m.* A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह्-घञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वेग्तनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबंधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion ; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; *S.* 7. 25. -4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment. -6 Affliction, pain. -7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp.—उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kâv. 2. 25. —कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell. —रात्रिः *f.* the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating -4 Fascinating, enrapturing ; U. 1. 36 ; Mâl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). —नं 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor ; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse ; Mâl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. —अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय *a.* 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित *p. p.* [मुह्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् *a.* [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Apsaras*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक (कु) लिः A crow ; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक्] A pearl; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhâsh.-Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —गुंफका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दामन् *n.* a string of pearls. —प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. —शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-oyster. —सरः a necklace or string of pearls ; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणा मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family ; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखर्यं [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. -2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty

मौघ्यं Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौंज *a.* (ञ्जी *f.*) [मुंज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौंजक).

मौंजी The girdle of a Brâhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass ; Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42.-Comp. —निबंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread ; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौढ्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Childishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौंड्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गीन *a.* [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity ; मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनं ; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचर 'hold your tongue'. -Comp.—मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [मौनमस्यास्ति इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn ; Bg. 12. 19. —*m.* A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौर्ख्यं [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15 ; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) Made of Mûrvâ plant; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालता तत्तंतुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string ; मौर्वीकिणांको भुजः *S.* 1. 13 ; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19 ; 18. 48 ; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Mûrvâ grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya); Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc; (also मौर्विका).

मौल *a.* (ला,-ली *f.*) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलादागतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient

times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19 57. —ल: An old or hereditary minister; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाययामासुर्भरतं स्तंभिताश्रिभिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि *a.* [मूलस्यादूरभवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. –2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. –3 The Asoka tree. —लिः (*m. f.*) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. –2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). –3 Braided hair, hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34; —लिः,–ली *f.* The earth.–Comp. —मणिः,–रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Radical. –2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. –3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् *a.* Having a crown, crested.

मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल *a.* (ली *f.*) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. –2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). –3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma, and the self-destruction of Kṛishṇa's family through the curse of Brâhmaṇas). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः [मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

म्ना 1 P. (मनति, म्नात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). –2 To learn diligently. –3 To remember. –4 To praise (Ved.).

म्नात *p. p.* 1 Repeated. –2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. –2 To heap, collect, accumulate. –3 To strike, hurt, kill. —II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. –2 To smear, rub, anoint. –3 To mix, combine. –4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [म्रक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. –2 Anointing, smearing in general. –3 Accumulating, heaping up. –4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. (मृदते, *caus.* मर्दयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् *m.* [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness. –2 Mildness, weakness; (स्वर्भानुः) हिमांशुपार्श्वे म्रदते तन्मित्रैः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49.

म्रुच् 1 P. (म्रोचति) To go, move.

म्लुंच् 1 P. (म्लुंचति) To go, move.

म्लेट् (ड्) 1 P. (म्लेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. –2 Barbarous. –3 Withered, faded. —ष्टं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुंच् See म्रुच्, म्लुंच्.

म्लेच्छ्, or म्लेछ् 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छ: [म्लेच्छ्-घञ्] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; म्लेच्छा म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धेषु निरोधाद्दर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Git. 1. –2 An outcast, a very low man; (Baudhâyana thus defines the word:– गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥) –3 A sinner, wicked person. –4 Foreign or barbarous speech. —च्छं Copper. –Comp. —आख्यं copper. —आशः wheat. —आस्यं, –मुखं copper. —कंदः garlic. —जातिः *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, —मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language. —भोजनः wheat. (—नं) barley. —वाच् *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. –2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित *p. p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —तं 1 A foreign tongue. –2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेट्, -म्लेड् (म्लेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, मम्लौ, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायता भूरुहोर्णा Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. –2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पार्थि... मम्लतुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. –3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited; मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो ह्यिदं Mb. –4 To become thin or emaciated. –5 To disappear, vanish. –6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75.—*Caus.* (म्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. –2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लात *p. p.* 1 Faded, withered. –2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p. p.* [म्लै-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. –2 Wearied, weary, languid. –3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. –4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. –5 Black. –6 Foul, dirty. —नं Withering, fading. –Comp. —अंग *a.* weak-bodied. (—गी) a woman during her menses. —मनस् *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्लानिः *f.* [म्लै-क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. –2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. –3 Sadness, dejection. –4 Foulness

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. –2 Declining, growing less; Bh. 3. 33.

म्लास्नु *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. –2 Growing thin or emaciated. –3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

य: 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. –2 A carriage. –3 Wind, air. –4 Union. –5 Fame. –6 Barley. –7 Restraint. –8 Light –9 Abandoning. –10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. –11 N. of Yama. –**या** 1 Going. –2 A carriage. –3 Restraining. –4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). –5 Obtaining. –6 An epithet of Lakshmî. –7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for **यकृत** after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् दुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. –Comp. –**आत्मका** a kind of cock-roach. –**उदर** enlargement of the liver. –**कोष:** the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष् I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. –II. 1 P (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्ष: [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures: **यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेशं रक्षंति वै प्राग्गतगर्वहस्ता:** Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. –2 A kind of ghost or spirit. –3 N. of the palace of Indra. –4 N. of Kubera. –5 Worship. –**क्षं** 1 A ghost, –2 Sacrifice. –3 Anything honoured. –**क्षी** 1 A female Yaksha. –2 N. of Kubera's wife. –Comp. –**अधिप:**, **-अधिपति:**, **-इंद्र:** Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. –**आमलकं** the fruit of the पिंडखर्जूर tree. –**आवास:** the fig-tree. –**कर्दम:** an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions: (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दम: Ak.; कुंकुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महार्घ गंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दम: ॥). –**ग्रह:** the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. –**तरु:** the fig-tree. –**धूप:** resin, incense. –**रस:** a kind of intoxicating drink. –**राज्** *m.* N of Kubera. –2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. –**राज:** N. of Kubera. –**रात्रि:** *f.* the festival called Dîpâli, q. v. –**वित्त:** one who is like a Yaksha, *i e.* the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it

याक्षिन *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. –2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. –2 N of the wife of Kubera. –3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgâ. –4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्म:, **यक्ष्मन्** *m.*, [यक्ष् मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general.–Comp –**ग्रह:** an attack of consumption. –**ग्रस्त** *a.* consumptive. –**घ्नी** grapes.

याक्ष्मिन *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative.–Comp. –**अंत** a term for the Atm. frequentative; *e.g.* बोभूयते from भू. –**लुक्** the omission of यङ् *i e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e.g.* बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाक्षीत् अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टं, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); **यजेत राजा क्रतुभि:** Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so **अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकयज्ञेनेजे** &c. –2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); **पशुना रुद्रं यजते** Sk.; **यास्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन्** Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. –3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. –4 To consecrate, dedicate. –5 To give, bestow. –*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. –2 To assist at a sacrifice. –3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यज्ञ: 1 A sacrifice. –2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. –2 Adorable. –3 Dignified, sublime. –**त:** 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). –2 An epithet of *Siva*. –3 The moon.

यजति: A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). –Comp. –**देश:**, **-स्थानं** a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्र: [यज्ञ-अत्र] A Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). –**त्र** Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing –2 A sacrifice; **देवयजनमभवे देवं सीते** U. 4. –3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. –**न:** 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. –2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. –3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. –4 The head of a family. –5 The head of a tribe –Comp –**शिष्य:** the pupil of a sacrificing Brâhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); *S.* 4.

यजमानक: =यजमान.

यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. –2 A sacrifice

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. –2 Worshipping.

याजि: [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. –2 The act of sacrificing. –3 A sacrifice; **दानमध्ययनं याजि:** Ms. 10. 79.

याजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. –2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. –2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose muttered at sacrifices; **वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्राश्लिष्टपाठिना मंत्रा यजूंषि** Sâyaṇa; cf. मंत्र-3 N. of the Yajurveda. –4 Ved. Worship, oblation. –Comp. –**उदर:** Ved. an epithet of Brahman. –**पति:** N.

of Vishṇu. **–विद्** *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. **–वेदः** the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices ; it has two chief branches or recensions:—the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज् -भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; **यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञास्सर्वहुतः** &c. –2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brâhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are: **–भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ,** and **ब्रह्मयज्ञ,** which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see **महायज्ञ,** and the five words separately). –3 N. of Agni. –4 Of Vishṇu.–**Comp.–अंशः** a share of sacrifice. **°भुज्** *m.* a deity,god Ku. 3. 14. **–अ(आ)गारः–रं** a sacrificial hall. **–अंगं** 1 a part of a sacrifice.–2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; **यज्ञांगयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य** Ku. 1. 17. **(–गः)** 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). –2. the Khadira tree. –3. N. of Vishṇu. **–अंतः** 1 the completion of a sacrifice.–2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. –2. a supplementary sacrifice **°कृत्** *m.* N. of Vishṇu **–अरिः** an epithet of *Siva* **–अर्ह** *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice –2. fit for a sacrifice.(–*m.* dual)an epithet of the Aśvins. **–अवयवः** N. of Vishṇu. **–अशनः** a god. **–आत्मन्** *m.* **–ईश्वरः** N. of Vishṇu. **–ईशः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. –2. of the sun. **–इष्टः** a kind of grass (दीर्घरेहितृण). **–उपकरणं** any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. **–उपवीतं** the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm ; see Ms. 2. 63 ; (originally यज्ञोपवीति was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). **–उपासक** *a.* performing sacrifices. **–कर्मन्** *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (–*n.*) a sacrificial rite. **–कल्प** *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. **–काल:** the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). **–कीलकः** a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. **–कुंडं** a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. **–कृत्** *a.* performing a sacrifice. (–*m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. **–क्रतुः** 1. a sacrificial rite. –2. a complete rite or chief ceremony –3. an epithet of Vishṇu. **–क्रिया** a sacrificial rite. **–घ्नः** a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. **–चक्षुस्** *m.* N. of Vishṇu. **–दक्षिणा** a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. **–दीक्षा** 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. –2 performance of a sacrifice; Ms. 2. 169. **–द्रव्यं** anything (*e. g.* a vessel) used for a sacrifice. **–द्रुह्** *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. **–पतिः** 1. one who institutes a sacrifice. see यजमान. –2. N. of Vishṇu. **–पशुः** 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. –2. a horse. **–पात्रं,-भांडं** a sacrificial vessel. **–पुंस्-पुमान्** *m.* N. of Vishṇu. **–पुरुषः,-फलदः** epithets of Vishṇu. **–बाहुः** N. of Agni. **–भागः** 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. –2 a god, deity. **°ईश्वरः** N. of Indra. **°भुज्** *m.* a god, deity. **–भावनः** N. of Vishṇu **–भुज्** *m.* a god. **–भूमिः** *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. **–भूषणः** white *darbha* grass. **–भृत्** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu **–भोक्तृ** *m* an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. **–योगः** the Udumbara tree. **–रसः,-रेतस्** *n.* Soma. **–वराहः** Vishṇu in his boar-incarnation. **–वल्लिः-ल्ली** *f.* the Soma plant. **–वाटः** a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. **–वाह** *a.* conducting a sacrifice. **–वाहनः** 1. an epithet of Vishṇu –2. a Brâhmaṇa. –3. N. of *Siva*. **–वीर्यः** N. of Vishṇu. **–वृक्षः** the fig-tree. **–वेदिः, –दी** *f.* the sacrificial altar. **–शरणं** a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5 **–शाला** a sacrificial hall. **–शेषः-षं** the remains of a sacrifice ; **यज्ञशेषं तथामृतं** Ms. 3. 285. **–श्रेष्ठा** the Soma plant. **–सदस्** *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice.**–संभारः** materials necessary for a sacrifice. **–सारः** an epithet of Vishṇu. **–सिद्धिः** *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. **–सूत्रं** see यज्ञोपवीत. **–सेनः** an epithet of king Drupada. **–स्थाणुः** a sacrificial post. **–हन्** *m.*, **–घ्नः** epithets of *Siva*.

यज्ञिकः The Palâśa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. **–***m.* N. of Vishṇu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः घ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice,sacrificial. –2 Sacred, holy, divine. –3 Adorable, worthy of worship. –4 Devout, pious. **–यः** 1 A god, deity. –2 The third or Dvâpara age. –**Comp.**–**देशः** the land of sacrifices; **कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः॥** Ms. 2. 23. **–शाला** 1. a sacrificial hall. –2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. **–यः** The Udumbara tree.–**Comp.**–**ब्रह्मपादपः** the tree called विकंकत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. **–ज्या-ज्यं** 1 Worshipping. –2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. –2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. –3 Sacrificing. **–ज्युः** A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (**यज्वरी** *f.*) [यज्-क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. **–***m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices ; **नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा** R. 6. 46, 1. 4, 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. –2 N. of Vishṇu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); **सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुंबी** V. 3. 1. –2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for ; **या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सा रतरागमना यतमानं** Si. 4. 45 ; R. 9. 7. –3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. –4 To observe caution, be watchful ; Bg. 2. 60. –5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. –6 To join, associate with. –7 To go, proceed. –*Caus.* (यातयति ते) To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. –2 To despise, censure –3 To encourage, animate. –4 To torture, distress, annoy. –5 To prepare, elaborate. –6 Ved. To join,

unite. –7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. –2 Taking pains or care. –3 Prepared, ready. –4 Resolved. –5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial: यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; Bh. 2. 5. –2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. –3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान्हि यत्नस्तव देवशारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1. –4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. –2. diligently, vigorously, zealously. –3. in spite of every effort. –4. necessarily.). –**Comp.** –आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत *p. p.* 1 [यम्-क्त] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. –2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. –तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. –**Comp.** –आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. –आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. –इंद्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. –चित्त,-मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. –वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. –व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. –2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (–मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (–रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः =यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशंक्य त्वाचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. –2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. –3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो रं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. –4 From which time forward, ever since. –5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. –2. from any person whatever. –3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. –2. from whomsoever, from any person whatever. –3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते *S.* 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). –**Comp.** –भव *a.* arising from which. –मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. याति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. –2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. –3 Guidance. –4 A pause in music. –5 (In prosody) A cæsura; यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते। सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया॥ Chand. M. 1; अम्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. –6 A widow. –तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. –2 N. of Vishṇu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] Where, in which place, whither; सैव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. –2 When; as in यत्र काले. –3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T.S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र क्वचन क्वचित् 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. –2. whensoever, at whatever time. –3. whenever, as often as. –4. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:— (*a*) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (*b*) namely, as follows; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं क्रांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुंचति) K. P. 10; (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (*f.*) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. –2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following seuses :—(*a*) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथांकुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शीतं) यथा बाधति बाधते; (as much-as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (*c*) in 1. above. (*b*) so-that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाहय *S.* 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Mâl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां...सेविष्यंते भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9. (*d*) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भा-

वसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे त्वायि भक्तिरुत्तमा Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यौवनमातिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा-तथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as; यथा कथा as much as; यथा तथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथंचित् any how, some how or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayîbhâva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below.-**Comp.**—अंशं,-अंशतस् *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. —अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. —अधीति *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) *ind.* according to the text. —अनुपूर्वं -अनुपूर्व्यं, -अनुपूर्व्या *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं *ind.* 1. according to experience. -2. by previous experience. —अनुरूपं *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. —अभिप्रेत, अभिमत, -अभिलषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-तं &c.) *ind.* according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित *a.* pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ *a.* 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c. -2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; कारिष्यन्निव नामास्य (*i. e.* शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमारिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) युधि सद्यः शिशुपालतां यथार्थां Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. -3. fit, suitable. (-र्थं,-अर्थतः) truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. °अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनाम्नः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (for यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness, -2. propriety. -3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness). —अर्ह *a.* 1. according to merit, as deserving. -2. appropriate, suitable, just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्ह, -अर्हतः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. —अर्हणं *ind.* 1. according to propriety. -2. according to worth or merit. —अवकाशं *ind.* 1. according to room or space. -2. as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. -3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थं *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यानं *ind.* as before stated. —आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमं *ind.* according to tradition, as handed down from generation to generation. —आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. —आम्नातं -आम्नायं *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयं *ind.* 1. according to wish or intention. -2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छं, -ष्टं, -तं) *ind.* 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. -2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापारा *S.* 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संबंधोत्र यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. —उत्साहं *ind.* 1. according to one's power or might. -2. with all one's might. —उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or —उद्देशं *ind* in the manner indicated. —उपजोषं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. —उपयोगं *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्ति *ind.* 1. as may be fit. -2. as may happen. —औचित्यं propriety, suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु *ind.* according to the right season. —कर्तव्यं what is right to be done. —कर्म *ind.* according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पनं according to rule. —काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-मं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. —कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्जनैर्जागार कथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51. —कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) *ind.* according to the usual practice. —क्रमं, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. —क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षेमेण *ind.* safely, comfortably. —जात *a.* 1. foolish, senseless, stupid. -2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येष्ठं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. —तत्त्वं *ind.* 1. according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ *a.* 1. true, right. -2. accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1. exactly, precisely. -2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. —दर्शनं *ind.* according to observation. —दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. —निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. -2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. —पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-र्वं) -पूर्वकं *ind.* 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. -2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वं Y. 1. 35. —प्रदेशं *ind.* 1. in the

proper or suitable place ; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49 ; आसंनयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83 ; Ku. 7. 34. -2. according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence ; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7 46. -प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. -प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (-प्तं) *ind.* regularly, properly -प्रार्थितं *ind.* as requested. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. -बुद्धि, मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. -भागं, -भागशः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately ; यथाभागशाऽमी वो गंधाः. -2. each in his respective place; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place ; यथाभागमवस्थितेपि R. 6. 19. -भावः destiny. -भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.) ; (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुनुवे वह लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly ; Ki. 8. 2. -2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively; असक्तमाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11 ; बीजवंतो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. -3. by degrees, gradually. -युक्तं -योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचं, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. -2. duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विध *a.* of such kind or sort. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly ; यथाविधि हुताग्नींनां R. 1. 6 ; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event.-2. a former event. -वृद्धं *ind.* according to age or seniority; Ku. 6. 49. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains; Ms. 6. 88. -शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. -शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. -श्रुत *a.* according to the report. -श्रुतं -ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported.-2.(यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts; S. 6. 25. -श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समयं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. -2. according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. -सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22; R. 9. 48; Ms. 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-नं) *ind.* 1. in the proper place; duly, properly. -2. instantly. -3. according to rank. -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. (-तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. -2. according to circumstances. -स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to state or circumstances. -स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively ; अध्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. -2. individually ; R. 17. 65. -3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अध्यापिपद्गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules; ततो यथावद्विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* यः, *f.* या, यत्-द् *n.*) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a*) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्णाः पाठिताः Mâl. 1 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भक्तस्तस्य सुंदरम्. (*b*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated ; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां . . . क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30; क्रियते यद्यदेषा कथयति U. 1 ; यं यं पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever,', 'any'; सुतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other ; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c. ; यत्किंचिदेतत् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. -*ind.* 1 As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्यो वै जनप्रवादो यत्संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73 ; तस्य कश्चिच्चिंता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपायश्चिंतनीयः कर्तव्यश्च Pt. 1. -2 or in the sense of 'because,' 'since' ; प्रियमाचरितं ते त्वया मे... यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or किं शेषस्य भरव्यथां न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18 ; R. 1. 27, 87 ; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N.22.46. -**Comp.** -अपि *ind.* although, though ; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. -अर्थं, -अर्थे *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6 ; Ku. 5. 52. -2. since, because ; नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम् । यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mb. -कारणं, -कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. -2. since, because. -कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be'); Pt. 1. 318. -वा *ind.* or

else, whether; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6 ; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth ; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कंपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1; Mu. 1 ; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when ; यदा यदा whenever ; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as ; यदाप्रभृति -तदाप्रभृति from what time-from that time forward. -2 If (=यदि) ; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. -3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense ; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Mâl. 1. 9 ; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचि कौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोत्र (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if ; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps ; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां 'perhaps you might do so' ; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107 ; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', 'although,' Si. 16. 82 ; Bg.1.38; S. 1. 31; यदिवा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2, 83 ; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary ; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun: U. 1. 12 ; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayâti and Devayânî and ancestor of the Yâdavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurâ. -Comp. —कुलोद्भवः, —नंदनः, —श्रेष्ठः epithets of Krishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by chance'; तितरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेथ नंदिनी R. 3. 40 ; V. 1. 10 ; Ku. 1. 14 ; U. 5. 16. -Comp. —अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c ; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः । यदृच्छाशब्दवत्पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1. accidental conversation. -2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतृ *a* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. —*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer ; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37 ; अथ यंतारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र् 1. 10. U. (यंत्रति-ते, यंत्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check ; शापयंत्रितवैलक्ष्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [यंत्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay ; as in गृहयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general ; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well' ; so तैल°, जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. —आलयः a printing-press. —उपलः a mill, mill stone. —करंडिका a kind of magical basket. —कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. —गृहं 1. an oil-mill. -2. a manufactory. —गोलः a kind of pea. —चेष्टितं any magical work, an enchantment. —तक्षन् *m.* 1. a constructor of machines. -2. a preparer of charms. —तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it). —दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). —नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. —पेषणी a hand-mill. —प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water ; R. 16. 49. —मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. —शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of m achinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. —कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रणं-णा [यंत्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Rest raining, curbing, stopping ; करयंत्रणदंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2 -2 A restraint, restriction ; check ; ह्रीयंत्रणां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75 ; R. 7. 23 ; गुरुजनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध) ; निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधवधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion) ; अलमलमुच्चारयंत्रणया M. 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित *p. p.* [यंत्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. —कथ, -वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced to be silent.

यंत्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यभनं Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यंस्यति, यंतुं, यत ; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress ; यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्रज्ञः Kaṭh ; यतचित्तात्मन् Bg. 4. 21 ; see यत. -2 To offer, give, bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain.

-4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम्-घञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born. -2 Coupled. **—म:** 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तप्तं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागन्तुसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on *Si.* 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये. दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः॥ Y. 3. 313; or अनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश॥;sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:— अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च॥). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 9. 126. -8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. **—मं** 1 A pair or couple. -2 (In gram.)The twin letter of any consonant.-3 Pitch of the voice. **—मी** N. of the river Yamunâ. -**Comp.** **—अनुगः,-अनुचरः** a servant or attendant of Yama. **—अंतकः** an epithet of 1. *Siva*. -2. of Yama. **—अरिः,-घ्नः, -रिपुः** &c. N. of Vishṇu. **—ईशं** the Nakshatra Bharaṇî. **—किंकरः** a messenger of death. **—कीटः** 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth-worm. **—कीलः** N. of Vishṇu. **—कोटिः-टी** N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankâ. **—ज** *a.* twin-born, twin; भ्रातरौ भावां यमजौ U. 6; 4. **—दंष्ट्रा** 'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (**—ष्ट्राः** pl.) the last eight days of the month *Asvina* and the whole of Kârtika (regarded as a period of general sickness). **—दूतः-दूतकः** 1. a messenger of death. -2. a crow. **—दूतिका** tamarind. **—देवता** the asterism Bharaṇî. **—द्वितीया** the second day in the bright half of Kârtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊबीज); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. **—धानी** the abode of Yama; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. **—धारः** a kind of double-edged weapon. **—पाशः** the noose of Yama. **—पुरुषः** Yama's servant or minister. **—प्रियः** the fig-tree. **—भगिनी** N. of the river Yamunâ. **—यातना** the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). **—राज** *m.* Yama, the god of death. **—वाहनः, -रथः** a buffalo. **—सभा** the tribunal of Yama. **—सूर्यं** a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. **—स्वसृ** *f.* 1. N. of the river Yamunâ. -2. N. of Durgâ.

यमक *a.* [यम-स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. -2 Two-fold, double. **—कः** 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin; one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). **—कं** 1 A double bandage. -2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kâv. 3. 2-52); आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kâv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. **—नं** 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. **—नः** The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. **—लः** The number 'two'. **—लौ** (dual)A pair. **—लं,-ली** A pair, couple. **—ली** A dress consisting of two pieces. -**Comp.** **—पत्रः** N. of two trees (कोविदार and अर्जुनक).

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a.* [यम्-णिच्-क] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together; *S.* 1. 30.

यमिन् *a.* [यम्-णिनि,यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m.* One who has restrained his passi ons.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -2 N. of Durgâ.-**Comp.** **—पतिः** N. of Vishṇu. **—भिद्** *m.* N. of Balarâma. **—भ्रातृ** *m.* Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र रथगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6. [He married Devay*ani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha*, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devay*ani*.) But Yay*ati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devay*ani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yay*ati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yay*ati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

यथावरः = यायावर q. v.

यायिः-यी *m.* [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 A cloud.

यविन् *m.* N. of *Siva*.

यशुः [Un. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; *Si.* 15. 69. -2 A horse (in general).

यार्हि *ind.* [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. -3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *angula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अंकुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -अग्रजः 1. =यवक्षार. -2. N. of a plant (यवानि). -अन्नं boiled barley. -अम्लजं sour barley-gruel. -आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपत्यं, -नालजः, -जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षोदः, -चूर्णं, -पिष्टं barley-meal. -तिक्ता N. of a plant (शंखिनी). -फलः 1. a bamboo. -2. spikenard. -3. the Kuṭaja tree. -4. the Plaksha tree. -5. an onion. -मध्यः a kind of drum. (-ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length. -लासः saltpetre, nitre. -शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. -नाः (*m.* pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. -Comp. -अरिः N. of Kṛishṇa. -इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (-ष्टा) the wild date-tree. (-ष्टं) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. -ईजं benzoin. -द्विष्टः bdellium. -प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी (यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The writing of the Yavannas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः *S.* 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी *S.* 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेंधनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू *f.* [यूयते मिश्र्यते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Susr.; मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley: (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavâsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् q. v.). -ष्ठः 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). -*m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A Śûdra.

यव्य *a.* [यवानां क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. -व्यः A month. -व्यं A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः युट् च Un. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. -*n.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -5 Favour, partiality. -6 Wealth. -7 Food. -8 Water. -Comp. -कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. -कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24. -द *a.* (यशोद) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Kṛishṇa. -धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेंद्रियार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. -धर *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. -पटहः (यशःपटहः) a double drum. -भृत् *a.* (यशोभृत्) famous, renowned. -शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; *i. e.* dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-षः) death. -हर *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. -स्या N. of a plant (जीवंती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. -नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole. -4 A perch, as in वास-यष्टि. -5 A stem, support. -6 A flagstaff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning ' the body '); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 ' with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. -15 Sugar-cane. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगात् R. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. -मधु *n.*, मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap-wing. -2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्ट्र *m.* [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1. 4. P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour, —*Caus.*(यासयति-ते)To put to trouble.

यह्वु *a.* Ved. Great. —ह्वुः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. —ह्वी A river. —*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यांतु, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed ; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25 ; अन्वव्रजन्मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade ; Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart ; यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. -5 To vanish, disappear ; या तस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time) ; यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake ; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure ; लघुतां या to be slighted ; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep ; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession ; उदयं या to rise ; अस्तं या to set, decline ; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over ; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead ; अधो या to sink ; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance ; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.), —*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away ; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time) : तां वरत्कोकिल विरसान्नं यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7 ; Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with ; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. —*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. —अधि to go away or forth ; escape ; कुतोऽधियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पात्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -8 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time.-**Comp.** —याम, यामन् *a.* 1. stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयातयामं वयः Dk.-2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज्-घञ् कुत्वं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented ; R. 8. 30. -**Comp.** —कर्णं a sacrificial ceremony. —संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते ; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat ; implore (with two acc.) ; बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपतित्य गमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; Bk. 14. 105 ; R. 11. 1. -2 To demand in marriage ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसु इन्नंदनो नृपगुरवेन Mál. 1. 11.

याचकः (की *f.*) [याच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. -2 A petitioner, suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition ; याचना मानभंगाय ; बध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. —तं 1 The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ञा [याच्-नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज् णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamâna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. —*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. —षः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadî.

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice. —कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -3 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -**Comp.** —आश्रयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. —यः One skilled in sa-

crificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Sâstras to sacrifice. —ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. —ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्यनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge. —ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Râkshasa. —*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon. -**Comp.** —घ्नः Bdellium. —धानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

यातृ *f.* [Un. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. —*m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यात्कः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mâl. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -**Comp.** —उत्सवः a festive procession. —करणं an expedition, a march. —प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. —कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. —कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथाकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न संति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यं अण्] A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishṇa. —वी N. of Durgâ. —वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् *n.* Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जलजंतवः Ak; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -**Comp.** —पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), **यादृश्**, **यादृश** *a.* (शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. —कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train. -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. —नः Ved. A road, way. -**Comp.** —करः a carpenter. —पात्रं a ship, boat. —भंगः shipwreck. —मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. —यानं driving or riding in a carriage. —शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). —नं, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यास्रा Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -**Comp.** —यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refined.

याभः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम्-घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव वरं नित् U. 1. 27; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादामिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवर्ती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -**Comp.** —घोषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal-plate on which night-watches are struck. —तूर्य, -दुंदुभिः, -नाली=यामघोष (2); मंद्रध्वनित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. —यमः a stated occupation for every hour. —वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसू.

यामन् *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः | यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशिकृते मनसि || K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp -पतिः 1. the moon. -2 camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); *Si.* 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunâ. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern; द्वारं ररंधतुर्याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -म्यः 1 A servant of Yama. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Sandal-wood. -म्यं The Bharaṇî Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलैश्च चान्ये प्राणैर्चुरर्च्या जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तास्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Râjasekhara belonged). -रं The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac.; लभ्यते स्म परिरक्तनयात्मा यावकेन वियताभि युवत्याः *Si.* 10. 9, 5. 13, 7.67; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं। दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, how great or large, यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके | तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (*a*) as far as, for, up to, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यागं यावत्पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7; कियंतमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितं U. 1; सर्पकोदरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तद्यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि *S.* 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि *S.* 3. (*c*) As much as. (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (*a*) as long as so long as; यावद्वित्तोपार्जनशक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8 (*b*) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छामि...तावद्द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time; आश्रमवासिनो यावदवेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां वाजिनः *S.* 1; often with न when यावन्न is translated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (*d*) when, as (=यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्धंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अंतं, -अंताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय

माधवः विरराम *Si.* 2. 13. (-र्थं) *ind.* 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीदृग्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. l. -इष्टं,-ईप्सितं *ind.* as much as is desired. -इत्थं *ind.* as much as is necessary. -कालं *ind.* as long as. -जन्म,-जीवं,-जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power. -भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सत्त्वं.

यावन् *m.* Ved. 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, युणिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वदे यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh. -नः Incense. -नं Mixing, mingling.

यावनालः A kind of corn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की *f.*) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* यियाविषति or युयूषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine.-II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate; as in युतसिद्ध-III. 9U. (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten.-2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. -WITH व्यति to mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [यज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or

engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred, -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). —क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. —क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. —क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. —कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. —दंड *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. —मनस् *a.* attentive. —रथः a kind of elixir. —रूप *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म वस्य पुरोर्वंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव *S.* 1. 12; अनुरूपाणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2 Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र स्त्रीरत्नं वाच्चोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -15 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबंधभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -6 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -**Comp.**—कथनं statement of reasons. —कर *a.* 1, suitable, fit. -2. proved. —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. —युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -5. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87; *Si.* 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता *Si.* 9. 72; स्तनयुग *S.* 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:— कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,296,000 : 864,000 ; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and meral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् *S.* 7. 34. -4 (Hence) A long period of years. -5 A generation, life ; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पञ्चसप्तोऽपवा वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -7 A period of five years. -8 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -9 A part of a chariot or plough.-**Comp** —अंशकः a year. —अध्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajâpati. -2. of Siva. —अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *Si* 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3 meridian, midday. —अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation.-3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमारूढः सविता *S.* 4. —अवधिः end or destruction of the world; *Si.* 17. 40. —आद्या the first day of a Yuga. —कीलकः the pin of a yoke. —क्षयः destruction of the world. —धरः the pole of a carriage. —पत्रः -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. —पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). —बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time ; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; *S.* 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायंते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु। तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियं Ms. 3. 48 ; Y. 1. 79. —ग्मं 1 A pair, couple ; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं.-6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting.-**Comp.** —ज *a.* twin, twin-born. —पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक =युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः. —ग्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84 —ग्यं A vehicle, carriage. -**Comp.** —वाहः a coachman.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युंक्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुं, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सूनृतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S.* 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with ; as in गुणयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14 ; युंजन्नेवं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, fix, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं युयुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon.

—*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रविपतिजला तदात्यये पुरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. –2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टैर्युज्येथां Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व *S.* 5; R. 3. 65. –3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्त्याः पाठिताः Mâl 1; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. –4 To be ready for; तता युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. –5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. –6 To be fastened or harnessed. –7 To adhere, to be in close contact. –8 To attain to, possess, obtain. –9 To be made ready. —*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिमं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. –2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 55. –3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. –4 To turn or direct towards; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. –5 To excite, urge, instigate. –6 To perform, achieve. –7 To prepare, arrange, equip. –8 To yoke, harness. –9 To apply, fix, set, place. –10 To furnish or endow with. –11 To surround. –12 To despise, think lightly of. –13 To appoint to. —*Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. –II. 1. P., 10 U (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. –III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् I). –IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. –2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. –3 Exciting, setting on. –4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. –2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. –3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m* dual. 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. –2 The two Aśvins.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. –2 Related to. –3 Proper, fit, suitable. –4 Of the same class or kind. —ज्यः A kinsman. —ज्यं 1 Union, connection. –2 Relationship.

युंजान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. –2 Proper, fit. –3 Prosperous, successful. —नः 1 A driver, charioteer. –2 A Brâhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. –3 A Brâhmaṇa.

युत् 1 A. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [युज्-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. –2 Provided or endowed with; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. –3 Fastened or attached to. –4 Accompanied or attended by. –5 Filled or covered with. –6 Separated, —तं A measure of length (=4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. –2 Union, friendship, alliance. –3 A nuptial gift. –4 A sort of dress worn by women. –5 The edge of a woman's garment. –6 Forming friendship. –7 Refuge. –8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. –9 The foremost part of the feet. –10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. –2 Being endowed with –3 Gaining possession of. –4 Sum, addition. –5 (In astr.) Conjunction. –6 The total number.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. –2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —*Caus.* (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. –2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; R. 12. 50. –3 To vanquish, conquer. —*Desid.* (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. –With नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. –2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. –2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. –Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, –उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. —द्यूतं chance of war. —भूः -भूमिः *f.* a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle arena. –2. N. of Kârtikeya. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. –2. (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest: निवातयिष्यन्युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21; सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. –2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pâṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarâja', 'Ajâtaśatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bharati war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन].

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. –2 A battle. –3 An arrow. –4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. —त्सुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. –2 A Kshatriya, warrior. –3 N. of Sâtyaki.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. –2 To trouble. –3 To make level or smooth. —*Caus.* (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Un. 1. 154] (युवतिः-ती or यूती *f.*; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. –2 Strong, healthy. –3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom. युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबंधं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. –2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive); जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65,

II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. —खलति *a.* (ति:-ती *f.*) bald in youth. —गंड: an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज् *m.*, -राज: an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवति:-ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं *S.* 2. 8 ; so इभयुवति:. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवति:).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं, युवां, यूयं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृश् -श *a.* Like you.

यूक: -का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

यूति: *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्यूतीन् विधत्स्वं पाणिभिर्दृश: Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-थक् पृषो० दीर्घ:] 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ; *S.* 5. 5.-**Comp.** —नाथ:, -प:, -पति: 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2. the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथप यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24. —मुख्य: the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in श्वयूथ्या:. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24 ; Me. 26.

यूप: [यु-पक् पृषो० दीर्घ:; cf. Un. 3, 27] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी हयशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -**Comp.** —आहुति: *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कटक: a wooden ring at the top of the Yûpa. —कर्ण: that part of the Yûpa which is sprinkled with ghee. —द्रु:-द्रु: the Khadira tree. —ध्वज: the sacrifice personified. —लक्ष्य: a bird. (?) —वस्क: the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूष: The Indian mulberry tree.

यूष: -षं ,यूषन् *m. n.* Soup, broth pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न दृग्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. -2 So that ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 A. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योग: [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरागांते शशिन: समुपगता रोहिणीं योगं *S.* 7. 22 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योग: Ki. 10. 25 ; (वां) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection ; तमंकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निषिंचंतमिवामृतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपायैर्योगैस्तु शक्यास्ता: परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means, कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result ; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.) ; रक्षायोगादयमपि तप: प्रत्यहं संचिनोति *S.* 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side ; an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि) ; अवयवशक्तिर्योग:. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy esablished by Patanjali, which its considered to be the second division of the Sânkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution ; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -**Comp.** —अंग a means of attaining *Yoga* ; (these are eight ; for their names see यम 5). —अंजनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. —आचार: 1. the practice or observance of *Yoga*. -2. a follower of that Buddhist

school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic –2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —इंद्रः, –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. –2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. –3. a magician. –4. a deity. –5. an epithet of Siva. –6. a Vetâla. –7. an epithet of Yâjnavalkya. —इष्टं 1. tin. –2 lead. —कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodâ (substituted as the child of Devakî for Krishṇa and killed by Kamsa.). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. –2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. –3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg 9. 22; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. –4. property, profit, gain. (–मौ,–मे or –मं, *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः *f.* primitive condition. —चक्षुस् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa. —चूर्ण a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. —दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. –2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of *Siva* –2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. –2. particularly, the sleep of Vishṇu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. –3. N. of Durgâ. —निद्रालुः N. of Vishṇu. —निलयः N. of *Siva*. —पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारगः N. of *Siva*. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. –2. power of magic. —भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —मायां 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. –2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भगवतः सर्जनार्था शक्तिः). –3. N. of Durgâ. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. –2. one well versed in Yoga. —रूढ *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पंकज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. —वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय, उपध्मानीय and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). —वाहिन् *m., n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. –2. honey. –3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद् *a* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. –2. conversant with *Yoga*. (–*m.*) 1. an epithet of *Siva*. –2. a practiser of *Yoga*. –3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines –4. a magician. –5. a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sûtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahâbhâshya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन् *a.* half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. —सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —सूत्रं aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबिलयोगतः &c. –2 Suitably, properly. –3 Conjointly. –4 Conformably to, in accordance with. –4 In due time, opportunely. –5 Through devotion. –6 By the power of magic.

योगस् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. –2 The half of a lunar month.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. –2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [युज्-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. –2 Possessed of magical powers. –3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. –4 Practising *Yoga*. —*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32; see the sixth adhyâya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. –2 A magician, sorcerer. –3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. –4 N. of Yajnavalkya. –5 Of Arjuna. –6 Of Vishṇu. –7 Of *Siva*. –8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. –2 A female devotee. –3 N. of a class of female attendants on *Siva* or Durgá; (they are usually said to be eight). –4 N. of Durgà.—**Comp.** —इंद्रः, –ईशः 1. the chief of saints. –2. N. of Yâjnavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —दंडः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light-sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्यो यं दृश्यते नरः. –2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. or even gen. or in comp.). –3 Useful, serviceable. –4 Fit for *Yoga*

or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —य: 1 A calculator of expedients. -2 The asterism Pushya. —र्या 1 Exercise or practice in general.; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंचशरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kâv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. —र्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Râm. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Appropriateness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबंधे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक *a.* [युज्-ण्वुल्] One who yokes or harnesses.-2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. -3 A joiner, arranger, contriver: योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [युज्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. -2 Applying, fixing. -3 Preparation, arrangement. -4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. -5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. -6 Exciting, instigation. -7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (=योग q. v.). -8 Erecting, constructing (also योजना in this sense). -10 Ved. Effort, exertion. -11 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection. -2 Grammatical construction. -Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. -2. N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -3. of Sîtâ.

योजनिक *a.* Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्रं.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहस्रमीदृशैरपि योधमुख्यैः Mb. -2 War, battle. -Comp. —अगारः, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. —संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* [यु-नि Un. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. -2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्कृतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. -3 A mine.-4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. -5 Home, lair. -6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. -7 The asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी.-8 Water.-Comp. —गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. —ज *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. —देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. —नासा the upper part of the female organ. —भ्रंशः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. —रंजनं the menstrual discharge. —लिंगं the clitoris. —संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. —संबंधः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् *f.*, **योषिता** [Un. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. —प्रिया turmeric. —रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [युक्तेन आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. —कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपद्यं Simultaneity.

यौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. -Comp. —रूढ *a.* etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (ड्) 1 P. (यौट-ड-ति) To join together.

यौतक *a.* (की *f.*) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वुण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रेषु यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. —कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक *a.* Belonging to a flock or troop. —कः A companion, comrade.

यौध *a.* (धी *f.*) Warlike.

यौन *a.* (नी *f.*) [योनितः योनिसंबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 40. —नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11, 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधूत्य द्विषोपि यौवतैर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामहं N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Gît. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [युनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. —नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; मुग्धत्वस्य च यौ

वनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7 ; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8 ; 6. 50 ; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women **-Comp.** —अंत *a.* ending in youth, being a prolonged youth ; Ku. 6. 44. —अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mâl. 3. —उद्रेदः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. —दर्पः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. —लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. —स्थ *a.* 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mândhâtṛi, son of Yuvanâsva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent ; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक *a.* (की *f.*), यौष्माकीण *a.* Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. —रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. —गि Going, motion. —रं Brightness, lustre.

रंसु *a.* Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten ; न ररंहाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. —*Caus.* (रंहयति-ते ; according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रंहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः *f.* 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् *n.* [रंह्-असुन्] 1 Speed, velocity ; R. 2. 34 ; Si. 12. 7 ; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of *Siva*. -4 Of Vishṇu.

रंहिः *f.* Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त *p. p.* [रंज्-करणे क्त] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted ; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood-red ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked, beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; श्रोत्रेषु संपूर्णति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. —क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of *Siva*. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल) —क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजा. —क्तं 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -**Comp.** —अक्त *a.* 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-क्तं) red sandal. —अक्ष *a* 1. red-eyed. -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2. a pigeon. -3. a crane (सारस). -4. the Chakora bird. —अंक: a coral. —अंगः 1. a bug -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-गं) 1. a coral (also *m.* and *f.*) -2. saffron. —अति (ती) सारः dysentery. —अधरा a Kinnarî. —अधिमंथः inflammation of the eyes. —अपहं myrrh. —अंबर *a.* clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. —अर्बुदः a bloody tumour —अर्शस् *n.* a form of piles. —अशोकः the red-flowered *Asoka* ; M 3. 5. —आधारः thre skin. —आभ *a.* red-looking, —आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). —उत्पलं the red lotus. —उपलं red chalk, red earth. —कंठ,-कंठिन् *a.* sweet-voiced. (-*m.*) the cuckoo. —कंदः,-कंदलः a coral. —कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. —कमलं the red lotus. —केसरः the cora tree. —कैरवः,-कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. —गंधकं myrrh. —ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. —घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नी) the Dûrvâ grass. —चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. —चूर्णं vermilion. —छर्दिः *f.* vomiting blood. —जिह्वः a lion. —तुंडः a parrot. —तेजस् *n.* flesh. —दंतिका, -दंती N. of Durgá. —दृश् *m.* a pigeon. —धातुः 1. red chalk, orpiment -2. copper. —नासिकः an owl. —पः a demon, an evil spririt. (-पा) 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkiṇî. —पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —पातः blood shed. —पाता a leech. —पाद *a.* red footed. (-दः) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. —पायिन् *m.* a bug. —पायिनी a leech. —पारदः, -दं cinnabar. —पिंडं 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. —पित्तं derangment of the blood produced by bile. —पुष्पः N. of several plants:—करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बंधूक, पुन्नाग &c. —पूरक=वृक्षादन q. v. —प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. —फलः the fig-tree. —भवं flesh. —भाव *a.* 1. red. -2. loving, amorous. —मंजरः the Nichula tree. —मंडलं a red lotus-flower. —मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. —राजिः a particular disease of the eye. —रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnâga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palâsa tree. —लोचनः a pigeon, —वटी,

-वरटी small-pox. -वर्ग: 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. -वर्ण *a.* red-coloured. (-र्ण:) 1. red-colour. -2. cochineal insect. (र्णं) gold. -वसन, -वासस् *a.* clothed in red. (-*m.*) a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. -वालुक -का vermilion. -वी (बी) ज: the pomegranate tree. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षक: a kind of heron. -शृंगिकं a kind of poison. -संकोच: safflower. -संकोचक a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञ saffron. -संदंशिका a leech. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक *a.* 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -क: 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्ति: *f.* [रंज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjá* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् *m.* Redness.

रक्तृ *m.* A painter, dyer

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु *S.* 6; ज्ञास्यसि क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीक्रिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथं द्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षयात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षंती बाष्पमोक्षं K.; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्ष: 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching.-**Comp.** -पाल:, -पालक: a guard, protector.

रक्षक *a.* (क्षिका *f.*) [रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. -क: A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्ष्णं). -णी A rein, bridle. -ण: 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -णा Protecting.

रक्षणा (णी) रक: Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् *n.* [रक्ष्यते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हता: ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury.-**Comp.** -ईश:, -नाथ: an epithet of Râvaṇa. -घ्न: white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पाश: a contemptible demon. -सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; *S.* 2. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative: as in रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -4 A tutelary deity. -5 Ashes. -6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of *Srâvaṇa*, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -7 Lac.-**Comp.** -अधिकृत: 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2 a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षक: 1. a porter; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंड:, -कंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दृश्यते *S.* 7 -गृहं a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपा: प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्र: a species of birch tree. -पाल:, -पुरुष: a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीप: a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -भूषणं, -मणि:, रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिक: 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, guarding, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिण: Mk. 3.

रक्ष्ण: Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग् 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु *a.* Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager. -घु: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilîpa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. -**Comp.** -नंदन:, -नाथ:, -पति:, -श्रेष्ठ:, -सिंह: &c. epithets of Râma. -प्रतिनिधि: the image or representative of Raghu, *i e.* Aja; R. 5. 63. -वंश: the family of the Raghus. (-शं) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलक: N. of Ráma.

रंक *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. -2 Slow. -क: A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरंक: Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंकु: A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83

रंग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंग: [रंज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविघ्नोपशांतये S. D. 281. -3 A place of assembly. -4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंग: *S.* 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृति: ॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of battle. -6 Dancing, singing,

acting. –7 Mirth, diversion. –8 The nsaal modification of a vowel; सरंगं कंपयेत्कंपं रथीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also.–10 An extract of Khadira. –गः, -गं Tin. –**Comp.** –अंगनं-णं an arena,an amphitheatre. –अवतरणं 1. entrace on the stage. –2. an actor's profession. –अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. –आजीवः 1. an actor. –2. a painter; so, –उपजीविन् *m.* –कारः, -जीविकः a painter. –चरः 1. an actor, a player. –2. a gladiator. –जं red lead. –जीवकः 1. an actor. –2. a dyer, colourist. –दः 1. borax. –2. an extract of Khadira. –देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. –द्वारं 1. a stage-door. –2. the prologue of a play. –पत्री-पुष्पी the indigo plant. –पीठं a place for dancing. –वी-(वी)जं silver. –भूतिः *f.* 1. the night of full moon in the mon'h of *Asvina*. –भूमिः *f.* 1. a stage, theatre. –2. an arena, battle-field. –मंडपः a theatre. –मक्षी a lute. –मातृ *f.* 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it –2. a bawd, procuress. –वस्तु *n.* a paint. –वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. –विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. –शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगणं Dancing.

रंगिन् *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. –3 Passionate, impassioned. –4 Acting on a stage.

रंघ् I. 1 U. (रंघति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं ररंघतुर्यावन्म्यं Bk. 14. 15. –II. 10 U. (रंघयति-ते) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

रंघस् *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Gît. 5. –2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यंदनैः R. 13. 75 माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40. –3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वधाटीं जगन्नाथो विश्वह्यामरीरचत् Asvad. 26; *S.* 3. 15. –4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमं Gît. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; *S.* 6. 17. –5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. –6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. –2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 50. –3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Gît. 5; R. 10. 77. –4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S.D.422. –5 Dressing the hair. –6 An array or arrangement of troops. –7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. –8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

रचयितृ *m. f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. –2 Prepared. –3 Made, formed. –4 Strung together. –5 Composed, written. –6 Adorned. –7 Furnished with. –8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः [रंज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. –2 A parrot. –की 1 A washerwoman. –2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washerwoman.

रजत *a.* [रंज् अतच् नलोपः Un. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. –2 Whitish. –तं 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. –2 Gold. –3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. –4 Blood. –5 Ivory. –6 An asterism, a constellation. –7 A monntain. –**Comp.** –अद्रिः N. of Kailâsa. –कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. –द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. –प्रस्थः N. of Kailâsa.

रजनः [रंज्-क्युन्] A ray. –नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. –2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः-नी *f.* [रज्यतेऽत्र, रंज्-कनि वा ङीप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gît. 5. –2 Turmeric. –3 Red lac. –4 N. of Durgâ. –**Comp.** –करः 1. the moon. –2. camphor. –चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. –2. a thief. –3. a night-watcher. –4. N. of the moon. –जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. –पतिः,-रमणः the moon. –मुखं night-fall, evening.

रजनिमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *n.* [रंज्-असुन् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति *S.* 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. –2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) *S.* 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. –3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1, 362. –4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. –5 Gloom, darkness. –6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. –7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Mâl. 1. 20. –8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. –9 Safflower. –10 Tin. –11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. –12 A division of the world. –13 Vapour. –14 Cloud or rain-water. –**Comp.** –गुणः see (7) above. –तमस्क *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. –तोकः-कं,-पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice. –2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. –दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. –निमीलित *a.* blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. –पटलं a coating of dust. –बंधः suppression of menstruation. –रसः-वलं darkness. –शुद्धिः *f.* pure condition of the menses. –हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. –2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल *a.* [रजस्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.'). –2 Full of passion

(रजस्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. —ल: A buffalo. —ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांबराश्चिय: Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column.--3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. —वालक: a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः. —पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जूक् 8 U. To use as a rope; as in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रंजू 1. 4. U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त; *pass.* रज्यते; *desid.* रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.): देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजंती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N.13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied, or delighted. —*Caus.* (रंजयति ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; सा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेशं Gît. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजति only in this sense). -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक *a.* [रंजयति रंज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. —कः 1 A painter, dyer. -2 An exciter, a stimulus. —कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. —नं [रज्यतेऽनन रंज्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Colouring dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound.).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चारटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ ररास च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Mâgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.): रणद्भिरा घट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरैः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानं Gît. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhâsh. -2 A battle-field. —ण: 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. —अग्रं the front or van of a battle. —अंगं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्यंदे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk 14. 98. —अंगणं-नं a battle-field. —अजिरं a battle-field, arena. —अंतकृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. —अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरणः a heron. —आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं, -दुंदुभिः a military drum. —उत्साहः prowess in battle. —कर्मन् *n.* fighting. —क्षितिः *f.* -क्षेत्रं, -भूः *f.* -भूमिः *f.*, -स्थानं a battle-field. —गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातै चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. —पंडितः a warrior. —प्रिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon. —मत्तः an elephant. —मुखं, °मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. —रंक्षः the space between the tusks of an elephant. —रंगः a battle-field. —रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. —रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविवृद्धि बिभ्रदावर्तमानं Mâl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यामिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (—कः) the god of love. —वाद्यं a military instrument of music. —शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. —संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. —सज्जा military accoutrement. —सहायः an ally. —स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेरुच्छः A cock.

रंड *a.* [रम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. —डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. —डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392 v. l.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम् । केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow: रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोन्नाढमालिंगिताः Prab. 3.

रंडकः A barren tree.

रत *p. p.* [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रम्). —तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. —अंदुकः, -आमर्दः a dog. —अयनी a prostitute, harlot. —अर्थिन् *a.* lustful, lascivious. —उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. —ऋद्धिक 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure —कीलः a dog. —कूजितं lustful or

lascivious murmur. —गृहः a husband. —ज्वरः a crow. —तालिन् *m.* a libertine, sensualist. —ताली a procuress, bawd. —नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. —निधिः the wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —शायिन् *m.* a dog. —हिंडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. -2. a voluptuary

रतिः *f.* [रम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; *S.* 2. 1. -2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called शृंगार q. v.). -4 Sexual pleasure ; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. -6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवामिव रतिर्मालतीं माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. -9 Ved. Rest, cessation.-**Comp.** —अंगं -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर *a.* giving pleasure. —कर्मन् *n.* sexual union. —गृहं, -भवनं, -मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. -2. a brothel. -3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —दूतिः -ती *f.* a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Mâl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः *Si.* 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपट *a.* lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः *f.* manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1. 24.

रत्नं [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तांतादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen ; see the words पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). -2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. -3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.) ; जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भरतामास्ते वयं चार्यिनः Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25 ; अपत्य° &c. -4 A magnet. -**Comp.** —अंकः N. of Vishṇu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुविद्ध *a.* set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. -2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं नीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. -2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to *Śrîharsha*. —कदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —खचित *a.* set or studded with gems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. -2. the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. -2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अर्चिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishṇu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. of Meru. -4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुख्यं a diamond. —राज् *m.* a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. -2. the ocean. —सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू *a.* producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, सूति *f.* the earth.

रत्नवत् *a.* 1 Abounding in, or full of, precious stones. -2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रत्निः *m. f.* 1 The elbow. -2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —*m.* The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.).

रथः [रम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-क्थन्; cf. Un. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. -2 A hero (for रथिन्). -3 A foot. -4 A limb, part, member. -5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kaṭh. -6 A reed. -7 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. -2. a measure of length (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. -2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage ; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; *S.* 7. 10. -3. a discus, especially of Vishṇu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमहः सततं विभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये *Si.* 15. 26. -4. a potter's wheel. (-गः) the ruddy goose. ° आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् *m.* the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) रथांगनामन् वियुतो रथांगश्रोणिर्विवश्या । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 14 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sun-rise). °पाणिः N. of Vishṇu. —अभ्रः a reed cane. —अर्धकः a small carriage. —अश्वः a carriage-horse. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा -शा the pole of a carriage. —उद्वहः, —उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, -कट्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकः, -कुटुंबिन् *m.* a charioteer, coachman —कूबरः -रं the the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, —पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. -2. the ruddy goose. —चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर् *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः *f.* the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, —यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् *n.*, —वीथिः *f.* highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-horse. -2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः *f.* the

staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, -शिक्षा, -विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

रथाराथि *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. -2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. -2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. -2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. -2 Riding in a carriage. -3 Quick, speedy. —रः=रथिन् *m.*

रथी *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. -2 Furnished with a carriage. -3 A coachman. -4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8. -2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. -2 A place where many roads meet. -3 A number of carriages or chariots ; *Si.* 18. 3.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रदः [रद् अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth ; tusk (of an elephant) ; यातास्त्रेव परांचंति द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite ; जनय रदखंडनं Gît. 10. —छदः A lip.

रदनिन्, रदिन् *m.* An elephant.

रध्, रंध् 4 P. (रध्यति, रद्ध ; *caus.* रंधयति ; *desid.* रिरधिषति or रिरत्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy ; अक्षं राधेतुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. —*Caus.* (रंधयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्धृ *m.* 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रंधनं, रंधिः *f.* [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रंधित *p. p.* 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रंतिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती ; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रंतुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रंध्रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure ; रंध्रेष्विवालक्ष्यनभःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56. 15. 82 ; नासारंध्रं Mâl. 1. 1 ; क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -2 (*a*) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point ; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6 ; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामाभिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 ; 15. 17. 17. 61. (*b*) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine', (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, -अनुसारिन् *a.* searching or watching for weak points ; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses. —प्रहारिन् *a.* attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat. —वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् *n.* Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रफ्, रंफ् 1 P. (रफति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रभ् 1 A. (रभते, रब्ध ; *caus.* रंभयति-ते ; *desid.* रिप्सते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभस् *n.* 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस *a.* [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.) ; रभसया नु दिगंतविदृक्षया Ki. 5. 1 ; R. 9. 61 ; Mu. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence ; आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्मुहुर्मालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12 ; त्वाभिसरणरभसेन वलंती Gît. 6 ; *Si.* 6. 13, 11. 23 ; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste ; अतिरभकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight ; मनसि रभसविभवे हरिरुदयतु सुकृतेन Gît. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप ; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par. रंस्यते, रंतुं, रत,) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified ; रहसि रमते Mál. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223 ; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.) लोलापांगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वंचितोऽसि Me. 27. ; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where tne next meaning is also hinted) ; Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with ; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रराते H. 3. -5 To remain, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. —*Caus.* (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c. ; *Si.* 15. 88.

रम *a.* [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक *a.* Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमठ Asa Fœtida (हिंगु). -Comp. —ध्वनिः Asa Fœtida.

रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming ; Bk. 6. 72. —णः

1 A lover, husband ; प्रायेणैते रमण-विरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37 ; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27 ; Ku. 4. 21 ; *Si.* 9, 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. —णं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman, लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhâsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीयर्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome ; स्मितं नैतत्किंतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu, and Goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kârtika. -Comp. —कांतः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Vishṇu. —प्रियः Vishṇu. (-यं a lotus. —वेष्टः turpentine.

रंभ् 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bellow ; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Soundiug, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभमूरुद्वयं Gît. 10; विवेरुरंभातरु पीवरोरु N. 22. 43, 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurî. -3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalakûbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तरुमूरुयुगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभां परिणाहिना परम् । तरुणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःफलस्तनीं ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. —ऊरु *a.* (रु or रू *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, *i. e.* full, round, and hence lovely ; *Si.* 8. 19 ; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य *S.* 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20 ; 5. 2. —म्यः The tree called चंपक. —म्या Night. —म्यं *Semen virile.* -Comp. —अंतर *a.* having the intervening spaces made pleasant ; *S.* 4. 11. —पुष्पः the Sâlmlî tree. —श्रीः N. of Vishṇu.

रय् 1 A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current ; जंबूकुंजप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. -2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 3. 36. -3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि *m., n.* Ved. 1 Water. -2 Wealth.

रविष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni. -3 Brahman.

रराट=ललाट q. v.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. -2 An eye-lash ; युवतिरलकभल्लसमाहतो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. -3 A kind of deer.

रवः [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds) ; R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general ; घंटा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण *a.* [रु-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding : उत्कंठावर्धनैः शुभ्रं रवणैरं बरं ततं Bk. 7 14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jesting. —णः 1 A camel; *Si.* 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. —णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [cf. Un. 4. 138] 1 The sun ; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत). —जः, तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karṇa. -3. of Vali. -4. of Manu Vaivasvata. -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugriva. —दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः -रं Sunday. —नेत्रः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रियं 1. a red lotus-flower. -2. copper. —रत्नं a ruby. -लोचनः N. of 1. Vishṇu. -2. *Siva.* —लौहं, -संज्ञकं copper. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशादेशः cf. Un. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रसनु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Mc. 35. -4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is 'a string or series' of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamâna* in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. —गुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश्-मि धातोरुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Un. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein ; मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः *S.* 1. 8 ; रश्मिसंयमनात् *S.* 1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light ; *S.* 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord. -7 A finger (Ved.). -Comp. —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —मुचः the sun.

रश्मिमत (व) त् *m.* The sun.

रस् I. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78 ; *Si.* 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुंदुभिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणां Ratn. 1. 19 ; रसतु रसनापि तव घन जघनमंडले Gît. 10 -3 To resound, reverberate. -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish ; मृद्वीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13 ; *Si.* 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees) ; इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water; सहस्रगुण मुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 ; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink ; Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six ; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवंति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिघनः 6.

11 'a feeling of love'; रसादृते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमाद्धती भारती कवेर्जयति K.P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:—शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः। बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः, but sometimes शांतरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanâtha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3.). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. -20 Any mineral metallic salt.. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion.

-Comp. —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. —अधिक *a.* 1. tasty, -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid, *S.* 7. 20. (-कः) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste, -2 different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce —अयनं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, *i. e.* that which gratifies or regales; आनंदनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Mâl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्र°, कर्ण° &c. -3. alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuḍa. °अब्धिः mercury. (-नी *f.*) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants:—गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. —आत्मक *a.* 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful. -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5. fluid, liquid. —आहारः absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. —आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices or flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. —आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. —आह्वः turpentine. —इंद्रः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). —उत्तमं milk. —उद्भवं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. —कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. —गंधः -धं gum-myrrh. —गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. —गर्भं 1.=रसांजन. -2. vermilion. —ग्रह *a.* 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. —घ्नः borax. —ज्ञः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. —जं blood. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांतारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. -2. an alchemist. -3. a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv.2.59. (रसज्ञता-त्वं means 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours.-4.discrimination). —ज्येष्ठः 1. the sweet taste. -2. the love sentiment. —तेजस् *n.* blood. —दः a physician. —धातु *n.* quicksilver. —नाथः mercury. —नायकः N. of *Siva*. —नेत्रिका red arsenic. —पाकजः molasses. —पाचकः a cook. —प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. —भवं blood. —भस्मन् *n.* oxide of mercury. —मलं impure excretions. —मातृका the tongue. —योगः juices mixed scientifically. —राजः, —लोहः 1.=रसांजन. -2. quick-silver. —विक्रयः sale of liquors. —शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. —शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. —सिद्ध *a.* 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयंति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. —सिद्धिः *f.* skill in alchemy. —सिंदूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. —स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस्-ल्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इंद्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244. —नः Phlegm.

रसना See रशना. **-Comp.** —रवः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog.

रसमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले। काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संगमः सज्जनैः सह ॥. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. —ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell. -2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगतां रसारसारसारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4A vine or grapes. -5 Ved. Moisture. **-Comp.** —ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of the lower world. —खनः a cock. —तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the low or world or hell in general; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राप्तिमुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 3). —पायिन् *m.* a dog.

रसालः [रस मालति आ-ला-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयंते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. —ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mix-

ed, with sugar and spices. -3 Dûrvà grass. -4 A vine or grape. —लं 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रासिक *a.* [रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating ; तद् वृत्तं प्रवदंति काव्यरासिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं *Srut.* 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.) ; इयं मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरासिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mâl. 6 ; so कामरासिकः Bh. 3.112; परोपकाररासिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humourous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. —कः 1 A man of taste or feeling,an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरासिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sârasa bird. —का 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle ; see रसाला also.

रासिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling.-2 A Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded.-4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. —तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general ; हरेश्चकंठरासितप्रतिमानमिति Mál. 9. 3.

रासिन् *a.* 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic ; cf. लसोन.

रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable ; रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. —स्यं Blood.

रस्न A thing, object.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते, रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert ; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14 ; रहयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4; Mâl. 9. 8.

रहणं [रह्-ल्युट्] Desertion, quitting, separation ; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सस्मार पदं Nalod. 2.14.

रहस् *n.* [रह्-असुन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy ; रहसि रमते Mâl. 2. 2; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138 -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. —*ind.* Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or sceret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः *S.* 5. 24; oft. in comp. ; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य *a.* [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. —स्यं 1 A secret (fig. also) ; स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile);सरहस्यानि जृंभकास्त्राणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad ; Ms. 2. 165. —स्यं *ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301 ; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -Comp. —आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a secret ; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. —भेदः,-विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. —व्रतं 1 a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* [रह्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; रहिते भिक्षुभिर्मामे Y. 3. 59 ; गुणरहितः; सत्त्वरहितः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow ; वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5; स रातु वो दुश्चयवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [रा- क तस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night ; दारिद्र्यं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकाधुना म्लायति Bv.2.72,54,94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा. -Comp. —ईशः 1. full moon. -2 N. of Siva. —चंद्रः,-पतिः,-रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a.* (सी *f.*) [रक्षस इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; मुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle : राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishṇa carried away Rukmiṇî in this manner). -3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. -4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrârâkshasa. -5 A king of the Râkshasas. —सी 1 A female demon. -2 Lankâ or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. -Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Râvaṇa.

राक्षा See लाक्षा ; (perhaps an incorrect form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रंज्-भावे घञ् नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलयरागः *S.* 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनेपि रागपूर्णा Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S.* 2 ; see चक्षूराग also ; चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Ràgas* ; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata ; other writers give different names. Each *ràga* has six *rágiṇîs* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). -10 Musical harmony, melody ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5 ; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5. -11 Regret, sor-

row. –12 Greediness, envy. –13 The quality called Rajas q. v. –14 Nasalization. –15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. –16 A king, prince. –17 The sun. –18 The moon. –Comp. –अशनिः a Buddha or Jina. –आत्मक *a.* impassioned. –आयतं, -उद्रेकः excess of passion. –खाडव, खांडव see रागषाडव. –चूर्णः 1 Acasia Catechu or Khadira tree. –2. red lead. –3. lac. –4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. –5. the god of love. –छन्नः the god of love. –द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. –दा crystal. –दालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). –पद्मः a kind of precious stone. –पुष्पः, -प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth. –बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. –युज् *m.* a ruby. –रज्जुः the god of love. –लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. –लेखा a streak or mark of paint. –वृंतः the god of love. –षाडवः a kind of sweetmeat. –सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. –2. a silk-thread. –3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a.* 1 Red, coloured. –2 Dear, beloved. –3 Impassioned.

रागरु *a.* One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a.* [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. –2 Colouring, painting. –3 Red. –4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. –5 Full of love, subject to love. –6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). –7 Delighting, rejoicing. –*m.* 1 A painter. –2 A lover; एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. –3 A libertine, sensualist. –णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. –2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राघ *m.* An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Râma. –2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55. –3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a.* (वी *f.*) [रंकोरयं विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. –वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. –2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे मुहुर्यौवनसा Bh 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजन् राजति वीरवैरिवनितावैधव्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49. –2 To rule, govern. –3 To direct, regulate. –4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. –*Caus.* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten.

राज् *m.*, राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. –2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. –कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; सहते न जनोऽप्यधः क्रियां किमु लोकाधिकधाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a.* Kingly, royal.

राजत *a.* (ती *f.*) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver; Si. 4. 13. –तं Silver.

राजन् *m.* [राज्-कनिन् रंजयति रंज्-कनिन् निo वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज: at the end of Tat. comp.); वंगराजः, महाराजः &c.; तथैव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. –2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. –3 N. of Yudhishṭhira. –4 N. of Indra. –5 The moon; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैःसह Bv. 1. 126. –6 Lord, master. –7 N. of Pṛithu. –8 A Yaksha. –Comp. –अग्निः wrath of a king. –अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. –अदनः the Piyàla tree. –अधिकारिन् -अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. –2. a judge. –अधिराजः, -इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. –अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king metropolis. –अध्वन् *m.* a principal or royal road, main street, highway. –अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. –2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. –अन्नं 1. rice grown in *Andhra*. –2. food obtained from a king. –अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. –अभिषेकः coronation of a king. –अर्हं 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal. –2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). –अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. –अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). –आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. –आभरणं a king's ornament. –आम्रः a superior kind of mange. –आवर्तः a diamond of an inferfor quality. –2. a diamond from Virâṭa country. –आवलिः -ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. –आसनं a throne. –आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. –इंदुः an excellent king; R, 1. 12. –इष्टः a kind of onion. (–ष्टं) =राजान्न q. v. –उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. –ऋषिः (राजकषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; *i. e.* पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. –कन्या, -कन्यका a princess. –करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. –कर्णः an elephant's tusk. –कर्तृ *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. –कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. –2. royal service. –कला a crescent of the moon. –कलिः a bad king. –कार्यं, -कृत्यं state-affairs. –कुमारः a prince. –कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. –2. the court of a king. –3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद् *caus.* means to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against). –4. a royal place. –5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). –क्षवकः a kind of mustard. –गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). –गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. –गुरुः a royal counsellor. –गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. –2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pâtaliputra). –गीवः a kind of fish. –घ *a.* sharp, hot. (–घः) a king-

killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् =राजयक्ष्मन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kâshmira by Kalhaṇa. —तरुः the कार्णिकार tree. —तालः, -ताली the belet-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. -2. royal authority. -3. punishment inflicted by a king. -4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth ; N. 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार् *f.*, —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. -2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government ; R. 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर् *f.*, -धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, -नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. -2. a royal fillet. —पदं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* =राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः 1. a prince. -2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3. the planet Mercury -4. N. of a mixed caste. -5. a *Rajpoot*. -6. a kind of mango. —पत्नी 1. a princess. -2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. -3. N. of several plants:— जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. -4. a kind of perfume (रेणुका). -5. a musk rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. -2. a minister. —पुष्पः the नागकेसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (-ष्यं) royal service (more correctly राजपैष्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —बदरं salt. —बीजिन्, -बंधु *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भृतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. -2. any public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोज्यं nutmeg. —भोजः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, -मांत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. —मार्गः a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. -2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, -यक्ष्मन् *m.* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general ; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिरायत्यौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां R. 19. 50 ; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृतां *Si.* 2. 96 ; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on *Si.* 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. -2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. -2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् *m.* 1. a supreme king. -2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. -2. N. of Kubera; अंतर्वाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. -3. the moon. —रीतिं *f.* bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. -2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia. (-*m.*) N. of Yudhiṣṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. -2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the bluy jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship ; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शासनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारसः a peacock. —सूयः-यं a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty ; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति *Sat. Br.*; cf. सम्राट् also. -2. a lotus. -3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. -2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् *m.*, N. of Vishṇu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill) ; संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, *i. e.* a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-वत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage ; राजन्यान् स्वपुरानिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87 ; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येपि प्रश्रयः U. 6 ; R. 3. 48 ; Me. 48. -3 N. of Agni. -3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं R. 6. 22 ; Kâv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. -3 Yellowish-red brass. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53 ; 4. 1. -2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. -3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom.—Comp.—अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration ; (these are usually said to be seven:- स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोषराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. -2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation. —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. —करः the tribute paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तृ

m. 1. an administrator or officer of government, -2. a king. **—च्युत** *a.* deposed or dethroned. **—तंत्र** the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom ; Mu. 1. **—द्रव्यं** a requisite of sovereignty. **—धुरा,—भार:** the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. **—भंग:** subversion of sovereignty. **—भोग:** the possession of sovereignty. **—भ्रंश:** deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. **—लोभ:** greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. **—व्यवहार:** administration, government business. **—सुखं** the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितं अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion ; **ऊर्ध्वं गच्छंति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठंति राजसाः** Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजिः-जी *f.* [राज्-इन् वा ङीप्] A streak, line, row, range ; **सर्वं पंडित-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं** Bv. 4. 44 ; **दानराजिः** R. 2. 7 ; Ki. 5. 4. -2 Black mustard,

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. -2 A field. -3 Black mustard. -4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिलः [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes ; **किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते** R. 11. 27; cf. डुंडुभ.

राजीवः [राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व]1 A kind of deer, -2 A crane. -3 An elephant. **—वं** A blue lotus ; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp. **—अक्ष** *a.* lotus-eyed.

राटिः A bird. **—***f.* War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. -2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital ; **गौडं राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढापुरी** Prab. 2.

राणं 1 A leaf. -2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रातंती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

राति *a.* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. -2 Ready. **—तिः** A friend (opp. to अराति:). **—***f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation, -2 A favour.-3 A gift, present.-Comp. **—साच्** *a.* (**-षाच्**) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रिः-त्री *f.* [रा-त्रिप् वा ङीप्] 1 Night ; **रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां** R. 5. 66 ; **दिवा काकरवाद्भीता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्.** -2 The darkness of night. -3 Turmeric. -4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmâ. -Comp.—**अट:** 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. -2 a thief **—अंध** *a.* night-blind. **—कर:** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. **—चर:** (also **रात्रिंचर**) (**री** *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. -2. a watchman, patrol, guard. -3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit ; (**तं**) **यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके** Bk. 2. 23. **—चर्या** 1. night-roving. -2. a nightly act or ceremony. **—जं** a star, constellation. **—जलं** dew. **—जागर:** 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night ; R. 19. 34. -2. a dog. °**दु:** a gnat. **—तरा** the dead of night. **—तिथि:** *f.* a lunar night. **—नाशन:** the sun. **—पुष्पं** a lotus-flower opening at night. **—बल:** a demon. **—मणि:** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. **—योग:** night-fall. **—रक्षः, -रक्षक:** a watchman, guard. **—राग:** darkness, obscurity. **— वासस्** *n.* 1. night-dress. -2. darkness. **—विराम:** 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. **—विश्लेषगामिन्** *m.* the ruddy goose. **—वेदः,-वेदिन्** *m.* a cock. **—हास:** the white lotus. **—हिडक:** 1. a guard of the women's apartments. -2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. **—क:** A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. **—कं** A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as **पंचरात्रिक उत्सवः**. **—का** Night.

रात्रिंदिवं, रात्रिंदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly ; **रात्रिंदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति** S. 5. 4.

रात्रिंमन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudly or dark day) ; cf. रजनिंमन्य.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध् I. 5 P. (राध्नोति, राद्ध ; *desid.* रिरात्सति, but रित्सति 'to wish to kill ') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. -2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. -3 To prepare, make ready. -4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). -5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate ; **वानरा भूधरान् रंधुः** Bk. 14. 19. **—**II. 4 P. (राध्यति, राद्ध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. -2 To be accomplished or finished. -3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); **कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्गः** Sk. (*i. e.* दृष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). -4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. -5 To be ready. -6 To kill, destroy. **—***Caus.* (राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. -2 To accomplish, complete. -3 To make ready.

राद्ध *p. p.* [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क्त] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated, -2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. -3 Dressed, cooked (as food). -4 Prepared. -5 Obtained, got. -6 Successful, fortunate, happy. -7 Perfect in magical power. -8 Fallen to the lot of. -Comp. **—अंत:** a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine ; dogma ; **सर्ववैनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनपेक्षितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयामः** S. B. **—अंतित** *a.* demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राद्धिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 Success, prosperity.

राध: The month called Vaisâkha. **—धः, -धं** 1 Favour, kindness. -2 Prosperity. **—धी** The day of full moon in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp. **—रंकः** 1. a plough. -2. thin rain. -3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-ल्युट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -4 Acquisition, going. -5 The means of accomplishing anything. **—ना** Speech. **—नी** Worship.

राधस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Kindness, favour. -3 A gift, present. -4 Liberality. -5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. -2 N. of a celebrated Gopî or cowherdess loved by Kṛishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gîtagovinda); **तद्धिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय** Gît. 1. -3 N. of the

wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karṇa. –4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. –5 Lightning. –6 An attitude in shooting. –7 Emblic Myrobalan. –8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha. **–Comp** –पतिः, –रमणः N. of Kṛishṇa. –भेदिन्, –वेधिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. –सुतः N. of Karṇa.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karṇa.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. –2 Impetuosity. –3 Violence, force.

राम *a.* [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. –2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. –3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. –4 White. **–मः** 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (*a*) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni; (*b*) Balarâma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q.q.v.v.; (*c*) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyaṇa; (the word is thus derived in Purâṇas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्चापीश्वरवाचकः । विश्वानामीश्वरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥). [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Mantharā, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carring off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva :—वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमौलिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरघुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1]. –2 A kind of deer. –3 N. of Aruṇa. –4 A lover. 5 A horse. **–मं** 1 Darkness. –2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). –3 A tamâla leaf. **–Comp.** –अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedântic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. –अयनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Râma. –2. N. of a celebrated epic by Vâlmîki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kâṇḍas or books. –ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. –गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. –चंद्रः, –भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Dasaratha. –जन्मन् *n.* the birth or birth-day of Râma. –दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. –2. a monkey. (–ती) a kind of basil. –नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Râma. –पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. –वल्लभः the birch-tree. –सखः N of Sugrîva. –सेतुः 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक *a.* Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः ठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु).

रामणीयक *a.* (की *f.*) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. **–कं** Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mâl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. –2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. –3 A woman in general; रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. –4 A woman of origin. –5 Vermilion. –6 Asa Fœtida. –7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). –8 Ruddle. –9 A river. –10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. –2 The god of love. –3 N. of a poet.

रांभः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names; it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise, –2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sâla tree. **–Comp.** –कार्यः the Sâla tree.

रावः [रु-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. –2 Sound in general; सुरनवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावं Gît. 11.

रावण *a.* [रु-णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing **–णः** N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lanká and the chief of the Râkshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः *Si.* 1. 48 [He was the son of Visravas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva, Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for

some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Rávana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression:- रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव]. **-Comp.** —अरिः N. of Râma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankâ.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इञ्] 1 N. of Indrajit ; रावणिश्चाव्यथो योद्धुमारब्ध च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78, 89. -2 Any son of Râvaṇa; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातोरुडागमश्च; cf. Un. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude ; धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.).-3 A sign of the zodiac.**-Comp** —अधिपः, the regent of an astrological house. —गत *a.* 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up. —चक्र the zodiac. —त्रयं the rule of three. —नामन् *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Râsi under which he is born. —भागः a fraction. °अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. —भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत, -भूत Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्रं [राज्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire ; राष्ट्रं दुर्गबलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region ; as in महाराष्ट्र ; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects ; Ms. 9. 254. —ष्ट्रः, -ष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिः *f.*, **-ष्ट्री** A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय *a.* [राष्ट्रे भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king ; as in राष्ट्रियइयालः Mk. 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); अतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद्यावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् *S.* 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopís* or cowherdesses of Vṛindâvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छंतीं Ve. 1. 2 ; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं Gît. 2 ; also Gît. 1. -5 A chain. **-Comp.** —ईश्वरी N. of Râdhâ. —क्रीडा,-मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdesses of Vṛindâvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः, रासेवासः 1 The Râsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery(षष्ठीजागर), -6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey,

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution ; destituteness.

राहुः [रह्-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikâ and hence often called *Saimhikeya* ; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्नेनु राद्धाद्धमहर्पतिं तमः *Si.* 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu o the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severedf his head from t he body ; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition ; cf. Bh 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.]. -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the south-west quarter. **-Comp.** —उच्छिष्टं,-उत्सृष्टं=लशुन q. v. —गत *a.* darkened. —ग्रसनं, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —सूतकं 'the birth of Râhu,' *i. e.* an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रिणि) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt. -III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p. p.* [रिच् क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void, devoid or deprived of, without. -4 Hollowed (as hands). -5 Indigent. -6 Divided, separated. -7 Worthless, useless. -8 Unloaded ; see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. **-Comp.** —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —पाणि, -हस्त *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक *a.* See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रिच्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death ; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.* 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions ; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. **-Comp.** — आद, -ग्राह, -भागिन्, -हर *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-*m.*) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3 the seed of the fig-tree.

रिक्थिन् *a.* 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —*m.* An heir.

रिक्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिक्षा). -2 The

mote in a sun-beam.

रिंख्, रिंग् (रिंखति, रिंगति) 1 To crawl, creep. –2 To go slowly.

रिंखणं, रिंगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). –2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिंखा 1 Creeping, sliding. –2 Dancing –3 One of a horse's paces. –4 A horse's hoof. –5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिंगिः *f.* Going, moving, creeping.

रिंगितं Motion, surging (of waves)

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिंक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणचिम जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिरारिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. –2 To deprive of, make destitute of. –3 To separate, divide. –4 To give or deliver up, part with. –5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). –II. 1. 10. P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. – To abandon, leave. –3 To join, mix. –*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. –2 To discharge, emit (as breath). –3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A. (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिटिः 1 The crackling of flames. –2 Black salt. –3 A musical instrument. –4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृंग (गे) रिटिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. –2 Love.

रिपुः [रप्-उन् दृषो० Un. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. –2 A hostile planet. –3 N. of the sixth astrological house. –4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. –Comp. –घातिन्, घ्न, -जय, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. –भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house,

रिप्र *a.* Bad, vile. –प्रं 1 Sin. –2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. –2 To revile, blame. –3 To speak, say. –4 To boast. –5 To give. –6 To fight. –7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. –2 To murmur (as a stream &c.) –3 To sound in general. –4 To chatter. –5 Ved. To praise, worship. –6 To shout with joy.

रिभ्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिंफ् 6 P. (रिंफति) To hurt, kill.

रिंफ The zodiac.

रिरंसा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. –2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिश् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. –2 To eat, feed on. –3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षत् *m.* Ved. An enemy.

रिशः A foe.

रिश्यः (श्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1. 4. P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. –2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. –3 To give offence. –4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). –5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. –6 To fail.

रिष् *f.* An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष *a.* Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. –2 To rejeet. –3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Injured, hurt. –2 Unlucky. –ष्टं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. –2 Misfortune, ill-luck. –3 Destruction, loss. –4 Sin. –5 Good luck, prosperity. –ष्टः 1 A sword. –3 Ths soap plant.

रिष्टिः *f.* See रिष्टं above. –*m.* A sword.

रिष्व *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

रिह् 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिफ्. –2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v

रिहायस्, रिह्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. –II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण; *caus.* रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. –2 To hurt, injure, kill. –3 To howl.

रीण *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. –2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The back-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः *f.* [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. –2 Motion, course. –3 A stream, river. –4 A line, boundary. –5 A met bod, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीतिं गिराममृतवृष्टिकरीं तवीयां Bv. 3. 19; सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या, अनयैव रीत्या &c. –6 Usage, custom, practice. –7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रीतिरंगसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पांचाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. –8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीति also in this sense). –9 Rust of iron. –10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. –11 Calx of brass. –Comp –पुष्पं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. –का Brass.

रीव् 1 U. (रवति-ते) 1 To take. –2 To cover.

रु 2 P. (रौति, रवीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. –II. 1 A. (रवते) 1 To go, move. –2 To hurt, kill. –3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. –2 Fear, alarm. –3 War, battle. –4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत *p. p.* [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. –2 Broken to pieces. –तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, अलि°. –Comp. –ज्ञः an augur. –व्याजः 1. simulated cry. –2. mimicry.

रुक *a.* Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म *a.* [रुच्-मन् नि० कुत्वम्] Bright, radiant. –क्मः 1 A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. –2 A thorn-apple. –क्मं 1 Gold. –2 Iron. –Comp. –अंगद *a.* wearing golden armlets. –कारकः a goldsmith. –पृष्ठक *a.* gilded, coated with gold. –रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् *a.* 1 Wearing golden ornaments. –2 Gilded. –*m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhîshmaka and brother of Rukmiṇî.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to *Sisupala*, but she secretly loved *Krishna* and sent him a letter praying him to take her

away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.].

रुक्ष *a.* 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant, -2 =रूक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण *p. p.* [रुज् -क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased; sick ; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रय *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुरुचे, अरुचत्-अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent ; रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः *Si.* 6. 46 ; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing ; न खलु रुरुचिरे रमणभ्यः Ki. 9. 35 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53 ; sometimes with gen. of person ; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11.—*Caus.* (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in -4 To resolve. —*Desid.* (रुरु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुच, रुचा *f.* [रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचं कृतां गताः *Si.* 13. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43 ; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चकृषन्भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65; *S.* 1. 16 ; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainâ.

रुचक *a.* [रुच् -कुन्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. —कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. —कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -6 Alkali.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (र्चा) *f.* [रुच्-कि वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness ; रुचिर्निदुग्धे करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेंदुरुचिर्महीपतिः *Si.* 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light ; as in रुचिभर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.): पटलं बहिर्बहलपंकरुचि *Si.* 9 19. -4 Taste, relish ; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure. -7 Liking, taste ; विसर्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love ': न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव: भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30 ; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to' ; हिंसारुचेः Mâl. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. —धामन् *m.* the sun. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. the sun ; *Si.* 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित *p. p.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

रुचिर *a.* [रुचिं राति ददाति रा-क] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant ; हेमरुचिरांबर Ch. P. 14 ; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं &. -3 Tasteful, palatable. -4 Sweet, dainty. -5 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -6 Cordial, restorative. —रं 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I. —रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

रुचिष्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

रुच्य *a.* Bright, lovely &c. ; see रुचिर. —च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. —च्यं A tonic.

रुज् I. 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73 ; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यंति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रोजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, रुजा *f.* [रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish ; अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे *S.* 3. 4 ; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2 ; चरणं रुजापरीतं 4. 3 -3 Sickness, malady, disease ; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (—रः) a disease, sickness, illness. —प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. —भेषजं a medicine. —सद्मन् *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुट् I. 1 A. (रोटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

रुठ् I. 1 P. (रोठति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोठते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणस्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुंट् 1 P. (रुंटति) To rob, steal; cf. लुंट्.

रुंठ् 1 P. (रुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुंड *a.* Maimed, mutilated. —डः, —डं A headless body, trunk ; वेल्लद्वैरवरुंडमुंडानिकरैर्वीरोऽधिधत्ते भुवः U. 5. 6; Mâl. 3. 17.

रुंडिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित ; *desid.* रुरुदिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -With प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -1 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease

रुदथः 1 A child. -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

रुदनं, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation ; अत्यंतमासीद्रुदितं वनेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

रुद्र *a.* [रोदिति रुद्-रक् Un. 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of *Siva* or *Sankara*,

who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -**Comp.** -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आक्रीडः a cemetery. -आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailása. -2. N. of Benares. -3. a cemetery; cf. पितृसद्मगोचरः. -गर्भः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgâ. -2. linseed. -प्रिया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. -सूः *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pârvatî. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुंद्धे, रुरोध, ररुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत्-अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध; *desid.* रुरुत्सति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्मवंतः-कूजितषट्पदं V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (*a*) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गां Sk. (*b*) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुंधंतु वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate, cf. रुह्.

रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरच्] Red, red coloured. —रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. —रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -**Comp.** —अशनः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. —आख्यः a kind of precious stone. —आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. —आमयः hemorrhage, piles. —उद्गारिन् *a.* emitting blood. —पायिन् *m.* a demon.

रुप् 4 P. (रुप्यति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugrîva.

रुम्र *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुरुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुवुः, रुवु (वू) कः The castor-oil tree.

रुश् 6 P. (रुशति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् *a.* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. (रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित, रुष्ट) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्यदनर्हेच्च Bk. 17. 40; मा मुहो मा रुषोऽधुना 15. 15, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -*Caus.* To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा *f.* Anger, wrath, rage; निर्बंधसंजातरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्बंधरुषो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked.

रुष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. (रोहति, रुरोह, अरुक्षत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोढुं, रूढ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रूढरागप्रवालः M. 4. 1; केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound); रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. —*Caus.* (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपिताश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. —*Desid.* (रुरुक्षति) To wish to grow &c.

रुह, रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in महीरुह, पंकेरुह &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dûrvâ grass.

रुह्वन् *m.* A plant, tree.

रूढ *p. p.* [रुह्-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced; विषयव्यासगरूढात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; (here क्षत्र has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.). -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रूढा आखंडलादयः; नाम रूढमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -**Comp.** —ग्रंथि *a.* having formed a knot; U. 2. 26. —यौवन *a.* one who has attained to youth. —सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रूढिः *f.* [रुह्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रूढिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; मुख्य र्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रूढिः.

रूक्ष् 10 U. (रूक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रूक्ष *a.* 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.), रूक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk.

9. 10 ; Ku. 7. 17. –2 Astringent (taste). –3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. –4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied ; R. 7. 70 ; Mu. 4, 5. –5 Cruel, unkind, harsh ; नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; संरंभरूक्षामिव सुंदरिं यद्यशसीत् V. 3. 20 ; *S*, 7. 32 ; Pt. 4. 91. –6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary ; स्निग्धश्यामः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रूक्षीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear)'. —भः A tree. –Comp. —गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. —पत्रः the *Sâkhoṭa* tree. —पेषं *ind.* without the addition of any liquid ; as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि.

रूक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. –2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रूक्षित *a.* 1 Made rough. –2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप् 10 U. (रूपयति ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. –2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate ; रथवेगं निरूप्य *S.* 1. –3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. –4 To find out, seek. –5 To consider, ponder over. –6 To settle, fix upon. –7 To examine, investigate. –8 To feign. –9 To appoint.

रूपं [रूप्-क भावे अच् वा] 1 Form, figure, appearance ; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Pt. 1. 143 ; so सुरूप, कुरूप. –2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas) ; चक्षुर्ग्राह्य जातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka K ; (it is of six kinds :—शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). –3 Any visible object or thing. –4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace ; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः *S.* 1. 26 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 ; रूपं जरा हंति &c. –5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. –6 Mode, manner. –7 A sign, feature. –8 Kind, sort, species. –9 An image, a reflected image. –10 Similitude, resemblance. –11 Specimen, type, pattern. –12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). –13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. –14 An integer. –15 A drama, play, see रूपक. –16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. –17 Cattle. –18 A sound, a word. –19 A known quantity. –20 A beast. –21 A verse. –22 A name. –23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely ;' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं ; धर्मरूपः सखा &c.). –Comp —अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. —अभिग्राहित *a.* caught in the act, caught red-handed. —अस्त्रः Cupid. —आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtezan. —आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. —इंद्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. —उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; *S.* 2. 9. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* a sculptor. —ग्रहः the eye. —ज्ञ *a.* perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. —तत्त्वं inherent property, essence. —धर *a.* of the form of, disguised as ; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3. —धारिन् *a.* 1. having a form or shape. –2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (–*m.*) an actor. —नाशनः an owl. —भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. —लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. —विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. —शालिन् *a.* beautiful. —संपद्, -संपात्तिः *f.* perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty ; उदपादि चास्या रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक *a.* [रूप्-ण्वुल्] Bodily, corporeal. –2 Figurative (as words &c.). —कः A particular coin, a *rupee*. —कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). –2 Any manifestation or representation. –3 A sign, feature. –4 A kind, species. –5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition ; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions ; it is divided into ten classes ; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक) ; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 272-3. –6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represented as being identical with the *upamána* ; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for details). –6 A kind of weight (=three *gunjàs*). –Comp. —तालः a particular time in music. —शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप्-ल्युट्) 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. –2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* 1 Having form or colour. –2 Bodily, corporeal. –3 Embodied. –4 Handsome, beautiful. —ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a.* [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. –2 Embodied, incarnate ; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. –3 Beautiful.

रूप्य *a.* [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. –2 Stamped ; impressed. —प्यं 1 Silver. –2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. –3 Wrought gold. –Comp. —अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa —अध्यक्षः a master of the mint.

रूवुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूष् I. 1 P. (रूषति, रूषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. –2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). –II. 10 U. (रूषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. –2 To burst.

रूषणं 1 Decoration. –2 Smearing, soiling.

रूषित *p. p.* 1 Adorned. –2 Smeared, covered, overspread. –3 Soiled. –4 Made rough or rugged. –5 Pounded. –6 Perfumed. –7 Inlaid.

रे *ind.*. A vocative particle ; रेरे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. –2 A low man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. –3 Emptying, loosening, purging. –4 A frog.

रेकणस् *n.* Gold.

रेक्णस् *n.* Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. –2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line ; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. –3 A row,

range, line, series. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing; लावण्यं रेखया क्वचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankâ to Meru and passing through Ujjayinî. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -अंशः a degree of longitude. -अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -आकार *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. -गणितं geometry. -न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [रेचयति रिच्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुंभक 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. -कं *n.* purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं,-ना [रिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. -तं horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) To shine. -2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेज् *m.* N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. -दूषित *a.* soiled with dust. (-तः) an ass. -वासः a bee. -सारः,-सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurâma; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [री-असुन् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved. A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring. -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.) -Comp. -धा- *m.* a father. -मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. -Comp. -जं an offspring or child. -जा sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्र [री-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed powder.

रेप् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेपस् *a.* 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. -*n.* 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -फः 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेब् (व) 1 A. (रेब-व-ते) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

रेभ *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly. -भः 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo cane. -3 A whirl-wind. -टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarâma, Si. 2. 16. -3 A cow. -Comp. -भवः the planet Saturn. -रमणः N. of Balarâma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadâ; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै *m.* (Nom. राः, रायौ, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रेवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Rich, wealthy. -तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvàrakâ; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. -कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य *a.* Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-घञ्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. -अंतकः,-हृत् *m.* a physician. -आयतनं the body. -आर्त,-अन्वित,-ग्रस्त, -भाज् *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. -उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. -घ्न *a.* curative, medicinal. -घ्नं 1. a medicine. -2. the science of medicine. -भूः *f.* the body. -राजः consumption. -लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. -शांतकः a physician. -शांतिः *f.* alleviation or cure of a disease. -शिला red arsenic. -श्रेष्ठः fever. -हं a drug. -हन् *m.* a physician. -हर *a.* curative. (-रं) a medicine. -हारिन् *a.* curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोगित *a.* 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् *a.* Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य *a.* Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच *a.* Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक *a.* [रुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. -कः 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.

रोचन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच्-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पलांडु, आरग्वध, दाडिम करंज, अंकोष्ठ &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sâlmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच्-इष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोड *a.* Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* [रुद्-असुन्] (in dual), रोदसी *f.* Heaven and earth; द्यावः भयभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 89. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापावासि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध्-असुन्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वप्रः a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (=लोध्र q. v.). -ध्रः, -ध्रं Sin. -ध्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह्-णिच् हस्य पः कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह्-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह् caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -कं 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhântas (so called because it was probably derived from the *Romans*).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मनिन् Un. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp. -अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. -अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली, -आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोमावलिवपुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्भेदः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, -पं, -गर्तः a pore of the skin. -केशरं, -केसरं, -गुच्छं a whisk, *chowrie*. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill: Ch. P. 34. -भूमिः *f.* 'the place of the hair', *i. e.* the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. -राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो (लो) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -वाहिन् *a.* cutting off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. -विध्वंसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण *a.* causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो (लो) महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sûta, a pupil of Vyâsa who narrated several Purâṇas to Saunaka. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पृषो० गलोपः Tv.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh.; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि संत्यस्य श] Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुव्यन् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः [रुष्-घञ्] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रुष्-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह्-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider.'. -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth, development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह्-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहंतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohiṇî. -णः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, भूतृण.

रोहिणिः=रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red

face. –2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. –2 A cow in general; *Si.* 12. 40. –3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22. –4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarâma. –5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. –6 Lightning. –7 Inflammation of the throat. –**Comp.** –अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhâdrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇî.) –पतिः, -प्रियः, -वल्लभः the moon. –रमणः 1. a bull. –2. the moon. –शकटः the constellation Rohiṇî figured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनंदनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (=Bṛi. S. 47. 14.). –सुतः, -भवः Mercury.

रोहित् *m.* 1 The sun. –2 A kind of fish. –*f.* Ved. 1 A red mare. –2 A doe.

रोहित *a.* (रोहिता or रोहिणी *f.*) Red, red-coloured. –तः 1 Red colour. –2 A fox. –3 A kind of deer. –4 A red horse. –5 N. of Harischandra's son. –6 A kind of fish. –तं 1 Blood. –2 Saffron. –3 A straingt rain-bow. –**Comp.** –अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Rising, growing. –2 Long, tall –*m.* N. of several trees;—रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. –2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म *a.* (क्मी *f.*) Golden.

रौक्मिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇî.

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. –2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58; निर्देश° 14. 58.

रौचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Yellowish. –कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौचयः 1 A staff of Bilva wood –2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौट् (ड्) 1 P. (रौटति-टते) To despise.

रौद्र *a.* (द्रा–द्री *f.*) [रुद्र-अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. –2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. –3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). –4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. –द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. –2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. –3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. –4 N. of Yama. –5 Winter. –द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. –2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. –3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. –**Comp.** –कर्मन् *a.* doing dreadful acts. (–*n.*) a terrible magic rite. –दर्शन *a.* frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर *a.* (री *f.*) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. –2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य *a.* Made of silver, silver, like silver. –प्यं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक *a.* Roman. –कं A kind of salt.

रौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of the hide of *Ruru*; R. 3. 31. –2 Dreadful, terrible. –3 Fraudulent, dishonest. –वः 1 A savage. –2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Born under the Nakshatra Rohiṇî. –णः 1 The sandal tree. –2 The fig-tree. –3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. –2 N. of Balarâma. –3 The planet Mercury. –4 The planet Saturn. –यं An emerald.

रौहिष *m.* A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. –षं A kind of grass. –षी 1 A doe of the Rohîsha kind. –2 A creeper. –3 A kind of Dûrvâ grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. –2 A short syllable (in prosody). –3 A technial term used by Pâṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakâras).

लक् 10 U. (लाकयति-ते) 1 To taste. –2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. –2 An ear of wild rice.

लकुचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. –चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. –2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष् I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित,) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. –II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. –2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. –3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. –4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगायां घोषः प्रतिवसति सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् अपि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयेत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गोशब्दो बाह्लीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. –5 To aim at. –6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षं [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (*m.* also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhâsh.; अयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. –2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवद्राकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. –3 A sign, token, mark. –4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. –**Comp.** –अधीशः a person possessing a *lac* or *lacs*.

लक्षक *a.* [लक्ष्-ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. –कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; बधू-

वुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 ; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Śubhâsh. ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः H 4. 15; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 ; गर्भलक्षण *S.* 5 ; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. –2 A symptom (of a disease). –3 An attribute, a quality. –4 A definition, accurate description; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. –5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधःसप्तौ K. 64.–6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क्व तद्विधस्त्वं क्व च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. –7 A name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. –8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak:—गुणैः प्रतीतेतु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ). –9 An aim, a scope, an object. –10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. –11 Form, kind, nature. –12 Effect, operation. –13 Cause, occasion. –14 Head, topic, subject. –15 Pretence disguise (=लक्ष) ; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Mâl. 7. –16 A line, spot. –17 Observation, seeing. —ण: 1 N. of Lakshmaṇa.–2 The crane. —णा 1 An aim, object. –2 (In Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word ; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् । अन्योर्थो लक्ष्यते यत्सा लक्षणारोपिताक्रिया K. P. 2 ; लक्षणा शक्य संबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ P. ; see S. D. 13 also. –3 A goose. **-Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* possessed of auspicious marks. —ज्ञ *a.* able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). —भ्रष्ट *a.* ill-fated, unlucky. —लक्षणा=जहल्लक्षणा q. v. —संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य *a.* 1 Serving as a mark. –2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् *ind.* By hundreds of thousands ; *i. e.* in large numbers.

लक्षित *p. p.* [लक्ष्-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. –2 Denoted, indicated. –3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. –4 Defined. –5 Aimed at. –6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. –7 Inquired into, examined. –8 Considered, regarded.

लक्षीकृ 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. –2 To point to, refer or allude to ; इयं कथा मामेव लक्षीकरोति *S.* 7.

लक्ष्मण *a.* [लक्ष्मन्-अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. –2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. –3 Prosperous, thriving. —ण: 1 The crane. –2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrâ. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravaṇa. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmaṇa on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu ; (see R. 15. 92-95). He married *Urmilâ* by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu.] —णा A goose. —णं 1 A name, an appellation. –2 A mark, sign, token. **-Comp** —प्रसूः N. of Sumitrâ, mother of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मन् *n.* [लक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic ; *Si.* 11. 30 ; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18 ; 14. 64 ; R. 19. 30 ; Ku. 7. 43. –2 A speck, spot ; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति *S.* 1. 20 ; Mâl. 9. 25. –3 Definition. –4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). —*m.* 1 The crane or Sârasa bird. –2 N. of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मी *f.* [लक्ष्-ई मुट् च Tv.] 1. Fortune, prosperity, wealth ; सा लक्ष्मीरुरुकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशतो दोषा अमी स्युर्गुणाः Subhâsh , Bh. 3. 64 ; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2 17. –2 Good fortune, good luck. –3 Success, accomplishment ; U. 4. 10. –4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति *S.* 1. 20; U. 6 24 ; Mâl. 9. 25 ; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. –5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishṇu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. –6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion ; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen) ; तामेकभार्यां परिवादभीरोः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य । वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. –7 The wife of a hero. –8 A pearl. –9 N. of turmeric. –10 Superhuman power. –11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon.–**Comp.** —ईशः 1.an epithet of Vishṇu.–2.the mango tree. –3. a prosperous or fortunate man. —कांतः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. –2. a king. —गृहं the red lotus-flower. —तालः a kind of palm. —नाथः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. –2. a king ; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. –3. the betel-nut tree. –4. the clove tree. —पुत्रः 1. a horse. –2. N. of Kusa and Lava. –3. N. of Cupid or Kâma. —पुष्पः a ruby. —पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmî (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). —पूजा the worship of Lakshmî performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Aśvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). —फलः the *Bilva* tree. —रमणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —वसतिः *f.* 'Lakshmî's abode', the red lotus-flower. —वारः Thursday. —वेष्टः turpentine. —सखः a favourite of Lakshmî. —सहजः, -सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. –2. camphor. –3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. –2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. –3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —*m.* The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य *pot. p.* [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be

looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्ना महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) ; दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75 ; प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable ; यमामनंत्यात्मभुवोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्यप्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81 ; cf. अलक्ष्य also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. —क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. —क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig also) ; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्येचले S. 2. 5 ; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2 ; दर्पेण कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण) ; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुप्तमुत परमार्थसुप्तमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3; 3.18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमंजालिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lac, one hundred thousand.-**Comp.** —क्रम *a.* the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvani*. —भेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. —वीथि *f.* the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). —सुप्त *a.* feigning sleep. —ह्न् *a.* hitting the mark. (-*m.*) an arrow.

लक्ष्, लंक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति, लंक्षति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्न) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयामाथ हंसस्य करानवाप्तेर्मंदाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; गमनसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Mâl. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लागितुमिव कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193 ; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home ; विदितेंगिते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगंति गिरः Si. 9. 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one) ; तत्र क्षिनोति कतिचिल्लगिष्यंति Pt. 4 'I shall be detained there for some days'. —II. 10 U. (लागयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित *a.* 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न *p. p.* 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast ; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious ; (see लग्). —ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. —ग्नं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -**Comp.** —अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. —कालः, -मुहूर्तः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.) —ग्रह *a.* tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. —नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. —भुज्ञ: (in astr.) ascensional difference. —मंडलं the zodiac. —मासः an auspicious month. —शुद्धिः *f.* auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A surety, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नाग्निका q.v.

लगड *a.* Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघट् *m.*, लघादः Wind.

लघु *a.* (घु or घ्वी *f.*) 1 Light, not heavy ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt. 1. 253 ; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise ; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible ; Si. 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106. -6 Weak, feeble. -7 Wretched, frivolous.-8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; S. 2, 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16 ; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 Soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12, 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger; Mv. 6. 53. —*m.* N. of the Nakshatras Hasta, Pushya, and Asivnî. —*n.* 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. —*ind.* 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight' ; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघुत्थिता S. 4 'risen early.'. -**Comp.** —आशिन्, -आहार *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. —उक्तिः *f.* a brief mode of expression. —उत्थान, -समुत्थान *a.* working actively, doing work rapidly. —काय *a.* light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. —क्रम *a.* having a quick step, going quickly. —खट्विका a small bedstead. —गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. —चित्त, -चेतस् -मनस्, -हृदय *a.* 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted.-2. frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. —चिर्भिटा colocynth. —जंगलः a kind of quail (लावक). —द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. —द्राविन् *a.* melting easily. —नामन् *m.* agallochum. —पत्रिका the Rochanâ plant. —पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरवेल). —पाक, -पाकिन् *a.* easily digested. —पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. —प्रयत्न *a.* 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. —बदरः, -बदरी *f.*

a kind of jujube. —भव: humble birth or origin. —भोजनं a light repast. —मांस: a kind of partridge. —मूलं the lesser root of an equation. —मूलकं a radish. —लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). —राशि *a.* composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). —वासस् *a.* wearing light or pure clothes. —विक्रम *a.* having a quick step, quick-footed. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. ill-behaved, low, vile.–2. light, frivolous. –3. mismanaged, ill-done. —वेधिन् *a.* making a clever hit. —हस्त *a.* 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. –2. active, agile. (–स्त:) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतगुर्वीं लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. –2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहसि लघयेदारब्धा वा तदाभयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. –3 (*a*) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18. (*b*) To smake inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् *m.* [लघोर्भाव: इमनिच् डिच्] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. –2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. –3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रदूनकमैणि मां नियोजयति K. –4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. –5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight *Siddhis* q. v.

लघिष्ठ *a.* Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् *a.* Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघुता,–त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. –2 Smallness, littleness. –3 (*a*) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इंद्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैर्गुणैः. (*b*) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. –4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. –5 Activity, quickness. –6 Shortness, brevity. –7 Ease, facility. –8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. –9 Wantonness.

लघूकृ 8 U. 1 To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघूकृत *p. p.* 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. –2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. –3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. –2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक्-अच् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Râvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankâ was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mâlyavat q. v. –2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. –3 A branch. –4 A kind of grain. –Comp. —अधिप:, -अधिपति:, -ईश:, -ईश्वर:, -नाथ:, -पति: 'lord of Lankâ; *i. e.* Râvaṇa or Bibhîshaṇa. —अरि: an epithet of Râma. —राहित् *m.* an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग् 1 P. (लंगति) 1 To go. –2 To go lame, limp.

लंग: 1 Lameness. –2 Union, association. –3 A lover, paramour.

लंगक: A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लांगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित; *desid.* लिलंघिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. –2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालंघिषु: शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. –3 To go beyond, transgress; लंघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. –4 To fast, abstain from food. –5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). –6 To diminish, lessen. –7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पक्षवान् हरिणो लंघितुमागच्छति M. 4. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागर: प्लवगेंद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघित: Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. –2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. –3 To mount upon, ascend; R 4. 52. –4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. –5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खल: सुजनं। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vâs. –6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भाग्यं न लंघयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhâsh.; Mk. 6. 2. –7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लंघयति S. 7; नास्ति खलु विधिरलंघनीय V. 4; R. 11. 92. –8 To eat, browse. –9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यश:) जगत्प्रकाशं तव शोषमिच्छया भवद्गुरुर्लंघयितुं ममोद्यत: R. 3. 48. –10 To cause to fast. –11 To shine. –12 To speak.

लंघक *a.* Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लंघनं [लंघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. –2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; भूयसेव पार्थि शीघ्रलंघना: Ghaṭ. 8. –3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also); नभोलंघन R. 16. 33; जनोयमुच्चै: पदलंघनोत्सुक: Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' –4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलंघनं. –5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression; आज्ञालंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. –6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting; प्रणिपातलघनं प्रभार्हुकामा V. 3; M. 3. 22. –7 An offence, affront, insult. –8 A harm, an injury; as in आसवलंघनं q. v. –9 Fasting, abstinence; *Si.* 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping' also). –10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघनीय, लंघ्य *a.* 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. –2 To be violated. –3 To be overtaken; आस्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीया: *S.* 1. 8. –4 To be neglected or disregarded. –5 To be fasted; see लंघ्.

लंघित *p. p.* [लंघ्-क्त] 1 Lept over, passed over. –2 Traversed. –3 Transgressed, violated. –4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. –5 Attacked, seized, afflicted; लंघित एष भूयोऽपि शकुंतलाव्याधिना *S.* 6.

लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति) To mark, see; cf. लक्ष्.

लज् 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed. –II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see लंज् I. –III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. –2 To cover, conceal; (according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush; cf. लस्ज्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame,

कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. ; विहाय लज्जां R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3.7;R.7. 25; लज्जे त्वं मज्ज सिंधौ Subhâsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -**Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* modest,bashful. —आवह, -कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. —शील *a.* bashful, modest. —रहित, -शून्य, -हीन, *a.* shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु *a.* Modest, bashful. —*m. f.* N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिरी)

लज्जावत् *a.* 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarassed, perplexed.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्या=लज्जा.

लंचा A present, bribe.

लंज् I. 1 P. (लंजति)1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लंजयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लंजः [लंज् -अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लंजा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmî.-4 Sleep.

लंजिका A prostitute, harlot.

लट् 1 P.(लटति) To be a child, -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लट: 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -**Comp.** —पर्ण large cinnamon.

लटक: A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ *a.* (Connected with the Prâkṛita लडह which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रांतः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलावण्य) ; तस्याः पाटनखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhaṇa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'a young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman'; *e.g.* किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामेष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा तनोति 9. 68 ; केशबंधविभवैर्लटभानां पिंडसामिव जगाम समिलं 11. 18.

लट्ट: A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट्ट: 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Râga in music. -4 N. of a caste. —ट्ट kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लड् I. 1 P. (लडति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडति, लडयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लडह *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a Prâkṛita word) ; see लटभ.

लड्डु=लटक q. v.

लड्डुः, लड्डुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लंड् 1 P., 10 U. (लंडति, लंडयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लंड Excrement, ordure.

लंडः London (a modern formation, probably from French *Londres*).

लता [लत्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thinness &c.; भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विद्युल्लता ; so खड्ग°, अलक°, &c.; cf. Ku. 2. 64 ; Me. 47 ; *S.* 3. 15 ; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The Mâdhavî creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general, -10 The Dûrvâ grass. -**Comp.** —अंगुलिः *f.* a branch serving as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. —अर्कः a green onion. —अलकः an elephant. - आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —द्रुमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. —करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —कस्तूरिका, कस्तूरी musk-creeper. —गृहः,-हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour ; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वः, —रसनः a snake. —तरुः 1. the Sâla tree. -2. the Tâla tree. -3. the orange tree. —पनसः the water-melon. —पर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper ; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour, a bower. —मणिः coral. —मंडपः a bower, an arbour. —मृगः a monkey. —यष्टिः *f.* Bengal madder. —यावकं a shoot, sprout. —वलयः, -यं an arbour. —वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेष्टनं, —वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लत्तिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general.-2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Gît.1.-4 To wail, lament. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. WITH उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [लप्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered &c. —तं Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of prepared food.

लबः Ved. A quail.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लेभे, अलब्ध, लप्स्यते, लब्धुं, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire ; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; चिराय बाथार्थ्यमलंभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1. 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of ; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि.-6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhâshâ. P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull on Ms. 8. 109.-8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.); मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; *i. e.* गर्भं लभ् to conceive,

become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लेभेऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind;' चेतनां, -संज्ञां, -लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). —*Caus.* (लंभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरावं माणवकं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. —*Desid.* (लिप्सते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.); see लभ्. —ब्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). —ब्धं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -**Comp.** —अंतर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, -अवसर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना *S.* 1. -3. one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धलक्षण. —आस्पद *a.* one who has gained a footing or secured a position; M. 1. 17. —उदय *a.* 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चंद्रलेखेव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. —काम *a.* one who has got his desired object. —कीर्ति *a.* become widely known, famous, celebrated. —चेतस्, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. —जन्मन् *a.* born, produced. —नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned, celebrated. —नाशः the of loss what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः. —प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2. bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56. —लक्ष, -क्ष्य *a.* 1. one who has hit the mark. -2. skilled in the use of missiles. —वर्ण *a.* 1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Râj. P. -2. famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् *a.* respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. —सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. -2 Profit, gain. -3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope for tying a horse. (-*m.* also).

लभ्य *a.* [लभ्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with,

लमकः A lover, parmour,

लंपट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; दधिनक्तंपट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. —टः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपाक in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब् 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिरे सर्वसिलताः प्रिया इव *Si.* 7. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging, down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; *Si.* 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; स्वेदधरचुंबनलंबितकुंडलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Gît. 12 (=गलित). -4 To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. —*Caus.* (लंबयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. -2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबयेदाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. -4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress. -With उद् to stand up, stand erect: पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लंबितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब *a.* [लंब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांड्योयमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 84; Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to. -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5 Long, tall. —बः 1 A perpendicular. -2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -3 A bribe. -**Comp.** —उदर *a.* big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. -2. a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ass. -2. a goat. -3. an elephant. -4. a falcon. -5. a demon or Râkshasa. —गुणः, -ज्या, -रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर *a.* pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्फिच् *a.* having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). -2 The complement of latitude, colatitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंब्-ल्युल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Hanging down, depending, descending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). -4 A sort of long necklace. -5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmî.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Meeting with. -3 Recovery. -4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.

-2 Recovery.

लंभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लय् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लय: [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंतो शिवरूपिणं लयवशाच्चित्तानमभ्यागता Mâl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Gît. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलंबित); किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music. -Comp. -अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. -आरंभः -आलंभः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house.

लर्ब् 1 P. (लर्बति) To go, move.

लल् I. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसफलानीव वानरा ललंति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बंधुग ललामः 4. 28; ललद्भुजगरघेरकोटराणां Mâl. 5. 15. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लालयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः। तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेन्न तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhâsh.; Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व=ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Mâl. 5. 5. -3 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व *a.* (ललज्जिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1. a dog. -2. a camel.

ललनं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -3 Lolling the tongue. -न: 1 A child. -2 The Sâla and Piyâla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठ नाकेऽकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -प्रिय: the *Kadamba* tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kâv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाक: The penis.

ललाटं [लड्-अच् डस्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोञ्छितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्ष: an epithet of Siva. -तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2. a tiara, fillet. -रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. -2. a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटंतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः Mál. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्ललाटंतपनिह्नुतेरिव N. 1. 138. -प: The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ललादूल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. -मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु ताश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -9 A row, series, line. -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. -म: A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्यालाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectarial mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैरङ्गैस्तन्वाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Mâl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियाशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संदर्शितेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. -2 Tremulous, trembling. -त: N. of a musical scale. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अभिनय *a.* consisting o graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. -अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद *a.* 1. elegantly composed; *S.* 3. -2. consisting of amorous words. °बंधनं an amorous composition. -प्रहार: a soft or gentle blow. -ललित *a.* excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. -लुलित *a.* unnerved yet charming; Mâl. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). -2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk -4 A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Aśvina. -सप्तमी the seventh day

in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

लवः [लू -अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; जललवमुचः Me. 21, 70 ; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66 ; अश्रु° 15. 97 ; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44 ; भ्रूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलवक्रीत दास इव Gît. 11 : so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान °, सुख °, धन ° &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time (=the sixth part of a twinkling). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree (in astr.). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Râma, one of the twins, the other being Kuśa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vâlmîki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyaṇa at assemblies &c. ; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -12 A kind of quail. —वं 1 Cloves. -2 Nutmeg. —वं *ind.* A little ; लवमपि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [लू-अंगच्] The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57 ; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 —गं Cloves. **-Comp.** —कालिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण *a.* [लू -ल्युट् पृषो॰ णत्वम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. -2 Lovely, handsome. —णः 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. -3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Śatrughna ; R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. -4 N. of a hell. —णं 1 Salt sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt.-**Comp.** —अंतकः an epithet of Śatrughna. —आब्धिः the salt ocean. °जं sea-salt. —अंबुराशिः the ocean ; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15 ; V. 1. 17. —अंभस् *m.* the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54 (*-n.*) salt water. —आकरः 1. a salt-mine. -2. a receptacle of salt water ; *i. e.* the sea. -3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. -2. nitre. —उदः 1. the ocean. -2. the sea of salt water. —उदकः, -उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. —क्षारं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमन् *m.* 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं [लू भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper ; मया लब्धः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. -2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि *a.* Sharp, edged. —विः=लवित्र.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश् 10 U. (लाशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art ; cf. लस्.

लशु (शू) नः-नं Garlic ; निखिलरसायनमाहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. (=Bv. 1. 81) ; यशःसौरभ्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लष् I. 1. 4. P. (लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते) लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for ; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.). -II. 10 U. (लाषयति-ते)=लश् q. v.

लषित *p. p.* Wished, desired.

लष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लस् I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash ; मुक्ताहारेण लसता इसनीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10 ; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसालक्तकरागं Gît. 10 ; Amaru. 16 ; N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -4 To sound, resound. —*Caus.* (लासयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः=लासक q. v.

लसा [लसति लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron.-2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित *p. p.* [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c. ; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph.

लस्त *a.* 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.) ; स्त्रीजनं प्रहरन्कथं न लज्जसे Ratn. 2 ; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. —*Caus.* (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame ; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्ताकिन् *m.* A bow.

लहरिः -री *f.* A wave, a large wave or billow ; करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40 ; इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53 ; so आनंद °, करुणा °, सुधा ° &c.

ला 2 P (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take, up ; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

ला *f.* 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

लाकुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लकुटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sîtâ.

लाक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लक्षणया बोधयति ठक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यंजक q. q. v. v.) ; स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्देऽत्र व्यंजकस्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior. -6 Technical. —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य *a.* [लक्षणं वेत्ति अच] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret, signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष्-अच् इषो॰ वृद्धिः] A kind of red dye, lac ; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips ; cf. अलक्त ; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree) ; निष्ठ्यूताध्वगोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनाचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 4 ; Rs. 6. 14 ;

Ki. 5. 23. –2 The insect which produces the red dye. –Comp. –तरुः, –वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. –प्रसादः, –प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. –रक्त *a.* dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, made of, or dyed with, lac. –2 Relating to a *lac* (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. –2 To adorn. –3 To suffice, be competent. –4 To give. –5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ् 1 Ā. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. –2 Levity, lightness. –3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. –4 Insignificance. –5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः त्यागे श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Bg. 2. 35. –6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. –7 Ease, facility. –8 Health, soundness of constitution. –9 Activity, dexterity ; readiness ; हस्तलाघवं. Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. –11 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवं); आकाशो लाघवाद्विक्रः Tarka. K. –12 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [लंग् कलच् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A plough. –2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. –3 The palm tree. –4 The membrum virile. –5 A kind of flower. –6 A particular appearance of the moon. –7 A kind of timber (used in building houses).–Comp. –ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. –दंडः the pole of a plough. –ध्वजः N. of Balarâma. –पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow. –फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन् *m.* [लांगलमस्यास्ति इनि] 1 N. of Balarâma ; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिषेवे Me. 49. –2 The cocoa-nut tree. –3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा] The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. –2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [लंग् -ऊलच् पृषो०] 1 A tail; लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं...श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 ' wags his tail '. –2 The membrum virile. –3 A granary.

लांगूलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज् , **लांज्** 1 P. (लाजति, लांजति) 1 To blame, censure. –2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. –जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (*f.* also); (तं) अवाकिरन्बालल्लताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. –ज =उशीर q. v.

लांछ् 1 P. (लांछति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. –2 To deck, decorate.

लांछनं [लांछ् -कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; तवाब्जानां कमुद्दलांछने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of ' marked with ', ' characterized by' &c. ; जातेऽथ देवस्य तया विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलांछनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 ; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so श्रीकंठलांछनः Mâl. 1 ' bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ '. –2 A name, an appellation. –3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. –4 The spot on the moon ; Ku. 7. 35.–5 A landmark.

लांछित *p.p.* [लांछ्-क्त] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterised. –2 Named, called. –3 Decorated. –4 Furnished with.

लाट *m. pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटानुप्रासः) प्रायेण लाटजनप्रियत्वाल्लाटानुप्रासः S. D. 10. –टः 1 A king of the Lâṭas. –2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c.–3 Clothes in general. –4 Childish language. –5 A learned man. –Comp.–अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammaṭa:–शब्दस्तु लाटानुप्रासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदनं वरवर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाकरः । सुधाकरः क नु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक *a.* (टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lâṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. –2 N. of a Prâkṛita dialect ; see Kâv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. –2 To blame, censure. –3 To throw, toss ; cf. लड्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात *p. p.* Taken, received.

लाति: *f.* Taking, receiving.

लाप: 1 Speaking, talking. –2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लाव:, **लावकः** A sort of quail.

लाबुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लाबुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभमवन्यत R. 12. 10 ; स्त्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. –2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2. 259. –3 Enjoyment. –4 Capture, conquest. –5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. –Comp. –कर, –कृत् *a.* profitable, advantageous. –लिप्सा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. –लिप्सु *a.* 1. greedy, covetous. –2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लांपट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. –नः A sort of poisonous mouse. –नं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. –2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसंद-

र्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, *Si.* 4. 6. –2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, abscrbed in; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c. —स=लालसा. q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. –2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. –3 Regret, sorrow. –4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसोकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. –**Comp.** —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —स्रवः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. –2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ललाटं प्रभोर्भाग्यं पश्यति ठञ्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. –2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. –3 Useless; low, vile. –4 Attentive, vigilant. —कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). –2 An idler, a careless or useless person. –3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —का A jesting reply.

लालित *p. p.* 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. –2 Seduced. –3 Loved, desired. —तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; खंडिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. –2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् *m.* A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [लू कर्तरि घञ्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशसूचिलावं R. 13. 43. –2 Plucking, gathering. –3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. —वः 1 Cutting. –2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. –2 A reaper, gatherer. –3 A quail; योऽयं-ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt.–2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं ठण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. –2 Dealing in salt. –3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलयैव सुतनो-स्तुलयित्वा गौरवाढ्यमपि लावणिकेन *Si.* 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). —कः A salt-merchant. —कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Saltness. –2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं *S.* 6. 13; 7. 18; (लावण्य is thus defined in *Sabdak*:—मुक्ताफलेषु छायाया-स्तरलत्वमिवांतरा । प्रतिभाति यदंगेषु तल्लावण्य-मिहोच्यते ॥). –**Comp.** —अर्जितं the private property of a maried woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लाबु See लाबु.

लाषुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

लासः [लस्-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासैः Rs. 6. 30. –2 Dalliance, wanton sport. –3 Dancing as practised by women.–4 Soup, broth.

लासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [लस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. –2 Moving hither and thither. —कः 1 A dancer. –2 A peacock. –3 Embracing. –4 N. of *Siva*. —कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. –2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. –3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस्-ण्यत्] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना... वाचां विपाको मम Bv.4. 42; R. 16. 14. –2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music.–3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. —स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. –2 Destruction, loss. –3 End. –4 Equality. –5 A bracelet.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिक्षा, लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. –2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarenus*); जालांतरगते भानौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । तस्याष्टमांशकं प्रोक्तं लिक्षा ; or त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133 ; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; असिकेषु कविस्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षैर्यामसिते कठिन्या निशा-लिखद् व्योम्नि तमःप्रशस्तिं N. 22. 54 ; Y. 2. 87, *S.* 7. 5; लीनेव प्रतिबिंबितेव लिखितेव Mâl. 5. 10. –2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85, 80 ; Ku. 6. 48; स्मित्वा पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10; केशग्रहः खलु तया द्रुपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितेव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. –3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिदूचे चरणेन केवलं लिलेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14; मूर्ध्ना दिवामिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. –4 To lance, scarify. –5 To touch, graze. –6 To peck (as a bird). –7 To make smooth. –8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. –2 Drawing, painting. –3 Scratching. –4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c ; see लिख्. —तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). —तं 1 A writing, document. –2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिक्षा.

लिंख् 1 P. (लिंखति) To go, move.

लिगुः 1 A deer. –2 A fool, blockhead. —*n.* The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिंग् I. 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (लिंगयति-ते) To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंगं [लिंग्-अच्] **1** A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यतिपार्थिवलिंगधारिणौ R. 8. 16 ; अथवा प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः संप्रति V. 4. मुनिर्दीहदलिंगदर्शी 14. 71 ; Ms. 1. 30 ; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge ; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30 ; क्षपणकलिंगधारी Mu. 1 ; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H.4.85,see लिंगिन् below.-3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:— व्याप्तिपक्षधर्मतावल्लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex ; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U.4.11.-8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.). -10 The genital organ of *Siva* worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol . -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage ; *e. g.* in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to ' Kâma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* -13 (In Vedânta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body. cf. पंचकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sân. phil.) Pradhâna or Prakṛiti; q. v. -17 The effect or product (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer). **-Comp.** **—अग्रं** the glans penis. **—अनुशासनं** the laws of grammatical gender. **—अर्चनं** the worship of *Siva* as a *linga*. **—देहः, -शरीरं** the subtle frame or body ; see लिंग (13) above. **—धारिन्** *a.* wearing a badge. **—नाशः** 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. **—परामर्शः** the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (*e. g.* that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. **—पुराणं** N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. **—प्रतिष्ठा** the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. **—वर्धन** *a.* causing erection of the male organ. **—विपर्ययः** change of gender. **—वृत्ति** *a.* hypocritical. **—वृत्तिः** a religious hypocrite. **—वेदी** the base or pedestal of a *linga*. **—स्थः** a religious student.

लिंगकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिंगनं Embracing.

लिंगवत् *a.* **1** Having marks. **-2** Having various sexes or genders. **-3** Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिंगिन् *a.* [लिंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] **1** Having a mark or sign -2 Characterized by. **-3** Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समायौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1 ; so आर्यलिंगिन्. -4 Furnished with a *linga*. -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* **1** A religious student, Brâhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of *Siva's linga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. -4 An elephant. -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; *i. e.* वह्नि is the लिंगिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात्. -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 The supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*.). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a *Saiva* sect. **-Comp.** **—वेषः** the dress of a religious student

लिट् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिघु A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini for nominal verbs.

लिंडु *a.* Ved. Slimy, slippery (पिच्छिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिंपति-ते, लिप्त) **1** To annoint, smear, besmear ; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread ; *Si.* 3. 48. -3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate ; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64 ; न मां कर्माणि लिंपंति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. -4 To inflame, kindle; तस्यालिंपत शोकाग्निः स्वांतं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f.* [लिप् इक् वा ङीप्] **1** Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand -writing.-3 The written characters, letters, alphabet ; यवनालिप्यां Vârt. ; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.) : अयं दरिद्रो भवितेति वैधसीं लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीं N. 1. 15, 138.-6 Painting, drawing. -Comp.

—करः 1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2. a writer, scribe. -3. an engraver (also लिपिकर). **—कारः** a writer, scribe. **—ज्ञ** *a.* one who can write. **—न्यासः** the art of writing or transcribing. **—फलकं** a writing-tablet or board. **—शाला** a writing school. **—सज्जा** writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] **1** Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ्-सन् -भावे अ] **1** Desire of getting or regaining ; Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिबिः, -बी *f.* =लिपि q. v.

लिबिंकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिंपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिंपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. **—टः** A libertine, lecher.

लिंपाकः [लिप् आकन् पृषो०] **1** The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass.

–कं A citron or lime.

लिंपिः, –लिबिः *f.* =लिपि q. v.

लिश् I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. –2 To hurt ; see रिश्. –II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह् 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिक्षत्-त, अलीढ, लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढुं, लीढ, *desid.* लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick ; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करौल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; *Si.* 12. 40. –2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आस्वादे क्त] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. –II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. –2 To melt, usually with वि. –III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. –2 To clasp, embrace. –3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower ; (भृंगांगनाः) लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिशिशुरुत्पतितुं द्रागंगान्याकुंच्य लीयते निभृतं Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; *S.* 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. –4 To be dissolved, melt away. –5 To be sticky or viscous. –6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gît. 4. –7 To vanish, disappear. –*Caus.* (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिर्लापयते =पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf. P. I. 3. 70).

ली: *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. –2 Embracing. –3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. –2 Lurking, hid, concealed. –3 Resting or reclining on ; *S.* 6. 16. –4 Melted, dissolved ; Mâl. 5. 10. –5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवंति. –6 Devoted or given up to. –7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीक्षा A nit ; see लिक्षा.

लीला [ली-क्विप् लियं लाति ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; कूजं ययौ कंदुकलीलयापि या Ku. 5. 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाशुकः &c. –2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; क्षुभ्यंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रमण्यः *Si.* 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; (लील in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः— अप्राप्तवल्लभसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजचित्तविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्रागेश्वरानुकृतिमाकलयंति लीलाम् ॥). –3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play ; लीलया जघान 'killed with ease'. –4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien ; यः संयति प्राप्तापिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinâkin'. –5 Beauty, charm, grace ; मृदुरवलोकितमंडनलीला Gît. 6, R. 6. 1; 16. 71. –6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as, लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. –**Comp.** –अ (आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* a pleasure-house ; R. 8. 95. –अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. –अंचित *a.* sportively handsome. –अब्जं, अंबुजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. –अवतारः the descent (of Vishṇu) on the earth for amusement. –उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. –2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. –कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलह. –चतुर *a.* sportively charming ; Ku. 1. 47. –नटनं a sportive dance. –मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. –मात्रं mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. –रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. –वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunderbolt. –वापी a pleasure-tank. –शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. –साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति -ते Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. –2 Beautiful, graceful. –ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. –2 An amorous or wanton woman. –3 N. of Durgâ. –4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhâskarâchârya. –5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pâṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुंच् 1 P. (लुंचति, लुंचित्) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. –2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुंच *f.* 1 Plucking out. –2 Dropping out.

लुंचः, –लुंचनं Peeling, plucking out.

लुंचित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. –2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. –2 To shine. –3 To suffer pain. –II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine. –III. 1. 4. P. (लोटति, लुटयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground ; cf. लुठ्. –2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुंठ् or लुंट्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुठ् I. 1 P. (लोठति) To strike, knock down. –II. 1 A. (लोठते) 1 To roll on the ground. –2 To go, move. –4 To resist, oppose. –III. 10 U. (लोठयति-ते) To rob, plunder. –IV. 6 P. (लुठति 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro ; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 68 ; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7 ; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100 ; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुठंति Bv. 2. 176 ; Bk. 14. 54. –2 To agitate, move, stir,

लुठनं [लुठ्-ल्युट्] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir,

agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate. (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6. P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. -2 To cover.

लुंद् I. 1 P. (लुंटति) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder. -3 To be lame or crippled. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुंटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To disregard, despise.

लुंटा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुंटाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणानां हृदयलुटाकी परिष्वक्तमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुंटाकता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. -2 A crow.

लुंठ् 1 P. (लुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder. -6 To resist.

लुंठकः [लुंठ् ण्वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुंठनं [लुंठ-ल्युट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यदस्य दैन्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुंठा 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

लुंठाकः 1 A robber. -2 A crow.

लुंठिः -टी *f.* Alundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुंड् 10 U. (लुंडयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुंडिका 1 A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुंडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुंथ् 1 P. (लुंथति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To be perplexed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. (लुंपति-ते, लुप्त) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. -2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To omit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुलुप्सति, लुलोपिषति); *freq.* लोलुप्यते or लोलोप्ति.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —म् Stolen property, booty. -Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upamà* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद *a.* wanting in words. —पिंडोदक क्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय. -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोभयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पशुवे वह लाभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lust. -3 To entire, seduce, allure, attract; लोभ्यमाननयनः स्रथांशुकैर्मेखलागुणपदैर्नितंबिभिः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —ब्धः 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम्। लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुंब् 1 P., 10 U. (लुंबति, लुंबयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुंबिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदविव चस्खले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —*Caus.* (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमाप्नोति अण्] A buffalo; खुराविधुतधरित्रीचित्रकायो लुलायः.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तमंभस्त्रैस्तोसं नौलुलितं ववंदे R. 16. 34, 59 -2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितमकरंदो मधुकरैः Ve. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 26. -5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनकवलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mål. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लूष्.

लुषभः An elephant in rut.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लून; *caus.* लावयति-ते; *desid.* लुलूषति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.); शरासनज्यामलुनाद् विडौजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीनवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; क्रीडंति का कैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187; Ku. 3. 61; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -WITH आ to pluck (gently); Ku. 2. 41. —विप्र to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

लूना [लू-तक्] 1 A spider. -2 An ant. -Comp. —तंतुः a cobwob. —मर्कटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून *p. p.* [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c. -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. —नं A tail.

लूनक *a.* Cut, divided. —कः 1 A

cut, division; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लूमं [लू-मक्] A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूष् I. 1 P. (लूषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10 U. (लूषयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख्-भावे घञ्] 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेखेयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18 ; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य). -अधिकारिन् *m.* one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं,-पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2. a deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः,-हारिन् *m.* a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वुल्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः-प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन *a.* (नी *f.*) [लिख-ल्यु न्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख्-अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak ; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44 ; विद्युल्लेखा, फेनलेखा, मद्यलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting ; पार्णिलेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mâl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उषसि सयावकसद्मपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य *a.* [लिख् ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -5 An inscription. -6 Painting, drawing. -7 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढ, कृत *a.* committed to writing, done in writing -गत *a.* painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं,-पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लेंडः Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 P. (लेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-घञ्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father ; *i. e.* to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपभाजः अनुर्याद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -कर: a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागिन्,-भुज् *m.* a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [लिप्-ल्युट्] Incense. -नं Anointing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् *a.* Smearing or covering with. -*m.* A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य *a.* To be plastered, smeared &c. -प्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modeling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् *m.* 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-घञ्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity ; क्लेश (v. l. क्लेद) लेशैरभिन्नं S. 2. 4 ; अनवरिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38; so भक्ति°, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalâs*). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:-- गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः; for examples see *ad loc.* (Mammaṭa appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipper; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. -2 Tasting. -3 A lambative, an electuary. -4 Food. -5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. -ह्री A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ह्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. -2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिंग-ठण्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. -2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To send. -3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. -2 To know, be aware of. -3 To shine. -4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a divison of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other ; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). -2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूर्लोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). -3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. -4 The people or subjects (opp. the king) ; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8. -5 A collection, group, class, company ; आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1 ; or शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3. -6 A region, tract, district, province. -7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sût. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). -8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom): वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. -9 Sight, looking. -10 The number ' seven ', or ' fourteen '. -11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by ' universally ', ' generally ', ' popularly '; as लोकावज्ञात; so °विद्विष्ट). -Comp. -अक्षः space, sky. -अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon ; सर्वे पंडितराजरजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1. a king. -2. a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अनुरागः ' love of mankind ', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 45 ; लोकांतरं गम्-प्राप् &c. 'to die.' -अपवादः public scandal, popular censure ; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -अभिभाविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world. -2. pervading the whole world (as light). -अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. -अयनः N. of Nârâyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोकव्याहतं धर्मराशेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रस्तुं *Si.* 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhâṇḍârkar's note on *l.* 79 of Mâl. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visible and the invisible world. -आचार : common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविदो जनाः Pt. 5. 43. -आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. -2. the creator of the world. -आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chârvâka. (-तं) materialism, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). -आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). -2. Brahman. -3. quick-silver. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying ; Pt. 1. 371. -2. common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -एकबंधुः an epithet of Śâkyamuni. -एषणा desire for heaven. -कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. -2. an epithet of Râvaṇa ; see कंटक. -कथा a popular legend. -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. -कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. -2. regarded by the world. (-ल्पः) a period or age of the world. -कांत *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 5. 21. -कारणकारणः an epithet of Śiva. -गतिः *f.* actions of men. -गाथा a song handed down among people. -चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. -चारित्रं the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. -जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. any conqueror of the world. -3. a sage. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. -तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. -तंत्रं course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73. -द्वारं the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धातृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -नाथः 1. Brahman. -2. Vishṇu. -3. Śiva. -4. a king, sovereign. -5. a Buddha. -नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -पः, -पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R.

2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapâlas* are eight ; see अष्टदिक्पाल). -2. a king, sovereign. **-पक्तिः** *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. **-पतिः** 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. a king, sovereign. **-पथः, -पद्धतिः** *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. **-पितामहः** an epithet of Brahman. **-प्रकाशनः** the sun. **-प्रवादः** general rumour, current report, popular talk. **-प्रसिद्ध** *a.* well-known, universally known. **-बंधुः, -बांधवः** 1. the sun. -2. Siva. **-बाह्य, -बाह्य** *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. -2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (**-ह्यः**) an outcast. **-भावन, -भाविन्** *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. **-मर्यादा** an established or current custom. **-मातृ** *f.* an epithet of Lakshmî. **-मार्गः** an established custom. **-यात्रा** 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world ; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7 ; यावदयं संसारस्तावत्यसिद्धैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular usage or custom. -3. worldly existence, career in life; Mâl. 4,6. -4. support of life, maintenance. **-रक्षः** a king, sovereign. **-रंजनं** pleasing the world, popularity. **-रवः** popular talk or report. **-लेखः** a public document. **-लोचनं** the sun. **-वचनं** a popular rumour or report. **-वादः** public rumour; common talk, popular report; मां लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः R. 14. 61. **-वार्ता** popular report, public rumour. **-विद्विष्ट** *a.* disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. **-विधिः** 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. -2. the creator of the world. **-विश्रुत** *a.* far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. **-विश्रुतिः** *f.* 1. world-wide fame. -2. unfounded rumour, mere report. **-वृत्तं** 1. the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. -2. an idle talk or gossip. **-वृत्तांतः, -व्यवहारः** 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom ; S. 5. -2. course of events. **-व्यवहार** *a.* commonly used, universally current. **-व्रतं** general practice or way of the world. **-श्रुतिः** *f.* 1. a popular report. -2. world-wide fame. **-संस्थितिः** *f.* fate, destiny. **-संकरः** general confusion in the world. **-संग्रहः** 1. the whole universe. -2. the welfare of the world. -3. worldly experience. -4. propitiation of mankind. **-साक्षिक** *a.* attested by witnesses. **-साक्षिन्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. fire. **-सिद्ध** *a.* 1. current among the people, usual, customary. -2. generally received or accepted. **-स्थितिः** *f.* 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world ; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a universal law. **-हास्य** *a.* world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. **-हित** *a.* beneficial to mankind or to the world. (**-तं**) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकपूरण *a.* Filling or pervading the world ; लोकपूरणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोकय *a.* 1 World-wide.-2 Usual, customary.-3 Right, real.-4 Heavenly.-5 Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच् I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. -III. 10 U. (लाचयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A stupid person. -2 The pupil of the eye.-3 Lamp-black, collyrium. -4 A kind of ear-ring. -5 A dark or blue garment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. -8 A lump of flesh. -9 The slough of a snake. -10 A wrinkled skin. -11 The wrinkled brow. -12 A plantain tree.

लोचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, brightening. -2 Visible. **-नं** [लोचतेऽनेन लोच्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. -2 The eye ; शेषान्वासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. **-गोचरः, -पथः, -मार्गः** the range of sight, sphere of vision. **-हिता** blue vitriol.

लोट् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish.

लोट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका; Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign, token. **-तं** 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लू-ष्ट्रन्] Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोप्त्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोध्रः, लाभ्रः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्रपांडुना 3. 2; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation; robbing, plundering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment, (of customs), disappearance, disuse. -4 Violation, transgression ; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. -6 Omission, dropping; तद्वद्धर्मस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. -8 Being perplexed or confounded. -9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. -2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा, लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपाकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् *a.* 1 Injuring, harming. -2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोत्रं.

लोभः [लुभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेद्गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H.1. 5; अर्शोलोभात् Me. 103. -3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man).-**Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* covetous, greedy, avaricious. —आत्मन् *a.* greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) Alluring, enticing. —नं [लुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. -2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य *a.* Enticing, alluring, attractive; *S.* 1. 21; 6. 19.

लोभित *p. p.* Allured, attracted, enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोमाकिन् *m.* A bird.

लोमन् *n.* [लू-मनिन्] 1 The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -**Comp.** —अंचः =रोमांच q. v, -2. wool, down. -3. a tail. —आलिः -ली, -आवलिः-ली, -राजिः *f.* a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a pore of the skin. —घ्न morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् *a.* feathered. —शातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —संहर्षण *a.* thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald. —हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् *m.* yellow orpiment.

लोमश *a.* [लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen. -3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —शः A sheep, ram. —शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape.-4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** —पुष्पकः the *Sirîsha* tree. —मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल *a.* [लोड्-अच् डस्य लः, लुल् घञ् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरल्लोलशिखाभिरुद्यतं नगाज्जिघत्सन्तमिवान्तरार्द्रं Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकान्तं Vc. 2. 22; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना *S.* 1. 23; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येनः श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्यपशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; *S.* 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अये लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; हस्तं कंपवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलांगुलिं M. 4. 14; कर्णे लालः कथयितुमभूज्ञाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 103; *Si.* 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —ला 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -**Comp.** —अक्षि *n.* a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. —जिह्व *a.* with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल *a.* excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलित *p. p.* Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप *a.* [लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो० भस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येतां कथं *S.* 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः *Si.* 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ *a.* Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोष्ट् 1 A. (लोष्टते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः, -ष्टं A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोष्टाश्मकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टघातं हतः Mu. 2. —ष्टं Rust of iron. -**Comp.** —घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टुः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह *a.* 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron. —हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-hook. —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. -**Comp.** —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. —आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. —उत्तमं gold. —कांतः a loadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किट्टं rust of iron. —घातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1, bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail. —जित् *m.* a diamond. —द्रावित् *m.* borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पुष्टः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध *a.* tipped or studded with iron. —मारक *a.* calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —रजस् *n.* rust of iron. —राजकं silver. —लिंगं a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् *n.* iron-armour, mail. —शंकुः an iron spike. —शेषणः borax. —संकरं blue steel.

लोहल *a.* [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित *a.* (लोहिता or लोहिनी *f.*) [रुह्-इतच् रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; अस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैःशिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper, made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. —ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -**Comp.** —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an eip-

thet of Vishṇu. (-क्षं) 1. the armpit, thigh-joint ; hip. —अंगः 1. the कांपिल्ल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् *n.* copper. —अर्मन् *n.* a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of *Asoka* (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र *a.* dripping with blood. —ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उद *a.* having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष *a.* red-spotted. —कृष्ण *a.* dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. —चंदनं saffron. —पुष्पकः the granate tree. —मृत्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल *a.* dappled with red.

लोहितक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Red. —कः 1 A ruby ; *Si.* 13. 52. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 Bell-metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितायति Den. P. To become red, redden ; so लोहितायते.

लोहितिमन् *m.* Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra ; see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châryáka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठण्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar ; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary ; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय) ; Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense) ; वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S. ; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of ; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs ; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं *S.* 4.

लौक्य *a.* 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness ; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire ; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1 ; R. 7. 61, 16. 76 ; 18. 31.

लौह *a.* (ही *f.*) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron ; Bk. 15. 54. —हा A kettle. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.*, -भूः *f.* a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः -धं an iron fetter, irons. —भांडं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शंकुः an iron spike.

लौहितः The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक *a.* Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra ; चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81 ; (where Malli. says ; तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. —वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -8 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Râhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. —वं N. of Varuṇa (Medinî). —*ind.* Like, as ; as in मणौ वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते प्रियौ वत्सतरौ मम Sk. ; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo ; धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23 ; वंशभेदो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also) ; Me. 79. -2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage ; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं H. 2 : सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c. ; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe ; कूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2, 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things) ; सांद्रीकृतः स्यंदनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The *Sâla* tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo-manna. —Comp. —अग्रं, -अंकुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. -2. the shoot of a bamboo. —अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आगत *a.* inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आह्वः bamboo-manna. —कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. —कफं cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race ; वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son ; त्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं द्रक्ष्यते V. 5. -2. an ancestor. —कर्पूररोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. —कृत् *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —क्षीरी bamboo-manna. —चरितं the history of a family. —चिंतकः a genealogist. —छेत्तृ *a*

the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. –2. made of bamboos. –3. sprung from a good family. (–जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. –2. the seed of the bamboo. (–जं) bamboo-manna. (–जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः ths seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 3. –2. supporting a family. —धान्यं= वंशतंडुल q. v. —नर्तिन् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (ली) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugarcane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (–त्रः) a reed. —पत्रकः 1. a reed. –2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (–कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession —पूरकं the root of sugarcane. —भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (–ज्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —विततिः *f.* 1. a family, descent. –2. a thicket of bamboos. —शर्करा bamboo-manna. —शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vîṇâ. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. –2 The joint in a bamboo. –3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. –2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञासीत्कृवि करसरोजाद्विगलितां H. D. 108; कंसरिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽभ्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Gît. 9. –2 A vein or artery. –3 Bamboo-manna. –4 A particular weight. –**Comp.** —धरः, –धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. –2. any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. –2 Connected with the spine. –3 Belonging to a family. –4 Of a good family, born in a good family. –5 Lineal, genealogical. —श्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather, an ancestor; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. –3 Any member of a family. –4 A cross-beam. –5 A bone in the arm or leg. –6 A pupil. –7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंह् See बंह्.

वक See बक.

वकुल See बकुल.

वक्क् 1 A. (वक्कते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तत्तार्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). –2 To be spoken about. –3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. –4 Low, vile, base. –5 Accountable, responsible. –6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. –2 A precept, rule, dictum. –3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach. –2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं वदतु वक्ति, वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. –2 Eloquent, an orator; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.; किं करिष्यंति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; रुदितं यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनं Subhâsh. –3 A teacher, an expounder. –4 A learned or wise man in general. –5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्त्यनेन वच्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 The mouth. –2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटून्मृषा Bh. 3. 147. –3 Snout, muzzle, beak. –4 Beginning. –5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. –6 A sort of garment. –7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh*; see S. D. 567; Kâv. 1. 26. –8 The first term of a progression. –**Comp.** —आसवः saliva. —खुरः a tooth. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुंडः N. of Gaṇesa. —दलं the palate. —पटः a veil. —पद्दः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्पंदः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रंध्रं the aperture of the mouth. —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. –2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (–*m.*) a citron tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां Me. 27; Ku. 3. 20. –2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुभ्रुवां प्रवर्तते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also. –3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). –4 Retrograde (as motion). –5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. –6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). –7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. –2 The planet Saturn. –3 N. of Siva. –4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. –2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). –**Comp.** —अंगं a crooked limb. (–गः) 1. a goose. –2. the ruddy goose. –3. a snake. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammaṭa thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते। श्लेषेण काकुा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.).–2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबंधुर्बाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः। वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥. –3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree. —कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः, खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, -गामिन् *a.* 1. winding, meandering. –2. fraudulent, dishonest. (–तिः *f.*) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait. —ग्रीवः a camel. —चंचुः a parrot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Ganeśa. –2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टि *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. –2. having a malignant or evil look. –3. envious. (–*f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. –2. a low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the palâśa tree. —बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. –2. deceit. —वक्त्रः a hog.

वक्रता -त्वं 1 Crookedness. –2 Retrograde motion. –3 Failure, mishap. –4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1. Equivocating. –2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. –2 Retrograde. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. –2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, round-

about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रांबुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यंदी गिरां वक्रिमा Gît. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रीभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठः *f.*-वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. —*f.* pl. 1 The stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening.-2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् *n.* [वह् असुन् सुट् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength.—*m.* An ox, a bull.-**Comp.** —जः, -रुह्, -रुहः, (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुह्, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or -वक्षः -स्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वंख् (वखति, वंखति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pummel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रियं वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III.). —गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. -2 Tin.-**Comp.** —अरिः yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —मुल्यजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंघ् 1 A. (वंघते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्ति, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two acc.); तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Râm. -2 To relate, describe; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्वचनात्सारथिः *S.* 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वंतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. —*Caus.* (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. —*Desid.* (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना स्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्वन् *m.* A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वक्वु *a.* Talkative. —**क्वुः** 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्वनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —**चा** 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root. —**चं** Speaking, talk. -**Comp.** —**अर्चः** a sun-worsnipper.

वचक्रुः *a.* Talkative, eloquent. —*m.* A Brâhmaṇa.

वचंदा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictium, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, a command, direction; मद्वचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order,' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural).-11 Dry ginger.-**Comp.** —**उपक्रमः** introduction, exordium. —**कर** *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. (—**रः**) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. —**कारिन्** *a.* obeying orders, obedient. —**क्रमः** discourse. —**ग्राहिन्** *a.* obedient, compliant, submissive. —**पटु** *a.* eloquent. —**मात्रं** mere words, unsupported assertion. —**विरोधः** inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —**शतं** a hundred speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —**सहायः** a companion in conversation. —**स्थित** *a.* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीयर्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. -2 Censurable, blameable. —**यं** Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्त

लभते फलं Subhâsh. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -6 (In gram.) Number. **-Comp.** —कर *a.* 1. obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रहः the ear. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन् *S.* 7. 17.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Bṛihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित). -3 Told, addressed; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —क्तं-क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). **-Comp.** —अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, rèsumé, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुंस्कः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. —वाक्यं a dictum, decree.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120 : Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवंतौ दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

वज् I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare. -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र *a* [वज्-रन् Un. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamantine. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. -4 Cross. —ज्रः, -ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhîchi q. v.). आशंसंते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे *S.* 2. 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. -5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kuśa grass. -3 N. of various plants. -4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. -2 A kind of talc. -3 Thunder-like or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan. -6 The blossom of the sesamum or *Vajra* plant. **-Comp.** —अंगः a snake. —अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. —अशनिः the thunderbolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. —आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Śâkyamuni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamantine shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोपः =इंद्रगोपः q. v. —चंचुः a vulture. —चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. —जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —ज्वलनं -ज्वाला lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. -2. mosquito gnat. -3. N. of Garuḍa. -4. of Gaṇeśa. —तुल्यः *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. -2. a car. —दंशनः a rat. —देह, -देहिन् *a.* having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. -2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Kṛishṇa. —निर्घोषः, -निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -2. an owl. —पातः, -पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —माणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय *a.* 1. hard, adamantine. -2. cruel, hard-hearted. —मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रट्ः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपघटितेव Mâl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bṛi. S. chapter 57). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. -2. cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शल्यः a porcupine. —सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते *S.* 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुमबाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, -ची *f.* a diamond-needle. —हृदय an adamantine heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वाज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतादृजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; ववंचुश्चाहवाक्षितिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —*Caus.* (वंचयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खास्त्वामववंचंत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Gît. 8; (बंधनं) वंचयन् प्रणयिनरिवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक *a.*] वंच्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वंच् ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Mâl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

वंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वंच्-उलच् पृषो० चस्य जः Tv.] 1 The common cane or reed; आमंजुवंजुललतानि च तान्यमूनि नीरंध्रनीलनिचुलानि सरित्तटानि U. 2. 23; or मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूलं Gît. 1. –2 A kind of flower. –3 The Asoka tree. –4 A kind of bird. —ला A cow that yields much milk. **–Comp.** —द्रुमः the Asoka tree. —प्रियः the ratan.

वट् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. –II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. –2 To divide, partition. –3 To surround, encompass. –4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus.* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट्-अच्] The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R.13.53. –2 A small shell or *cowrie*. –3 A small ball, globule, pill. –4 A round figure, a cipher. –5 A kind of cake. –6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). –7 Equality in shape. **–Comp.** —पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (–त्री) a jasmine. —वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. –2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous —रः A cock. –2 A mat. –3 A turban. –4 A thief, robber. –5 A churning-stick. –6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः,वटारकः A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. –2 A chessman. –3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar. आंबोळी) made of rice and Mâsha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string.–2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word ' chap ' or ' fellow'; चपलोयं वटुः *S.* 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. –2 A religious student or Brahmachârin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. –2 A Brahmachârin. fi3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वठ् 1 P. (वठति) 1 To be strong or powerful. –2 To be fat.

वठर *a.* [वठ्-अरन्] 1 Dull, stupid. –2 Wicked. —रः A fool or blockhead. –2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. –3 A physician. –4 A water-pot.

वडाभिः –भी See वलभिः-भी.

वडवा 1 A mare. –2 The nymph Asvinî who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see संज्ञा. –3 A female slave. –4 A harlot, prostitute. –5 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्). **–Comp.** —अग्निः, –अनलः the submarine fire. —मुखः 1. the submarine fire. –2. N. of *Siva*.

वडा A kind of cake.

वडिलं See बडिश.

वड्र *a.* Large; big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m.* [Un. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदंति M. 1. 17. –2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. **–Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.*, –क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. merchants (collectively).–2. a trader, merchant. —पथः 1. trade, traffic. –2. a merchant. –3. a merchants's shop, a stall. –4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. –2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic.

वंट् 1 P., 10 U. (वंटति, वंटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वंट *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. –2 The handle of a sickle. –3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंटकः [वंट्-घञ् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. –2 A distributer. –3 A part, portion, share.

वंटनं [वंट्-ल्युट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वंटालः,–वंडालः 1 A contest of heroes. –2 A shovel, hoe. –3 A boat.

वंठ् 1 A. (वंठते) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वंठ *a.* 1 Unmarried. –2 Dwarfish. –3 Crippled. —ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. –2 A servant. –3 A dwarf. –4 A javelin, dart.

वंठरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. –2 The new shoot of the palm tree. –3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). –4 A dog. –5 The tail of a dog. –6 A cloud. –7 The female breast.

वंड् I. 1 A. (वंडते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. –2 To surround, encompass. –II. 10 U. (वंडयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वंड *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. –2 Unmarried. –3 Emasculated. —डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. –2 An ox without a tail. —डा An unchaste woman; cf. रंडा.

वंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. –2 A eunuch.

वंडाल See वंटाल.

वत् *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show ' possession '; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). –2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवंतं जनकात्मजायां R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote ' likeness ' or ' resemblance ' and may be translated by ' like ', ' as '; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत See बत.

वद *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered –2 Asked, begged. –3 Hurt, killed.

वतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलविलोलवतंसं Gît. 2.

वतूः *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. –2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वद्-स; Un. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. –2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं व-

त्सेन U. 6. –3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वत्सा 'one whose children are living'. –4 A year. –5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). –त्सा 1 A female calf. –2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sîtâ' &c. –त्सं The breast. –Comp. –अक्षी a kind of cucumber. –अदनः a wolf. –ईशः, –राजः a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके हरि च वत्सरानचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Nâg. 1. –काम *a.* fond of children. (–मा) a cow longing for her calf. –तरी a rope for tying calves. –दंतः a kind of arrow –नाभः 1. N. of a tree. –2. a kind of very strong poison. –पत्तनं N. of the town Kausâmbî. –पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishṇa or Balarâma. –बंधा a cow longing for her calf. –शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. –2 A child. –3 N. of a plant (कुटज). –कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. –री A heifer; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सरः [वस्-सरन् Un. 3. 71] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. –2 N. of Vishṇu. –Comp. –अंतकः the month *Phâlguna*. –आदिः the month of Mârgasîrsha. –ऋणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल *a.* [वत्सं लाति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः माता &c. –2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; त्वद्वत्सलः क्व स तपस्विजनस्य हंता Mâl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so शरणागतवत्सल; दीनवत्सल &c. –लः 1 A fire fed with grass. –2 N. of Vishṇu. –3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यरस). –ला A cow fond of her calf. –लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति *S.* 7.

वत्सिन् *m.* Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उवाद, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, वदितुं, उदित; *pass.* उद्यते, *desid.* विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. –2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गोत्राणि वदति स्वयं. –3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. –4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. –5 To name, call; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तदप्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28. –6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदंति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. –7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदंति मधुरा वाचः &c. – To show brilliance or profieiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. –9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. –10 To maintain, affirm. –11 To toil, exert, labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. –*Caus.* (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. –2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrumeat; वीणामिव वादयंती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. –3 To speak, recite.

वद *a.* Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face; आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती *S.* 2.12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. –2 The mouth; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. –3 Aspect, look, appearance. –4 The front point. –5 First term (in a series). –6 The summit or apex of a triangle. –Comp. –आसवः saliva. –श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. –2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य *a.* See वदान्य.

वदाम: An almond.

वदर See बदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. –2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद *a.* [अत्यंतं वदति वद् -अच् नि०] 1 A speaker, eloquent. –2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य *a.* 1 Spcaking fluently, eloquent. –2 Speaking kindly or affably. –3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. –न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहंति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि *ind.* In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. सुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. –2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). –द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a sub stitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. –2 A blow, stroke. –3 Paralysis. –4 Disappearance. –5 Multiplication (in math.). –6 A killer, slayer. –7 A vanquisher, victor. –8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. –Comp. –अंगकं a poison. –अर्ह *a.* deserving capital punishment. –उदर्क *a.* resulting in death, proving fatal. –उद्यत *a.* 1. murderous. –2. an assassin. –उपायः a means of killing. –कर्माधिकारिन् *m.* a hangman, an executioner. –जीविन् *m.* 1. a hunter. –2. a butcher. –दंडः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c.), –2. capital punishment. –निर्णेकः atonement for murder. –भूमिः *f.*, –स्थली *f.*, –स्थानं 1. a place of execution. –2. a slaughter-house. –स्तंभः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधक *a.* (धका, धिका *f.*) Killing, destructive, injurious. –कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. –2 A murderer, an assassin. –3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् *n.* A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. –2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, *f.* –**वधुका** 1 A daughter-in-law. –2 A young woman in general.

वधूः *f.* [उह्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह् ऊधुक् च ; cf. Un. 1. 83] 1 A bride ; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गे प्राप ध्वजच्छायनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4, 19 ; समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15 ; Ku. 6. 82. –2 A wife, spouse ; इयं नमति वः सर्वांस्त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89 ; R. 1. 90. –3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4, 4. 16 ; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. –4 A female, maiden, woman in general ; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; स्वयशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45 ; N. 22. 47 ; Me. 16, 47, 65. –5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. –6 The female of any animal ; मृगवधूः a doe ; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c.–**Comp.** –गृहप्रवेशः, –प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. –जनः a wife; female, woman. –पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). –वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू (धु) टी 1 A young woman or female ; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्वाप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17 ; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhâshâ P. 1. –2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य *a.* 1 To be killed or slain. –2 Sentenced to be killed. –3 Vulnerable. –4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. –**ध्यः** 1 A victim, one seeking his doom ; Mu. 1. 9. –2 An enemy. –**Comp.** –पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. –भूः, –भूमिः *f.*, –स्थलं, –स्थानं a place of execution. –माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed. –शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. –2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; *Si.* 20. 50. –2 Lead. –**ध्री** A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका *m.* A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रयः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. –2 To aid. –3 To sound. –4 To be occupied or engaged. –II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.) ; तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. –2 To seek for, seek to obtain. –3 To conquer, possess. –4 Ved. To like, love. –5 To wish, desire. –6 To make ready, prepare for. –7 To hurt, injure. –III. 1. P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ते) 1 To favour, aid. –2 To hurt, injure. –3 To sound. –4 To confide in.

वनं [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood thicket of trees ; एको वासः पत्तने वा, वने वा Bh. 3. 120 ; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवंति रागिणाम्. –2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed ; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. –3 A place of abode, residence, house. –4 A fountain, spring (of water). –5 Water in general ; *Si.* 6. 73. –6 A wooden vessel. –7 Wood, timber. –8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. –9 Ved. A cloud. –10 Light; a ray of light. –11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by ' wild ', ' forest ' ; वनवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्पं &c.).–**Comp.** –अग्निः a forest-conflagration. –अजः the wild goat. –अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest ; R. 2. 58. –2. the forest region itself, wood ; U. 2 25. –अंतरं 1. another wood. –2. the interior of a forest ; V. 4. 26. –अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. –अरिष्टा wild turmeric. –अर्चकः a florist, maker of garlands. –अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. –आलिका a sun-flower. –आखुः a hare. –आखुकः a kind of bean. –आपगा ' wood-river ', a forest-stream. –आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (–का) wild ginger. –आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. –आश्रमिन् *m.* an anchorite, a hermit. –आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. –2. a sort of crow or raven. –उत्साहः a rhinoceros. –उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. –उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. –ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. –2. an anchorite, a hermit. –3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. –कणा wild pepper. –कदली wild plantain. –करिन् *m.*, –कुंजरः, –गजः a wild elephant. –कार्पासी (सिः *f.*) the wild cotton tree. –कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. –कोलिः *f.* the wild jujube tree. –खंडं a forest. –गवः the wild ox. –गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. –गुप्तः a spy. –गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. –गोचर *a.* 1. frequenting woods. –2. living in water. (–रः) 1. a hunter. –2. a forester. (–रं) a forest. –ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress ; *S.* 2. –चंदनं 1. the Devadâru tree. –2. aloe-wood. –चंद्रिका, –ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. –चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. –चर *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (–रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman ; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिं Ki. 6. 29 ; Me. 12. –2. a wild animal. –3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called *Sarabha*. –चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. –छागः 1. a wild goat. –2. a boar. –छिद् *m.* a wood-cutter. –जः 1. an elephant. –2. a kind of fragrant grass. –3. the wild citron tree. (–जं) a blue lotus-flower. –जा 1. wild ginger. –2. the wild cotton tree. –जीविन् a forester, woodman. –तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. –दः a cloud. –दाहः a forest-conflagration. –दीपः=०चंपकः. –देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad ; R. 2. 12, 9. 52 ; *S.* 4. 4 ; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. –द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. –धारा an avenue of trees. –धितिः *f.* Ved. a hatchet. –धेनु *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gavæus*. –पः a woodman. –पल्लवः the शोभांजन tree. –पांसुलः a hunter. –पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. –पुष्पं a forest-flower. –पूरकः the wild citron tree. –प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. –प्रस्थ *a.* retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (–स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. –प्रियः the cuckoo. (–यं) the cinnamon tree. –बर्हिणः, –बर्हिणः a wild peacock. –भू *f.* forest-ground. –मक्षिका a gad-fly. –मल्ली wild-jasmine. –माला a garland of wood-

flowers, such as was usually worn by Kṛishṇa; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजानुलंबिनी माला सर्वर्तुकुसुमोज्ज्वला। मध्ये स्थूलकदंबाढ्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता. °धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —मालिन् *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers. (—*m.*) an epithet of Kṛishṇa; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvârakâ. —मुच् *a.* pouring water; R. 9. 22. (—*m.*), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः-जी *f.* 1. a grove or long row of trees. –2. a long tract of forest. –3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus-flower. —लक्ष्मी *f.* 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. –2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः *S.* 1. 17. —वह्निः,—हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; *S.* 4. 9. –2. a wild or nomadic life. –3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet-cat. —वासिन् *m.* 1. a forest-dweller, forester. –2. a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः-वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृंताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —श्वन् *m.* 1. a jackal. –2. a tiger. –3. a civet-cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सद्, —संवासिन् *m.* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी *f.* the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. –2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig-tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् *f.* a garand of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. –2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. –3 The Soma plant. –4 A stem, trunk. –5 A beam; pole, post. –6 A sacrificial post. –7 An offering to *Vanaspati*. –8 A wooden amulet. –9 A scaffold. –10 An ascetic. **-Comp.** —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved. Wealth.

वनस् *n.* Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. –2 Wealth. –3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5: 73. **-Comp.** —ज *a.* produced in Vanâyu, (as a horse).

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. –2 A heap. –3 Asking, begging. —*f.* Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Worshipping. –2 Desiring. –3 Giving, bestowing. –4 Abounding in water. –5 Living in a forest, —*m.* 1 A tree. –2 The Soma plant. –3 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vânaprastha, q.v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kiṃsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense

वनेचर *a.* [वने चरति चर-ट अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. –2 An ascetic, a hermit. –3 A wild beast. –4 A sylvan, satyr. –4 A demon.

वनित *p.p.* 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. –2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदंत्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदंतु ते। यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8. –2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. –3 Any beloved woman. –4 The female of an animal. **-Comp.** —द्विष् *m.* a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice. –2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु *a.* Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg, (as alms). –2 To ask, entreat, request.

वनुः Ved. A malicious person (हिंसक).

वनुस् *a.* Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. –2 Devoted or attached to. –3 A worshipper, one who honours. —*m.* 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). –2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 A. (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. –2 To adore, worship. –3 To praise, extol. —WITH अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदथः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. –2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Saluation, obeisance. –2 Reverence, adoration. –3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet). –4 Praising, extolling. –5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —ना 1 Worship, adoration. –2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. –2 Praise. –3 Solicitation. –4 A drug for reviving the dead **-Comp.** —माला, —मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय *a.* Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. –2 parasitical plant (वंशकः,-की, -का, -वंशरः also in this sense).

वंदारु *a.* 1 Praising. –2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमनुगृहीतो महामुनिवंदारुः Mu. 7. —*n.* Praise. —*m.* A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् *m.* 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; घर्मच्छेदात्पटुतरगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Śûdra mother). –2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी *f.* See बंदी. **-Comp.** —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य *a.* 1 Adorable, venerable. –2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. –3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —द्या 1 A parasitical plant. –2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्रः A worshipper, votary. —द्रं Prosperity.

वंधुर *a.* See बंधुर.

वंध्य, वंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

वन्नः [Un. 2. 28] A co-partner.

वन्य *a.* [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belong-

ing to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कलाविदकलायामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्गशाखिनां 45, 88.–2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. –3 Wooden. **—न्यः** 1 A wild animal. –2 A wild plant. **—न्यं** Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. **-Comp. —इतर —इतर** *a.* tame, domesticated. **—गजः, -द्विपः** a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. –2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उप्त; *pass.* उप्यते; *desid.* विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhâsh.; Ku. 2. 5; *S.* 6. 23. –2 To throw, cast (as dice). –3 To beget, produce. –4 To weave. –5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. –2 One who sows, a sower. –3 Shaving. –4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. –2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. –3 Semen virile, seed. **—नी** 1 A barber's shop. –2 A weaving instrument. –3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. –2 A hole, cavity. –3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. –4 The skin of the intestines. **-Comp. —कृत्** *m.* marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपु: The body.

वपुन: A god, deity.

वपुष *a.* Ved. 1 Handsome. –2 Wonderful. **—षं** Beauty (of form).

वपुस् *a.* [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.)—*n.* 1 (*a*) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजायिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कांतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; *Si.* 10. 50. (*b*) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंखपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिघः क्षतजतुल्यवपुः Bri. S. 30. 25.–2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. –3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance.–4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. –5 Ved. Water. **-Comp. —गुणः, -प्रकर्षः** excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. **—धर** *a.* 1. embodied. –2. beautiful. **—स्रवः** a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् *a.* 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददृशे जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. –2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m.* N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्तृ *m.* [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. –2 A father, procreator. –3 A poet, an inspired sage. –4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वप्-रन्] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) R. 1. 30. –2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. –3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. –4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरंति वप्राः *Si.* 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. –5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. –6 The foundation of a building. –7 The gate of a fortified town. –8 A ditch. –9 The circumference of a sphere. –10 A field in general. –11 The butting of an elephant or bull. –12 Dust. **—प्रः** 1 A father. –2 A Prajâpati. **—प्रं** Lead. **-Comp. —अभिघातः** butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटाघात. **—क्रिया, -क्रीडा** the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

वप्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. –2 The ocean. –3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वप्री A mound of earth, hillock.

वभ्र् 1 P. (वभ्रति) To go, move.

वम् 1 P. (वमति, वांत; *caus.* वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. –2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमाग्नेयग्रावा नि:कृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; *S.* 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vâs. –3 To throw out or down; वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6. –4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. –2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम्-ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. –2 Drawing out, taking or getting out; as in स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं R. 15. 29; Au. 6. 37. –3 An emetic. –4 Offering oblations. –5 Pain. **—नः** Hemp. **—नी** A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमि [वम्-इन्] 1 Fire. –2 A cheat, rogue. **—मिः** *f.* 1 Sickness, nausea. –2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo (वंश).

वंभारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -म्री An ant.-**Comp —कूटं** an ant-hill.

वय् 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् *n.* [अज्-असुन् वीभावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पाश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. –2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनितासु विलासः Subhâsh.; so अतिक्रांतवयाः. –3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; मृगवयोगवयोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; *Si.* 3. 55, 11. 47. –4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23. (here it may mean 'a bird' also.) –5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. –6 Energy, strength. –7 Health, soundness of constitution. **-Comp. —अतिग, -अतीत** *a.* (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. **—अधिक** *a.* (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. **—अवस्था** (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Mâl. 9. 29. **—कर** *a.* causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. **—गत** *a.* 1. come of age. –2. advanced in years. (**—त**) the departure of youth.

—पारिणातिः,-परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old sge. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. –2. duration of life. —वृद्ध *a.* (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधयः. –2. puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). —स्थ *a.* (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. –2. grown up, mature. –3. strong, powerful (–स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (–स्था) 1. a female companion. –2. the yellow myrobalan tree. –3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः *f.* (वयोहानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. –2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य *a.* [वयसा तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. –2 Contemporary. —स्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय् उनन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. –2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Uṇadisûtras). –3 A rule, precpt, order. –4 Manner, custom. –5 Clearness.

वयोधस् *m.* A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous.–2 Giving strength or health. –3 Giving food. —धाः *f.* Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly *caus.* of वृ, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर *a.* [वृ-कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen, or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवरः, तरुवराः, सरिद्वरा &c. –2 Better than, preferable to; संयिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. –2 Choice, selection. –3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). –4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. –5 A wish, desire in general. –6 Solicitation, entreaty. –7 Charity, alms. –8 Surrounding, enclosing. –9 Obstructing, checking. –10 A bridegroom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वधू (1) also. –11 A suitor, wooer. –12 A dowry. –13 A son-in-law. –14 A dissolute man, libertine. –15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). –Comp. —अंग *a.* having an excellent form. (–गः) 1. an elephant. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –3. N. of Cupid. (–गी) turmeric. (–गं) 1. the head. –2. the best part. –3. an elegant form. –4. pudendum muliebre. –5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह *a.* 1. worthy of a boon. –2. very worthy, highly esteemed. –3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् *m.* an astrologer. —आरोह *a.* having fine hips. (–हः) 1. an excellent rider. –2. a rider on an elephant or horse. –3. mounting, riding. (–हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl. 6.11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. –2. the chief seat, a seat of honour. –3. the China rose. (–नः) 1. a door-keeper. –2. a lover, paramour. —इंद्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. –2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Śiva. —उरुः -रूः *f.* a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. –2. the pine tree. —तनु *a.* fair-limbed. (–नुः *f.*) a beautiful woman; वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the *Nimba* tree. —द *a.* 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. –2. propitious. (–दः) 1. a benefactor. –2. N. of a class of Manes. –3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (–दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. –2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. —पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding); R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopâmudrâ. —प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बाह्लिकं saffron. —युवतिः -तीं *f.* a beautiful young woman. —रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kâtyâyana, the celebrated author of the Vârtikas on Pâṇini's Sûtras). —लब्ध *a.* received as a boon. (–ब्धः) the *Champaka* tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1. an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. –2. a woman in general. –3. turmeric. –4. lac. –5. N. of Lakshmî. –6. of Durgâ. –7. of Sarasvatî. –8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. –9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Śiva. —सुरत *a.* 1. very wanton. –3. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —स्रज् *f.* 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः [वृ-वुन्] 1 A wish, request, boon. –2 A cloak. –3 A kind of wild bean. –4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. –2 A towel, wiper.

वरणं [वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. –2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. –3 Surrounding, encircling. –4 Covering, screening, protecting. –5 The choice of a bride. –6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). –7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. –2 A bridge. –3 The tree called Varuṇa. –4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25.–5 A camel. –6 A kind of ornament on a bow –7 N. of Indra. –Comp. —माला, -स्रज् see वरस्रज्.

वरटः [वृ-अटन्] 1 Gander. –2 A kind of grain. –3 A kind of wasp. —टा, -टी 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. –2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याःपुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र

न खाद्यंते तत्र तत्र गच्छंति Mk. 1. —टं A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [वृ-अंडच्] 1 A multitude, group. -2 A pimple or eruption on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A heap of grass. -5 The string of a fish-hook. -6 pocket. (The word वरंडलंबुक in यद्दिदानीमहं वरंडलंबुक इव दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean ' an over-hanging or projecting wall ', which, if raised high, is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sûtradhâra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरंडक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. -2 Frightened. -3 Miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mound of earth, -2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. -3 A wall. -4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger,knife.-2 A kind of bird (सारिका). -3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); Si. 11. 44. -2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुन्नयन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्वरं विरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred,(both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुखं H. 1 ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid.* ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितृ *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ला 1 A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 Turmeric. -4 N. of Pârvatî.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत्त्व वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; तदिदमुज्झितजीवितां वराकीं नानुकंपसे Mâl. 10. -2 Low, vile. -3 Impure. —कः 1 N. of Siva. -2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A *cowrie*. -2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie* ; प्रायः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. -2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. -3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense): -Comp. —रंजस् *m.* the tree called नागकेशर.

वराटिका A *cowrie*; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, -वरालकः Cloves.

वराशेः -सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहंति भूमिं आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile. -6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. -7 N. of Vishṇu in the third or boar-incarnation ; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना। केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. -8 A particular measure. -9 N. of Varâhamihira. -10 N. of one of the 18 Puráṇas. -Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishṇu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root. —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कर्णिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishṇu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Mâgha in honor of Vishṇu. —नामन् *n.* an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama). —शृंगः N. of Siva.

वराहुः Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. -2 Ved. Circuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room, space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5 Ease.

वरिवसि (स्या) त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. -2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. -2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4 Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.) —ष्ठः 1 The francoline partridge. -2 The orange tree. —ष्ठं 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun. -2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; Mâl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. —*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरी (ली) वर्दः An ox, a bull,

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुडः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः [वृ-उनन् Un. 3. 53] 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भृशमन्वरुध्यदनुपारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The Sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. -Comp. —अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. —आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the

sea). —आलयः,-आवासः the ocean. —देवं,-दैवतं the Nakshatra Satabhishaj. —पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. —लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakshmî.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरूतृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. —त्री A guardian deity.

वरूथं [वृ ऊथन् Un. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरूथो रथगुप्तिर्या तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). —थः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरूथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank ; अवनिमेकरथेन वरूथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भृतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. —*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. —नी An army ; स्खलितसलिलामुल्लङ्घ्यैनां जगाम वरूथिनी Si. 12.77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible ; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेदुबिंबं दुरीकरोति न कथं विदूषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. —ण्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. —टं Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृक्-अरन्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. **-Comp.** —कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृज्-घञ्] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyâya in *Rig*-veda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). **-Comp.** —अंत्यं,-उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; *i. e.* a nasal. —घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power. —पदं,-मूलं the square root. —प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. —वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication.

वर्गयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस् *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. —यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. —र्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning) ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1; उद्बाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च् 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. —ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनं [वृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जे *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.) ; गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः S. 4 ; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without ; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. —र्ज्यं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण् 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye ; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयंत्यात्मनस्तनुं Subhâsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gît. 3; Ki. 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण्-अच्] 1 A colour, hue ; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour ; see वर्ण् (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty ; स्वट्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 46 ; R. 8. 42. -5 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण Vârt ; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 ; R. 5. 19. -6 A class, race, tribe, kind, species ; as in सवर्ण अक्षरं. -7 (*a*) A letter, character, sound ; न मे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. (*b*) A word, syllable ; S. D. 9. -8 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. -9 A good quality, merit, virtue. -10 Praise. -11 Dress, decoration. -12 Outward appearance, form, figure. -13 A cloak, mantle. -14 A covering, lid. -15 The order or arrangement of a subject in a

song (गीतक्रम); उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -16 The housings of an elephant. -17 A quality, property. -18 A religious observance. -19 An unknown quantity. -20 The number 'one.' -21 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -22 Gold. -23 A musical mode. -र्णं 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen. -अधिपः a planet presiding over a class. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. -आत्मन् *m.* a word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. -गत *a.* 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. -चारकः a painter. -ज्येष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. -तूलिः, -तूलिका, -तूली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. -द *a.* colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. -दूषक *a.* violating the distinctions of castes. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -पातः the omission of a letter. -पात्रं a paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. -मातृ *f.* a pen, pencil. -मातृका N. of Sarasvatî. -माला, -राशिः the alphabet. -रे (ले) खा chalk. -वर्तिः, -वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush, pencil. -वादिन् *m.* a panegyrist. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage. -2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संघातः,-समाम्नायः the alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of utterance. -हीन *a.* outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण् -ण्वुल्] 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. -2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैरालिप्तमंगैर्मधैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable. -का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं -ना [वर्ण्-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A statement, an assertion. -5 Praise, commendation (-ना only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer. -3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk.-Comp. -परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mâl. 1.

वर्णित *p. p.* [वर्ण्-क्त] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् *a.* [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. -*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer. -3 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. -लिंगिन् *a.* disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य *a.* To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). -र्यं Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्यवर्त q. v. -Comp. -जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. -लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक *a.* [वृत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः 1 A quail. -2 A horse's hoof. -कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन *a.* [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. -नं 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वाक्षयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). -निः *f.* 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान *a.* [वृत्-शानच्] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्राद्दीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or

moving round, revolving. -4 Dwelling in. —न: The present tense (in gram.) ; वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131. —नं Presence.

वर्तरूक: 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् *n.* Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्ति: -र्ती *f.* [वृत्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनादमृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानंदमुत्पादयंती Mâl. 1 ; इयममृतवर्तिर्नयनयो: U. 1. 38 ; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16 ; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp; Mâl. 10. 4. -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिक: A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Mâl. 1 ; अंगुलिक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Mâl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [वृत्-णिनि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Performing, practising.

वर्तिष्णु *a.* 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् *n.* Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती (र्तिं) र: A kind of quail.

वर्तुल *a.* [वृत्-उलच्] Round, circular, globular. —ल: 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् *n.* [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोरस्त्यजाद्य Me. 39 ; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land' ; आकाशवर्त्मना 'through the air'. -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; मम वर्त्मानुवर्तंते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended) ; अहमेत्य पतंगवर्त्मना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' -4 Room, scope for action ; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -5 An eye-lid. -6 An edge, a border. -**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* 'road-work', engineering. —पात: deviation from the road. —बंध:,-बंधक: an affection of the eye-lids. —रोग: a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनि: -नी *f.* A road, way.

वर्त्र *a.* Ved. Protecting. —त्रं A dam, dike.

वर्ध् 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्ध: 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. —र्धं 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक *a.* [वृध् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. —क: A carpenter.

वर्धकि:, वर्धकिन् *m.* A carpenter.

वर्धन *a* [वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —न: 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another tooth. -3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -4 Elevation. -5 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -6 Educating, rearing. -7 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिवर्धनं -8 A means of strengthening, restorative. -9 Fill ing.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान *a.* [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. —न: 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvâna). -5 Sweet citron. —न:,-नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvâna).-**Comp.** —पुरं the city of Bardvâna.

वर्धमानक: A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्धं छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु *a.* Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्र 1 A leather strap or thong. -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or thong.

वर्पस् *n.* Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् *n.* [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Gît. 4 ; R. 4. 56 ; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. —*m.* An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas ; as चंडवर्मन्, प्रहारवर्मन् ; cf. दास. -**Comp.** —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour -2. old enough to wear armour (*i. e.* to take part in battle) ; सम्यग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् *a.* Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मण: The orange tree.

वार्मि: A kind of fish.

वर्य *a.* [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.) ; अन्वीतः स कतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. —र्य: The god of love. —र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्बट.

वर्वणा See बर्बणा.

वर्वर *a.* [वृ-अरच् वुट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. **-रः** 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. **-रा, -री** 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. **-रं** 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** **-उदयं** white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वृ (र्वु) रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षं [वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; **विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु** Ms. 4. 103 ; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; **सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात** R. 12. 102 ; so **शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः** &c. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A year (usually only *n.*); **इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहैवमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं** R. 13. 67; **न ववर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश इक्षशताक्षः** Dk. ; **वर्षभोग्येण शापेन** Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent ; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated :—1 **कुरु** ; 2 **हिरण्मय** ; 3 **रम्यक** ; 4 **इलावृत** ; 5 **हरि** ; 6 **केतुमाला** ; 7 **भद्राश्व**, 8 **किंनर**; and 9 **भारत**); **एतद्बृहद्गुरुभार भारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे** Si. 14. 5. -6 India (=**भारतवर्ष**). -7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -**Comp.** **-अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंगः** a month. **-अंबु** *n.* rain-water. **-अयुतं** ten thousand years. **-आर्चिस्** *m.* the planet Mars. **-अवसानं** the autumn or Sarat season. **-आघोषः** a frog. **-आमदः** a peacock. **-उपलः** hail. **-करः** a cloud. (**-री**) a cricket. **-कोशः, -षः** 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. **-गिरिः, -पर्वतः** 'a Varsha mountain', *i. e.* one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven :—**हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च । चैत्रः कर्णी च शृंगी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः**). **-ज** *a.* (**वर्षेज** also) produced in the rainy season. **-धरः** 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; M. 4; (**वर्षधर्** in the same sense). **-पाकिन्** *m.* the hog-plum. **-पूगः** a series or collection of years. **-प्रतिबंधः** a drought. **-प्रियः** the Châtaka bird. **-वरः** a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. **-वृद्धिः** *f.* birth-day. **-शतं** a century, one hundred years. **-सहस्रं** a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षणं [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; **द्रव्यवर्षणं** 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षाणिः *f.* [वृष्-आनिः] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon ; **ग्रीष्मे पंचाग्निमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः** Y. 3. 52 ; Bk. 7. 1. -2 Rain (sing. in this sense). -**Comp.** **-कालः** the rains, the rainy season ; so **वर्षातमयः**. **-कालीन** *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. **-प्रभंजनः** a high wind. **-भू** *m.* 1. a frog. -2. a kind of insect (**इंद्रगोप**). **-भूः, -भ्वी** *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. -2. hogweed. -3. an earth-worm. **-रात्रः** 1. a night in the rainy season. -2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. **-कं** Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [वृष्-उकञ्] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; **वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतान्नतेरंबुदस्य परिहार्यमूषरं** Si. 14. 46 ; Bk. 2. 37. -**Comp.** **-अब्दः, -अंबुदः** a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (superl. of **वृद्ध** q. v.)

वर्षीयस् *a.* (**सी** *f.*) 1 Older ; very old. -2 Stronger (compar. of **वृद्ध** q. v.)

वर्ष्म The body ; see below.

वर्ष्मन् *n.* [वृष्-मनिन्] 1 Body, form. -2 A measure, height ; **वर्ष्म द्विपानां विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वनेचरेभ्याश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे** Si. 12. 64 ; **गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्देवदारवः** R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain) ; Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस् } See **वह्, वह, वहण, वाहिण, वाहिन्, वहिस्**.

वल् 1 A. (**वलते** ; but sometimes **वलति** also; **वलित**) 1 To go, approach, hasten ; **अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव ववलते** Mv. 6. 41 ; **प्रणयिनं परिरब्धुमथांगना ववलिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः** Si. 6. 38, 6. 11, 19. 42 ; **त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती** Gît. 6. -2 To move, turn, move or turn round; **वलितकंधर** Mâl. 1. 29 ; **दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति** K. -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to ; **हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात्** Gît. 7 ; Nalod. 3. 5. -4 To increase ; **वलन्नूपुरनिस्वना** S. D. 116; **अमुं कंदर्पज्वरजनितचिंताकुलतया वलद्बाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी** Gît. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -WITH **वि** to move to and fro, roll about ; **स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विवलति निमिष ते विलोकयति तिर्यक्** K. P. 10. **-सं** 1. to mix, blend. -2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see **संवलित**).

वलनं [वल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In astr.) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted; Mâl. 8. 11.

वल See **बल**.

वलक्ष See **बलक्ष**.

वलग्नः, -ग्नं The waist.

वलभिः -भी *f.* [वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written **बडभिः -भी**) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch; **धूमैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः** V. 3.2; **सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्बलभिपरिचयद्रोषपारावतानि** M.2.13. -2 The topmost part (of a house); **दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा भवनवलभीतुंगवातायनस्था** Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 38 ; Si. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâshṭra ; **अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी** Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See **अवलंब**.

वलयः -यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A brace-

let, armlet ; विहितविशद बिसकिसलयवलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Git. 6 ; Bk. 3. 22 ; Me. 2, 60; R. 13. 21, 43. -2 A ring, coil ; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); भ्रांतभूवलय: Dk. ; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) R. 1. 30; दिग्वलय Si. 9. 8.-4 An enclosure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप. -य: 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat. (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet ;' Ku. 5. 66; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; Bh. 3. 26 ; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling ; Mâl 5. 6.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासक: 1 The cuckoo. -2 A frog.

वलाहक See बलाहक.

वलि: -ली *f.* (Also written बलि: -ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin) ; वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम्. -2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty) ; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. -Comp. -भृत् *a.* curled, having curls (as hair) ; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. -मुख:,-वदन: a monkey ; Mâl. 9. 31.

वलिक: -कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* [वलि-न भ वा] Wrinkled,shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, oggling.

वलिश -शी A fish-hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; Si. 3. 53.

वलूक: A kind of bird. -क The root of lotus.

वलूल *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्क 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वल्क:-ल्कं [वल् संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree ; स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्युं न कथं धनंजय: Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 52-2 The scales of a fish. -3 A part, fragment (खंड). -Comp. -तरु: a kind of tree. -द्रु: the birch tree. -लोध्र: a variety of the Lodhra.

वल्कवत् *a.* A fish (having scales).

वल्कल:-लं [वल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment made of bark, bark-garment; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8 ; हेमवल्कला: 6. 6 ' wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहा: in Ku. 6. 93). -Comp. -संवीत *a.* clad in bark.

वल्किल: A thorn.

वल्कुटं Bark, rind.

वल्ग् 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. -2 To leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps, gallop (fig. also); वल्गु वल्गंति सूक्तय: Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance, prance; द्वारे हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गंति यद्दर्पिता: Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18. 53. -4 To be pleased ; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat ; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिस्यंदनाममृतं ववल्गिरे Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासद्मविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गंति चेत्पामरा: Bv.1.72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, galloping; R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

वल्गित *p. p* 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance; Kâv. 2. 73 -तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt: निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si.2. 27.

वल्गु *a.* [वल् संवरणे उ गुक् च Tv.] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. -*adv.* Beautifully, splendidly; Pt. 1. 62. -ल्गु: A goat. -Comp. -पत्र: a kind of wild pulse.

वल्गुक *a.* Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुल: The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cock roach. -2 A chest.

वल्गूयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour.

वल्भनं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वाल्मिक *m.,n.* See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-hill.

वल्मीक:-कं [वल्-ईक मुट् च Un. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c. ; धर्मे शनै: संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्तिका: Subhâsh.; Me.15; S. 7.11. -क: 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vâlmîki. -Comp. -शीर्ष a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्यू (ल्यु) ल् 1P.(वल्यु-ल्यू-लयति) 1 To cut off -2 To purify.

वल्ल् 1 A. (वल्लते) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्ल: [वल्-घञ्] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three *Gunjâs*. -3 Another weight of one *Gunjâ* and a half; or of two *Gunjâs* (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn. -6 A *Mâsha* of silver.

वल्लकी [वल्ल कन् गौरा०ङीष्] The (Indian) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकीगुणक्षतोज्झज्वलांगुलिव्रणखांशुभिन्नया Si.1. 9, 4. 57; Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्लभ *a.* [वल्-अभच् Un. 3.125] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. -भ: 1 A lover,husband (खेद:) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3.8;Si.11.33. -2 A favourite;Pt.1.53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer.-4 A chief herdsman. -6 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). -भा A beloved female, mistress, wife ; बहुवल्लभा राजान: भूयंते S. 3;Mu. 3, 9. -Comp. -आचार्य: N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishnava sect. -पाल: a groom.

वल्लभायितं A mode of sexual enjoyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्लरं [वल्-अरन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लरि:-री *f.* [वल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संभृतद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; तमोवल्लरी Mâl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लव: (वी *f.*) See बल्लव; Si. 12. 39.

वल्लि: *f.* [वल्-इन्] 1 A creeper,

creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य भुजंगलिङ्गलयवलनबुद्बुदा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2. –2 The earth. –Comp. –दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्ली *f.* A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. –Comp. –जं pepper. –वृक्षः the *Sala* tree.

वल्वुरं [वल्व्-उरन्] 1 A bower, an arbour. –2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. –3 A branching foot-stalk. –4 An uncultivated field. –5 A desert, wild, wilderness. –6 Dried flesh.

वल्वूरः [वल्व्-ऊरन्] 1 Dried flesh. –2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. –रं 1 A thicket. –2 A desert, wilderness. –3 An uncultivated field. –4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्ह् I. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-eminent or excellent. –2 To cover. –2 To kill, hurt. –4 To speak. –5 To give. –II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. –2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See बल्हिक, बल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं *Sânti.* 2. 6; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशंति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; *S.* 7. 20; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. –2 To favour. –3 To shine (कांतौ).

वश *a.* [वश्-कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp.; शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. –2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. –3 Humbled, tamed. –4 Charmed, fascinated. –4 Subdued by charms. –शः, –शं 1 Wish, desire, will. –2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent; परवश 'under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; न शुचो वशं वाशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over; to fascinate, be-witch. वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of'; दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. –3 Being tamed. –4 Birth. –शः The residence of harlots. –Comp. –अनुग, –ग, –वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) *a.* obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (–*m.*) a servant. –आड्यकः a porpoise. –क्रिया winning over, subjection. –ग *a.* subject, obedient; नमस्यामो देवान्ननु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (–गा) an obedient wife.

वशंवद *a.* Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig .); कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदोऽभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Gît. 11; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश्-अच्] 1 A woman. –2 A wife. –3 A daughter. –4 A husband's sister. –5 A cow. –6 A barren woman. –7 A barren cow. –8 A female elephant; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा भूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25.

वाशिः 1 Subjugation. –2 Fascinating, bewitching. –*n.* Subjection.

वशिक *a.* Void, empty. –का Aloe-wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. –2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वाशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [वशः अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Powerful. –2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. –3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वासिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; *S.* 5. 28. –*m.* Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. –2 A sage.

वशिनी The *Samî* tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. –रं Sea-salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. –2 A cause of attraction or allurement; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Mâl. 6. 17. –3 Subduing, subbjugation.

वश्य *a.* [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. –2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. –3 Under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं Ku. 3. 50. –श्यः A servant, dependant. –श्या An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवानुवर्तते U. 1.2 (who has full command of language). –श्यं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् *ind.* An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इंद्राय वषट्, पूष्णे वषट् &c. – Comp. –कर्तृ *m.* the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. –कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move,

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वस् I. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वत्स्यति, वस्तुं, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc.; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5. –2 To be, exist, be found in; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति; भूतिः श्रीर्धृतिः कीर्तिरक्षे वसति नालसे Subhâsh. –3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to dwell to dwell, lodge, people. –2 To receive hospitably. –3 To dwell, inhabit. –*Desid.* (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell. –II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21, *Si.* 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 1. –*Caus.* (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. –III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. –2 To be firm. –3 To fix. –IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. –2 To love. –3 To take, accept. –4 To hurt, kill. –5 To offer. –V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती *f.* [वस्-अति वा ङीप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; *S.* 5. 1. –2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः

P. R. 1. 22; *S.* 2. 14. –3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामातिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. –4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). –5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, *i. e.* night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः=रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. –6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. –2 A house, residence. –3 Dressing, clothing, covering. –4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधूनरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. –5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît 1. –2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kâmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतकिं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. –3 Dysentery. –4 Small-pox. –5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidûshaka or buffoon. –**Comp.** –अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितृकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य *S.* 1. –उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phâlguna, and identified with the *Holi* festival. –कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. –घोषिन् *m.* a cuckoo. –जा 1. the Vâsantî or Mâdhavî creeper. –2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. –तिलकः –कं the ornament of the spring; फुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनस्थ्याः Chand. M. 5. (–कः–का–कं) N. of a metre; see App. I. –दूतः 1. the cuckoo. –2. the month called Chaitra. –3. the musical mode हिंदोल. –4. the mango tree. –दूती the trumpet-flower. –द्रुः, –द्रुमः the mango tree. –पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Mâgha. –बंधुः, –योधः –सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. –2 Any oily or fatty exudation. –3 Brain. –**Comp.** –आद्यः–आद्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. –छदा the mass of the brain. –पायिन् *m.* a dog.

वासिः [वस्-इन्] 1 Clothes. –2 A dwelling, an abode.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. –2 Dwelling. –3 Stored (as grain). –तं Abode, residence.

वासिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वाशिष्ठ) N of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the *Rig*veda. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. –2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु *a.* 1 Sweet. –2 Dry. –3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. –4 Ved. Good. –*n.* [वस्-उन्] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्तुता वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. –2 A jewel, gem. –3 Gold. –4 Water. –5 A thing, substance. –6 A kind of salt. –7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). –8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. –*m.* 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते Mâl. 5. 24; Ki. 1. 18; (the *Vasus* are eight in number:— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः। प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः). –2 The number 'eight'. –3 N. of Kubera. –4 Of *Siva*. –5 Of Agni. –6 A tree. –7 A lake, pound. –8 A rein. –9 The tie of a yoke. –10 A halter. –11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका *Si.* 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मन्मथापत्तयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). –12 The sun. –*f.* 1 A ray of light. –2 Light, radiance. –3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). –**Comp.** –औकसारा 1. N. of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. –2. of Alakâ, the city of Kubera –3. of a river attached to Amarâvatî and Alakâ. –कीटः, –कृमिः a beggar. –तातिः *f.* Ved. wealth. –दा the earth. –देवः N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son of *Sûra*, a descendant of Yadu. °भूः –सुतः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa. –देवता, –देव्या the asterism called Dhanishṭhâ. –देव्या the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. –धर्मिका crystal. –धा 1. the earth; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; *S.* 7. 33. –2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. –धारा, –भारा the capital of Kubera. –प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. –प्राणः an epithet of Agni. –रेतस् *m.* fire. –रोचिस् *m.* a sacrifice; religious ceremony. –श्रेष्ठं 1. wrought gold. –2. silver. –षेणः N. of Karṇa. –स्थली N. of the city of Kubera

वसु (सू) कः The plant called Arka. –कं 1 Sea-salt. –2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; *S.* 6. 23.

वसुमत् *a.* Wealthy, rich. –ती The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; *S.* 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. –2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वष्कय.

वस्कयणी She वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त् 10 U. (वस्तयाति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To ask, beg, solicit. –3 To go, move. –4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. –स्तः A goat; see वस्त. –**Comp.** –अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वास्तिः *m., f.* 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. –2 The abdomen, the lower belly. –3 The pelvis. –4 The bladder. –5 A syringe, clyster. –**Comp.** –मलं urine. –शिरस् *n.* 1. the pipe of a clyster. –2. the neck of the bladder. –शोधनं a diuretic (which

clears the bladder).

वस्तु *n.* [वस्-तुन्] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कृतांतकः R. 8. 45 ; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5 ; वस्तुनीष्टेप्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, natuer, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also) ; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1. -6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition ; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुनानवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 ; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2, आशीर्नमस्क्रियावस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6 ; Ve. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design, —*f.* Ved. A day (?). -**Comp.** —अभावः 1. absence of reality. -2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration ; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it :—राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 16 ; (it is a case of Upamâ where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित *a.* applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतस् *ind.* 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence ; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र [वस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -**Comp.** —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. —अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुटिमं 1. a tent. -2. an umbrella. —ग्रंथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel) ; cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत *a.* filtered through a cloth ; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदकः, -भेदिन् *m.* a tailor. —योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्नं [वस्-मन् Un. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages in this sense (*m.* also). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्नन A girdle, zone.

वस्नस्या A tendon, nerve.

वास्निक *a.* Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

वंह् 10 U. (वंहयति-ते) To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति ते, वोढुं, ऊढ ; *pass.* उह्यते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.) : अजां मार्गं वहति ; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S.1. 1 ; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel ; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61 ; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6 ; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring ; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain ; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; तातेचापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.' ; वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17 ; Me. 17. -5 To carry off ; take away ; अद्रेः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry ; यद्वूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70 ; Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear ; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31 ; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show ; लक्ष्मीमुद्वाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of ; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4 ; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. -10 To suffer, feel, experience ; Bv. 1. 94 ; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on ; वहतं बलीवर्दौ वहतं Mk. 6 ; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K. ; Pt. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow (as rivers) ; प्रत्यगूहुर्वहानद्यः Mb. ; परोपकाराय वहंति नद्यः Subhâsh. -13 To blow (as wind) ; मंदं वहति मारुतः Râm. ; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gît. 5. -15 To breathe. —*Caus.* (वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over ; स वाह्यते राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12 ; भवान्वाहयेदध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry ; Bk. 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go. -7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to, visit. —*Desid.* (विवक्षति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ *p. p.* 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married ; Ku. 5. 70. —ढः A married man. —ढा A girl who is married. -**Comp.** —कंकट *a.* mailed. —भार्य *a.* one who has married a wife. —वयसः a youngman.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद). -8 A measure of four *Dronas*. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, -वहा A river, stream in general

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह् ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See वहल. —लः A raft, boat.

वाहित्रं, वाहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूषस्यदृश्यत किमपि वाहित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gît. 1.

वाहिस् See वहिस्.

वाहिष्क *a.* Outer, external.

वहेडुकः The Bibhîtaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire; अतृणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhâsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Lead-wort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2 stimulating digestion, stomachic. —काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. —गंधः 1. incense. -2. resin. —गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the *Sami* tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ. —दीपिकः safflower. —नामन् *m.* 1. the marking nut plant. -2. lead-wort. —भोज्यं clarified butter. —मित्रः air, wind. —रेतस् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. —लोह, -लोहक copper. —वर्णं the red waterlily. —वल्लभः resin. —वीजं 1. gold. -2. the common lime. —शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. —सखः the wind. —संज्ञकः the *Chitraka* tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वाह्लिक, -वह्लीक, see वाह्लिक, वह्लीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses:—(*a*) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा वहनो वा G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (*b*) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83; मणौ वज्रस्य लेखेव Sk.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीयवल्लाक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pâṇini); दोषो णौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 99 91. (*d*) Possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य वचासि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) Indeed, truly. (*g*) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जगदमयी मम Ku 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशो दिशं न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकाममुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहंति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4. P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश -अण्] Made of bamboo. —शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. —कः [वच्-घञ्] Speech, uttering; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'here my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S.D.6; पञ्चसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; औत्सर्गार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -5 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp. —अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. °उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇḍin; see Kâv. 2. 43. —आलापः conversation, discourse. —खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. —पदं a word in a sentence. —पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. —पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. —प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. —प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. —भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदान्बहूनगमत् Mu. 2. —रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. —विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brâhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone, whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

वागाशानिः A Buddha.

वागुरा [वा-हिंसने उरच् गन् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (—त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Eloquent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —*m.* 1. An orator, an eloquent man; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Bṛihaspati. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —ग्यः Modesty, humility.

वांकः The ocean.

वांक्ष् 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् *f.* [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Un. 2. 67] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mâl 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते । ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U.1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49 ; Si. 2. 13, 23 ; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वागुच्चचरत् U. 2 ; मनुष्यावाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -Comp. **-अपहारकः** (वाग-पहारकः a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. **-अर्थः** (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning ; R. 1. 1 ; see above. **-असिः** cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरन्नसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः Ki. 14. 12. **-आडंबरः** (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. **-आत्मन्** *a.* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; ऋचे प्रबुद्धोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. **-ईशः** (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya. (-शा) N. of Sarasvatî. **-ईश्वरः** (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. **-ऋषभः** (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. **-कलहः** (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. **-कीरः** (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. **-गुदः** (वाग्गुदः) a kind of bird. **-गुणः** (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra). **-गुलिः, -गुलिकः** (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. ताम्बूलकरंकवाहिन्. **-चपल** *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. **-चापल्यं** (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. **-छलं** (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2; केनेदममृतं मे वाक्छलाद्वृष्टं K. 330. **-जालं** (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. **-डंबरः** (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. **-दंडः** (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words ; cf. त्रिदंड. **-दत्त** (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (**-त्ता**) an affianced or betrothed virgin. **-दरिद्र** (वाग्दरिद्र) *a.* 'poor in words', *i. e.* speaking little. **-दलं** (वाग्दलं) a lip. **-दानं** (वाग्दानं) betrothal **-दुष्ट** *a.* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (**-ष्टः**) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brâhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. **-देवता,-देवी** (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. **°कुलं** science, learning. **-दोषः** (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound ; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. **-निबंधन** (वाग्निबंधन) *a.* depending on words. **-निश्चयः** (वाङ्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract. **-निष्ठा** (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). **-पटु** *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. **-पति** *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent; oratorical. (**-तिः**) 1. N. of Bṛihaspati (in this sense वाचस्पतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. **-पारुष्यं** (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. **-प्रचोदनं** (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. **-प्रतोदः** (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. **-प्रलापः** (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. **-बंधनं** (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing ; Amaru. 13. **-मनस** *n.* dual (वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind ; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. **-मात्र** (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. **-मुखं** (वाङ्मुख) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. **-यत** *a.* (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. **-यमः** (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. **-यामः** (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. **-युद्धं** (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. **-रोधः** (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. **-वज्रः** (वाग्वज्रः)1. adamantine words, अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1.-2. harsh or severe language. **-विदग्ध** *a.*(वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (**-ग्धा**) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. **-विभवः** (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language ; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3 ; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवेऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Mâl. 1. 26. **-विलासः** (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. **-व्यवहारः** (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. **-व्ययः** (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. **-व्यापारः** (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. **-संयमः** (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. **-यं** 1 Speech, language; स्मरस्तजभ्रगैर्लतैरेभिर्दशभिरक्षरैः । समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -2 Rhetoric. **-यी** The goddess Sarasvatî.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish.-2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn ; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3 ; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv.4.42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. **-मः** A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक) ; साक्षात्सकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. **-कः** 1 A speaker. -2 A

reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp.-पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q.q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Bṛihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तदूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (=*Si.* 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट *a.* [वाच्-आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल *a.* [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; *Si.* 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक *a.* (का, की *f.*) [वाचा कृतं वाच् ठक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्येण सिद्धार्थकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं *Si.* 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a letter, -2. a newspaper. -हारकः 1. a letter. -2. a messenger, newsbearer.

वाचिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति *a.* Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः *f.* 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य *a.* [वच् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मद्वचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; *Si.* 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमृज्यमानु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15, *Si.* 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb.-Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अधम) division of *Kávya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. -वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाज: [वज्-घञ्] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a *Srâddha* or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp -पेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of *Siva*. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yâjnavalkya, the author of the Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ or the *Sukla* Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् *m.* 1 N. of the sage Yâjnavalkya, the author and founder of the white or *Sukla* Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vâjasaneyins.

वाजिन् *a.* [वाज-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -*m.* 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; *Si.* 18. 31. -3 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vâjasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -5 N. of Indra, Bṛihaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. -पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर *a.* Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ् 1 P. (वांछति, वांछित) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -With अभि,-सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वांछनं Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वांछा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वांछित *p. p.* Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वांछिन् *a.* 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. -नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाट् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः-टं [वट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहृष्टः Dk.; so वेश°, श्मशान° &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a Brâhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S.* 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य *a.* Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्पं 1. sandal, -2. saffron. (-ष्पी) the plant अतिबला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिबला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive,

वाडव: [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brâhmaṇa -वं A stud or collection of mares. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [वडवा-ढक्] A bull. -यौ (*m.* dual) The two Aśvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

वाढ See बाढ.

वाण See बाण.

वाणिः *f.* 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatî.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman ; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice ; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमग्नमनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41 ; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning.

वात *p. p.* [वा-क्त] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -**तः** 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover (धृष्ट). -**Comp.** -अदः 1. an antelope (वातमृग) -2. a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole; Mâl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्नुही, विडंग, शूरण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आप्यं 1. fermentation. -2. Soma. -3. water. -आमोदा musk. -आलिः-ली *f.* a whirl-wind ; एतेन वातालीपुंजितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहातिः *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धिः *f.* 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुंडालिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -कोलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् *m.* a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -थूडा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पित्तं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhîma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी *m.*, *f.* a swift antelope. -फुल्लत्वं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूषः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगः, -व्याधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः *f.* suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः *f.* swelled testicle. -वैरिन् *m.* the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -सह *a.* gouty. -सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल *a.* (-ली *f.* [वातं रोगभेदं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. -**लः** 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -**Comp.** -द्विष् *m.* -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-क्विच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -**Comp.** -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वातादागतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -**कः** Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. -**लः** A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल *a.* See वातुल.

वात् *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31 ; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Mâl. 5. 6 ; 10 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः-त्सी *f.* The daughter of a Śûdra woman by a Brâhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kâmasûtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyâya Sûtras.

वादः [वद्-घञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so कैतववाद Gît. 8 ; सांत्ववादः &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुंतलादीतिहासवादान् Mâl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhâsh. ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, ex-

planation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादौ (*m.* du.) 1. assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute; वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -चंचु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत *a.* disputatious. -वादिन् *m.* a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि *a.* 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् *a.* [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -*m.* 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्यांगीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भांडं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -रा The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See बादरायण.

वादल: The sheat-fish.

वाध्, वाध, वाधक, वाधन ना, वाधा See वाध्, वध, वधक, वधन-ना, वधा.

वाधु (धू) कर्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving, (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhuka tree. -4 The Palâsa tree.

वानर: [वानं वनसंबंधि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णति रा-क; वा किलैवेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -री A female monkey. -Comp. -अजः a wild goat. -आघातः the tree called Lodhra. -इंद्रः N. of Sugrîva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called कोविदार.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanâyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanâyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35; Me. 41; Mâl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्त).

वांत *p. p.* [वम्-क] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अदः a dog. -अशिन् *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -द *a.* emetic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी *f.* [वप्-इञ् वा ङीप्; Un. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the *Châtaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्वंचितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वदस्तमध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तदहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gît. 12; Mâl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः *S.* 4. 17. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory; *S.* 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine); -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras*. -आपीडनः the *Pîlu* tree. -आवर्तः 1. a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -ऊरु, -ऊरू *f.* a woman with handsome thighs; तदिदं विषहिष्यते कथं नव वामोरु चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57. -दृश् *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of *Siva*. -भ्रूः *f.* a beautiful-eye-browed woman; Pt. 1. 136. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature; cross-

tempered: तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Mâl. 7. (-नः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 8 (where both senses are intended).

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिरिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि (त्रिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति मुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. —नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन। केशव धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kâśikàvṛitti, a commentary on Pâṇini's Sûtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. —आकृति *a.* dwarfish. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurî. -4 Of Lakshmî. -5 Of Sarasvatî.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgâ.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोष्ट्रमामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-घञ्] Weaving, sewing.-Comp. —दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brâhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vâyu. -2 Aerial. —वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vâyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. —पुराणं N. of a Purâṇa.

वायसः [वय एव अण् Un. 3. 120] 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयंति Mk. 10. 3. -3 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine.-Comp. —अरातिः,-अरिः an owl. —आह्वा a kind of esculent vegetable. —इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक च Un. 1.1] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् K.R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्वगंधवहः शुचिः। बलवान्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः॥ Ms. 1.76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other:—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्वहस्तथा। विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्).-2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter.). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:—प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. -4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —केतुः dust. —कोणः the north-west. —गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). —गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. —गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool. —गोचरः the range of the wind. —ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. —जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhîma. —दारुः a cloud. —निघ्न *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. —निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —फलं 1. hail.-2. the rain-bow. —भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -भुज् *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनाशन. —रोधा night. —रुग्ण *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. —वर्त्मन् *m.*, *n.* the sky, atmosphere. —वाहः smoke. —वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. —वेग, -सम *a.* swift as wind. —सखः, -सखिः *m.* fire.

वार् *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30.-Comp. —आसनं a reservoir of water. —किटिः (वारिकिटिः) a porpoise. —चः 1. a goose, gander. —दः a cloud. —दरं 1. water. -2. silk.-3. speech.-4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. —धिः the ocean. °भवं a kind of salt. —पुष्पं (वारिपुष्पं) cloves. —भटः an alligator. —मुच् *m.* a cloud. —राशिः the ocean. —वटः a ship, boat. —सदनं (वारिसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. —स्थ *a.* (वारिस्थ) being in water.

वारः [वृ -घञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अप्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. —रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ).-Comp. —अंगना, -नारी, -युवति *f.*, योषित् *f.*, -वनिता, विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; Ś. Til 16. —कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings are given in Medinî). —बु (बू) षा the plantain tree. —मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. —बा (वा) णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमत्कैतकं रजः। तद्यधिवारवाणानामयत्नपटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. —वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः *f.*) a harlot. —वाणी a harlot. —वृषा 1. corn.-2. the plantain tree. —वेला a time, or period of the day when no act is performed. —सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [वृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] Obstruct-

ing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर.)

वारकिन् *m.* An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारंकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. —टा A goose.

वारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [वृ-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. —णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing ; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending, guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant ; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17 ; Ku. 5. 70 ; R. 12. 93 ; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. —बुषा, -सा, -वल्लभा the plantain tree. —साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again ; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गतं वाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. -2 A goose ; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह *a.* (ही *f.*) [वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar ; वराहीमात्मयोनेस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां Mu. 7. 19 ; Y. 1. 250. —हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present *Kalpa* (that in which we are at present living). —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Puráṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Vishṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. —कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [वृ-इण् Un. 4. 124] 1 Water ; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhâsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर). —रिः -री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant ; वारी वारेः सस्मरे वारणानां *Si.* 18. 56 ; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water-pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —उद्भवं a lotus. —ओकः a leech. —कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश). —कुञ्जकः the plant शृंगाटक. —क्रिमिः a leech. —चत्वरः a piece of water. —चर *a.* aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —ज *a.* produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell ; *Si.* 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; *Si.* 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गौरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. —तस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. —त्रा an umbrella. —दः a cloud ; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh ; Bv. 1. 30 (-दः) a kind of perfume. —द्रः the *Chàtaka* bird. —धरः a cloud ; नववारिधरोदयादहोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपत्वरम्यैः V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. —धिः 1. the ocean ; वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Gît. 12. -2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent-race. —निधिः the ocean. —पथः,-थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, water-fall. —मसिः, -मुच् *m.*, -रः a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water ; M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float. —राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. —रुहं a lotus. —लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. —शः N. of Vishṇu. —संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (*f.*).

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (णी *f.*) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa ; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्भृशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa -3 Given to Varuṇa. —णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —णं Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). -2 Any spirituous liquor ; पयोपि शौंडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11 ; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dûrvâ grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of Durvâ. -Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुंडः The chief of the serpent-race. —डः, -डं Thr rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —डी A door-step.

वारेंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree. -3 Made of bark. —क्षं A forest.

वार्क्ष्य *a.* Made of trees. —क्ष्यं An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः *f.*, वार्ताकिन् *m.* वार्ताकी *f.*, वार्ताकुः *m. f.* The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. —र्त्तं 1 Welfare, good health ; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13 ; 13. 71 ; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राज्ञे न संतातिं 15. 41 ; *Si.* 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity ; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुचैः Ki. 13. 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence ; सागरिकायाः का वार्ता Ratn. 4. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp—आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्रं 1. mere report. -2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —वहः, हरः 1. a messenger. -2. a chandler. —वृत्तिः

one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1 An emissary,a spy.-2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said ; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति (or चिंता) कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras). **-Comp.** —कर: N. of Kâtyâyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्द्धकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age; किमित्यास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धक = वार्द्धकं.

वार्द्धुषिः, वार्द्धुषिकः, वार्द्धुषिन् *m.* A usurer.

वार्द्धुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्ध्रे, वार्ध्री *f.* A leather thong.

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros ; see वाध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्मणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्यं A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्षणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season वार्षिकं संजहारेंद्रो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year ; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्याद्युक्तिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमन्नं Y. 1, 124. —कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेय: 1 A descendant of Vṛishṇi. -2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्हे
वार्हद्रथ
वार्हद्रथि
वार्हस्पत
वार्हस्पत्य
वार्हिण
वाल
वालक

See वार्हे, वार्हद्रथ, वार्हद्रथि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, वार्हिण; वाल, बालक.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.]

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतज्ञस्योपकृतं वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्. -2 Powder. -3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. **—Comp.** —आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वालक *a.* (ल्की *f.*) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल *a.* (ली *f.*) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituou -liquor.

वाल्मिकिः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyaṇa. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *mard* (which is *Râma* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the '*valmîka*' he was called *Vâlmîki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushṭubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वालभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वावदूक *a.* [वद् यङ् लुक् -ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वाववः A kind of basil.

वावुटः A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (वावृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश् I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant ; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2

A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र *a.* Ved. Roaring, bellowing. —श्रः 1 A day. -2 A bull. —श्रा 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. —श्रं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल *a.* Large, great. —लः A warrior.

वाष्पः, -ष्पं See बाष्प.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासितानन्दविशाषनगंधा Ki. 9. 60; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Gît. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4. A. See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ्] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2; Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. —अ (आ)-गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber: धनपतिगृहादृशति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1.7; समयः खलु ते वासगृहप्रवेशस्य V. 3. —कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. —ताम्बूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. —भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house —यष्टिः *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; Me. 79. —योगः a kind of fragrant powder. —सज्जा =वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) [वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वुल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. —कं Clothes. -Comp. —सज्जा, -सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ; S. D. thus defines her:— कुरुत मंडनं यास्याः(या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि। सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gît. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारं संपुटादिकं समुद्गं ग्रंथ्यादियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination; संसारवासनाचद्धशृंखला Gît. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पार्क्षणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित *p. p.* [वास्-क्त] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, populous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. —तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See बाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ्] Habitable. —यी Night.

वासंत *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). —तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. —ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकुमारैरवयवैः Gît. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in hononr of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal; वासंतिकस्तरुभिः *S.* 6. —कः 1 The Vidûshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः-रं A day (of the week). —रः N. of a Nâga. -Comp. —संगः morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra; पांडुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. —वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. —वं The constellation Dhanishṭhâ. -Comp. —दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahasena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Mâl. 2). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyâsa.

वाससू [वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच्च] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59. -2 A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. —कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. —खंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः *m. f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. —सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (शि) ष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [वसि-शि-ष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the *Rig*veda. —ष्ठः A descendant of Vasishṭha. —ष्ठी The Gomatî river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 The constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a cele-

brated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Kṛishṇa.

वासुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासूः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवमसि pl[illegible] वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41; वासु प्र- w[illegible]ेद Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वस्त्वेव अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. —वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [वस्तुतो निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबतां ययुः *Si.* 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. —व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानाद्दिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mâl. 1. —व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वस्-तुण् Un. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place; रत्नैरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhásh.; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp —यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. —संशमनं, -शांतिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्तेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. —स्त्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह्-घञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह &c. —हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bháras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयं. -Comp. —द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. —श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह्-ण्वुल्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach-driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रांतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन् *a.* [वह्-णिनि] Bearing carrying. —*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. —निवेशः the camp of an army. —पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहस 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहित्थं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See बाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य. —ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. —ह्यं A carriage.

वाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. —जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्लि (ह्ली) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as वियुज्, विहृ, विचल् &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy'; विक्री, 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभज्, विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement; as विधा, विरच्; (*g*) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार; (*j*) ntensity; विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., विधवा, व्यसुः &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विचित्र; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. —शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. —ईशः, -ईशिन् *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशातितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन् *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः-टः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made) ; R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.) ; विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुचकैः *Si.* 6. 21 ; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over ; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26 ; विकचनक्षत्रकुमुदैः Mu. 3. 7. —चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant.-2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पृथुललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रूकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुदरंतरलनगलितामृतधारं Gît. 4. (*b*) Fierce, savage.-3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide ; जृंभाविडंबि विकटोदरमस्तु चापं U. 4. 30 ; आवरिष्ट विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमंडलमन्या *Si.* 10. 42, 13. 10 ; Mâl. 7. -3 Proud, haughty ; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6 ; Mv. 6. 32. -4 Beautiful ; Mk. 2. -5 Frowning. -6 Obscure. -7 Changed in appearance. -8 Large-toothed. —टं A boil, tumour.

विकत्थ् 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt ; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage ; सदा भवान् फल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging ; विद्वांसोप्यविकत्थना भवंति Mu. 3 ; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. —नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकत्था 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20 ; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकंपते 9. 13 ; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. —*Caus.* To shake ; R. 11. 19 ; Rs. 2. 17.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकंपित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful ; U. 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince ; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun ; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् *a.* Acting wrongly. —*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act ; Bg. 4. 17 ; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -**Comp.** —क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. —स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. —कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल् 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated ; कूटकृद्विकलेंद्रियाः Y. 2. 70 ; Ms. 8. 66 ; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed ; Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31 ; प्रसूति° *S.* 6. 24 ; Pt. 5. 8 ; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid ; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gît. 9 ; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164 ; श्रुतियुगले पिकरुतविकले Gît. 12 ; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुंचति चेतनां U. 3. 31 ; Mâl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless ; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. —ला -ली A woman during her courses. -**Comp.** —अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. —इंद्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. —करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid ; U. 3. 22. —करुण *a.* helpless, piteous ; Mâl. 9. 11 ; U. 1. 28. —पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower ; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm. injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalâ*, q. v.

विकलमष *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also) ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं Mâl. 1. 28 ; *Si.* 9. 47, 82 ; Ku. 7. 55 ; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. —*Caus.* To open, cause to expand ; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73 ; *Si.* 15. 12 ; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded ; Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth ; U. 6. 28 ; see विकाश also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व (श्व) र *a.* 1 Opening, expanding ; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोत्थिता मुहा रमंते कलभा विकस्वरैः *Si.* 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound) ; उद्डीयत वैकृतात्करमहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling ; cf. मानरंध्रा.

विकाश् 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. —*Caus.* 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course ; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52.-4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure ; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire ; *Si.* 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display,

exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि (सि) न् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent ; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishṇu's heaven. **—ठा** N. of the mother of Vishṇu.

विकुंठित *a.* 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विकुस्रः The moon.

विकूजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकूणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect ; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59 ; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, effect ; Ms. 1. 75 ; नास्य विघ्नं विकुर्वंति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकुर्वाणः स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.).-10 To rejoice (A.). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless ; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state ; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification ; Pt. 1. 44 ; *S.* 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 4 ; Ku. 2. 48. -2 Change of mind or purpose ; मूर्छत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु *S.* 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion ; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U.1.35,3.25,36;Mâl.1.30. -6 Agitation, excitement,perturbation; Ki.17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face) ; प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sân. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. **-Comp.** **—हेतुः** a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation ; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् *a.* 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions ; भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Mâl. 1. 17.-2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled ; see विकृ above. **—तं** 1 Change, modification. --2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.) ; चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident ; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage ; Ki. 13, 56 ; U. 5. 29 ; *Si.* 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion ; *S.* 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor ; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं *S.* 6.28.-3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. **—णं** 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 A cross throw.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise ; (see कृष् with वि).

विकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61 ; Ki. 2. 59 ; Bk. 1. 3 ; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; असिर्गात्रं गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Mâl. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird ; कंकोलीफलजाग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Mâl. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिंसन). -5 Knowledge. **—ण:** The *Arka* tree.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. **-Comp.** **—केश, -मूर्धज** *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair ; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. **—ज्ञं** a kind of perfume.

विकॢप् 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. **—*Caus.*** 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि विकल्प्यते *S.* 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation ; तत्सिषेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion ; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art ; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. **-Comp.** **—उपहारः** an optional offering. **—जालं** a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). **—शी** 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veṇī*. -4

N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva ; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः *S.* 1.1.).

विकोश -ष *a.* 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered ; Ki. 17. 45 ; R. 7. 48.

विक्रः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through ; विष्णुर्लेखा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps' ; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer, -3 To cleave ; split open (P.) -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour ; Mâl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace ; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 ; *S.* 7. 6 ; cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming. overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour ; अनुत्तेक्रः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayini ; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -7 Strength, power. -**Comp.** -**अर्कः**, -**आदित्यः** see विक्रम. -**कर्मन्** *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishṇu); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gît. 1.

विक्रमिन् *a.* 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. —*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

विक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies).—**तः** 1 A hero, warrior, -2 A lion. —**तं** 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called वैक्रांत.

विक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतृ *a.* Valiant, victorious, —*m.* 1 A lion, -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रस्रः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration ; इमश्रुप्रवृद्धिजनितानना विक्रियान् R.13. 71,10.17.-2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation,excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. ; लिंगैर्मुहुः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil ; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'.) -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V.1.12'thrill'.-7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R.15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -**Comp.** —**उपमा** a kind of Upamâ mentioned by Daṇḍin ; see Kâv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense) ; गां शतबत्रेण विक्रीणीषे सुतं यदि Râm ;. विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्शुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90 ; 8. 197, 222; Sânti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling : Ms. 3. 54. -**Comp.** —**अनुशयः** rescission of a sale. —**पत्रं** a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A. dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly ; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपाधिचंडं Mk. 1. 41 ; Bk. 14. 42 ; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —**ष्टं** 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रोशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्लव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened ; आचक्रांश घनशब्दविक्लवाः R. 19. 38 ; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid ; *Si.* 7. 43 ; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with ; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered ; *S.* 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved; निराकरणविक्लवायाः प्रियायाः *S.* 6 ; *Si.* 12. 63 ; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from ; मृगयाविक्लवं चेतः *S.* 2. -7 Faltering ; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं *S.* 5. 3.

विक्लिन्न *p. p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

विक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. —**ष्टं** A fault in pronunciation.

विक्लेदः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्लेशः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck.—**तं** Wounding, a wound.

विक्षवः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract. -5 To extend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated ; Mâl. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); R. 5. 45. -3 Waving,moving about, shaking, moving to and fro ; लांगूल° Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity ; Mâl. 1. -6 Alarm,fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. --**Comp** —**ध्रुवः** (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. —**शक्ति** *f.* (in Vedânta phil.) the power of Mâyâ (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispersing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

विक्षोणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on *Siva*. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The *Arka* tree.

विक्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. —*Caus.* To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking. agitation, movement ; वीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind,distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle.

विख
विखु
विखय
विख्र
विखु
विम्र
a. Noseless.–**Comp.** **–नस्** *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p. p.* **1** Broken up, divided. **–2** Cleft in two. **–3** Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. **–4** Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः **1** A demon, goblin. **–2** A thief.

विख्या 2 P. **1** To be well-known or famous. **–2** To look at, see. **–3** To call, name. **–4** To celebrate. **–5** To make visible, illuminate. **–***Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* **1** Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. **–2** Called, named. **–3** Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनं **1** Publishing, proclaiming. **–2** Explanation, exposition. **–3** Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण् 10 P. **1** To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. **–2** To regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. **–3** To disregard, not to mind. **–4** To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं **1** Reckoning, computing, calculation. **–2** Considering, deliberating. **–3** Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इंगुदी.

विगम् 1 P. To pass away (as time &c.); संध्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि *Si.* 9. 17. **–2** To go away, depart. **–3** To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं मृगदृशः Gît. 11; Bg. 11. 1. **–4** To die. **–***Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* **1** Departed, gone away, disappeared. **–2** Parted, separated. **–3** Dead. **–4** Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.). विगतमदः. **–5** Lost. **–6** Dark, obscurd. **–तं** The flight of birds. **–Comp.** **–आर्तवा** a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). **–कल्मष** *a.* sinless, pure. **–भी** *a.* fearless, intrepid. **–लक्षण** *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. **–स्पृह** *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः **1** Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुनृत्यविगमे च तन्मुख R. 19. 15; ईतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. **–2** Abandoning; करणविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). **–3** Loss, destruction. **–4** Death. **–5** Separation.

विगरः **1** A naked ascetic. **–2** A mountain. **–3** An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगर्ह् 1 U. **1** To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हंति साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53. **–2** To despise, contemn.

विगर्हणं, –णा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगर्हित *p. p.* **1** Censured, reviled, abused. **–2** Disdained. **–3** Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. **–4** Low, vile. **–5** Bad, wicked. **–तं** Censure.

विगल् 1 P. **1** To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4.10. **–2** To ooze or trickle. **–3** To vanish, disappear. **–4** To melt away, be dissolved.

विगालित *p. p.* **1** Trickled, oozed. **–2** Disappeared, gone away. **–3** Fallen or dropped down. **–4** Melted away, dissolved. **–5** Dispersed. **–5** Slackened. untied. **–7** Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह् 1 A. To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहत विगाढमन्मथः R. 19. 9. **–2** To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. **–3** To stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानां सरयूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. **–4** To follow, practise; तया मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. **–5** To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाढ *p. p.* **1** Plunged into, bathed, immersed. **–2** Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण *a.* **1** Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् Bg. 3. 35; *Si.* 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. **–2** Destitute of qualities. **–3** Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विगूढ *p. p.* **1** Secret, concealed, hidden. **–2** Reproached, censured.

विगे 1 P. **1** To censure, reproach, blame; विगायसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. **–2** To sing in a discordant tone.

विगानं **1** Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. **–2** A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यत्पुनः कारणाविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तत्परिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत *p. p.* **1** Censured, abused, reviled. **–2** Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीतिः *f.* **1** Censure, abuse, reproach. **–2** Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह् 9 P. **1** To hold or seize, catch hold of; विजगृहे तिसृणां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. **–2** To quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. **–3** To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). **–4** To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. **–5** To receive, welcome (as a guest). **–6** To perceive, observe. **–7** To stretch or spread out.

विगृहीत *p. p.* **1** Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). **–2** Seized. **–3** Encountered, opposed. **–4** Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह् above.

विग्रहः **1** Stretching out, extension, expansion. **–2** Form, figure, shape. **–3** The body; त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव समध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; गूढविग्रहः R 3. 39, 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. **–4** Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थ (समासार्थ) बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. **–5** Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; *Si.* 11. 35. **–6** War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Guṇas or modes of policy; see गुण. **–7** Disfavour. **–8** A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् *a.* Having, body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रीव *a.* Decapitated.

विघट् 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; Mâl. 9. 24. —*Caus.* 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयंत्यग्रेतर्भोऽभोमुचः Mâl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikâ (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away ; Si. 1. 64 ; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against ; कारंडवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Rs. 3. 8 ; 4. 9; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9 Ki. 8. 45 ; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टनं-ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

विघट्टित *p. p.* 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed ; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten ; विघसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285 ; तृप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव U. 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. —सं Bees'-wax. -Comp. —आशः, -आशिन् *m.* one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियाविघातं मघवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption ; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44 ; अध्वरविघातशांतये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. —सिद्धिः *f.* the removal of obstacles.

विघूर्णित *p. p.* Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed excessively. -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विहन्-क] (rarely *n.*) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; क्रतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि त्वयि *S.* 5. 14 ; मूर्ना विघ्नस्तपस इव नः *S.* 1. 33 ; ज्याघातरेखेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1 ; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. —ईशः, -ईशानः,-ईश्वरः epithets of Gaṇesa. °वाहनं a rat. —कर, -कर्तृ, -कारिन् *a.* opposing, obstructing. —ध्वंसः, -विघातः removal of obstacles. —नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Gaṇesa. —प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. —राजः -विनायकः, -हारिन् *m.* epithets of Gaṇesa. —सिद्धिः *f.* removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित *a.* 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed ; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded ; Ku. 3. 31.

विंखः A horse's hoof.

विच् 3. 7. U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विनक्ति, विंक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.) ; शशास स बहून्योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk. 14. 103.

विचकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine. -2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear sighted, farseeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever, learned ; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -3 Expert, skilful, able ; R. 13. 69. —णः A learned man, wise man ; न दत्त्वा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्वेद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m.* A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

विचर् 1 P. To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.) ; इष्टान्देशान् विचर जलद Me. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8 ; Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through, pervade. -6 To attack, march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail. —*Caus.* 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss, call in question, debate ; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate; take into account, consider ; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3 ; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.

विचरितं Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examination, discussion, investigation ; तत्त्वार्थविचार. -3 Trial, (of a case) ; विषसलिलतुलाग्निपार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason ; विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspection. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* able to decide, a judge. —भूः *f.* 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. particularly, the judgment-seat of Yama. —शील *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. —स्थलं 1. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mîmâmsa system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. -2 Decided, determined. —तं Deliberation, thought.

विचारिन् *a.* 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

विचर्चिका Itch, scab.

विचर्चित *a.* Anointed, smeared.

विचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move ; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शंकितभवदुपयानं Gît. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or

disturbed, be rough (as the sea); व्यचालीद्भसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. –4 To deviate, swerve ; Y. 1. 358. –5 To fall off or down. —*Caus.* 1 To shake, move, wave, –2 To cause to swerve, lead away from. –3 To excite, agitate, stir up. –4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig. also). –2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. –2 Deviation. –3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. –4 Conceit, pride.

विचि 5. U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up ; Pt. 1. 45, 36. –2 To search for, look out for ; विचितश्चैष समंतात् इशानवाटः Mâl. 5 ; R. 12. 61, 13. 23 ; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. –3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon ; R. 10. 23 ; Ki. 16. 1. –4 To separate, discern, distinguish. –5 To disarrange. –6 To select, choose. –7 To destroy, efface. –8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out for ; तुरगविचयव्यग्रान् U. 1. 23. –2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* 1 Searching, search, seeking for. –2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः *m. f.*, विची *f.* A wave; cf. वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. –2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled ; Mu. 1. 4. –2 Various, varied. –3 Painted. –4 Beautiful, lovely ; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. –5 Wonderful, surprising, strange ; हताविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः *Si.* 11. 64. —त्रः A white deer. —त्रं 1 Variegated colour. –2 Surprise. **–Comp.** —अंग *a.* having a spotted body. (–गः) 1. a peacock. –2. tiger. —देह *a.* having a lovely body. (–हः) a cloud. —रूप *a.* diverse. —वीर्यः N. of a king of the lunar race. [He was a son of *Santanu* by his wife Satyavati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. —कं Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. –2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind ; विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा *S.* 4. 1. –3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard ; अस्मान्साधु विचिंत्य संयमधनानुच्चैःकुलं चात्मनः *S.* 4. 16. –3 To intend, fix upon, determine. –5 To devise, find out, discover. –6 To imagine. –7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. –2 Investigation. –3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. –2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. –2 Inanimate; Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. –2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. –3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेष्ट् 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. –2 To act, behave. –3 To exert oneself, strive, try. –4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion. –2 Movement. –3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. –2 Examined, investigated. –3 Misdone, done foolishly. —तं 1 An act, a deed. –2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. –3 Gesture. –4 Working, sensation, play ; किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. –5 Machination.

विच्छ् I. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छायति-ते) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ते) 1 To shine. –2 To speak.

विच्छंदः, विच्छंदकः A palace, a large building having several stories (ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छर्दकः A palace ; see विच्छंद above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. –2 Neglected, disregarded. –3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Mâl. 7, U. 1. –4 Marred, impaired, lessened; Mâl. 7.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim ; Ratn. 1. 26. —यः A gem, jewel. —यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; R. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. –2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 74.

विच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 (*a*) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11. (*b*) Breaking off, fracture. –2 Dividing, separating. –3 Disappearance, absence, loss. –4 Cessation. –5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुंदरीणां *S.* 7. 5; *Si.* 16. 84. –6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). –7 A pause in a verse, cæsura. –8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोकाप्याकल्परचना विच्छित्तिः कांतिपोषकृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. –2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; *S.* 1. 9. –3 Interrupted, prevented. –4 Ended, ceased, terminated. –5 Variegated. –6 Hidden. –7 Smeared or painted with unguents. –8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Mâl. 6. 11. –2 Breaking ; *Si.* 8. 51. –3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. ; पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. –4 Removal, prohibition. –5 Dissension. –6 A section, or division of a book. –7 Interval, space. –8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c.; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर् 6. P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 ; V. 4. 42. –2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. –2 Inlaid. –3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces, -3 To err, make mistake. —*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure; as in **गर्भविच्युतिः**.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.) -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनक्ति, विग्न) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid; **चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः** R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. —*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विग्न *p. p.* 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विज *m.* A bird; a die (?).

विजितृ *m.* 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, coheir.

विजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. —**नं** A solitary place, retreat (**विजने** means 'privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately. —*n.* Birth.

विजात *p. p.* 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. —**ता** A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः *f.* 1 Different origin, -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय *a.* 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

विजर *a.* Young, fresh. —**रं** A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित *p. p.* 1 Spoken, talked; **परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वचः)** *S.* 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; **व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं** Bk. 1. 2; **प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः** Gît. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel; **चक्षुर्मेचकमंबुजं विजयते** Vb. 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest; **भुजविजितविमान** R. 12. 104; **विजितारिपुरः** 1. 59; *Sânti.* 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; **विजयतां देवः** *S.* 5; **रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते** U. 2. 2; Mâl. 2. 4.

विजय: 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph; **दिग्विजयादारभ्य** 'conquest of the world;' Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name:—**अभिप्रयामि संग्रामे यदहं युद्धदुर्मदान्। नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥**. -4 An epithet of Yama, -5 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —**अभ्युपायः** a means of victory. —**ईशः** N. of Siva. —**कुंजरः** a war-elephant. —**छंदः** a necklace of 500 strings. —**डिंडिमः** a large military drum. —**नगरं** N. of a town. —**मर्दलः** a large military drum. —**सिद्धिः** *f.* success, victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival=**विजयोत्सव**, see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan. **-Comp.** —**उत्सवः** a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina. —**दशमी** the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarâ. —**सप्तमी** the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् *m.* A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer: **यशसे विजिगीषूणां** R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. —**षुः** 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित *p. p.* Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. **-Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —**इंद्रिय** *a.* having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः *f.* Conquest, victory, triumph; Kâv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्म *a.* Crooked, bent, turned away; **कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्ममाननं** Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; **व्यजृंभिषत चापरे** Bk. 15. 108; **विजृंभितमिवांतरिक्षेण** Mk. 5. -2 To open, expand (as a flower) -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; **सुखश्रवा मंगलतूर्यनिस्वनाः....न केवलं सद्मनि मागधीपतेः पार्थिव व्यजृंभत त्रिदिवौकसामपि** R. 3. 19; 12. 72; **रजोंधकारस्य विजृंभितस्य** 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneslf; **तत्खाल्विदं विजृंभते** Mâl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजृंभणं 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; **वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु** R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृंभित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. —**तं** 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; **अज्ञानाविजृंभितमेतत्**. -4 An act, action, conduct; Mâl. 1. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

विज्जनं -लं 1 A kind of sauce; see **विजुल**. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल =विजिन.

विज्जुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of ; Bh. 3. 21. –2 To learn, comprehend, understand. –3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. –4 To regard, know to be, consider as. –5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. –6 To be familiar with. –7 To become wise or learned ; Ms. 4. 20. –*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः –नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1 ; R. 5. 20. –2 To communicate, inform. –3 To say, speak in general. –4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विजानत् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. –2 Clever, skilful, proficient. **–ज्ञः** A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. –2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. –2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. –2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3 ; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). –2 Discrimination, discernment. –3 Skill, proficiency;प्रयोगविज्ञानं *S.*1. 2.–4 Worldly or profane knowledge,knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41 ; (the whole of the 7th Adhyâya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). –5 Business, employment. –6 Music. –7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. **–Comp.** **–ईश्वरः** N. of the author of the Mitâkshará, a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's Smṛiti. **–पादः** N. of Vyâsa. **–मातृकः** an epithet of Buddha. **–वादः** the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned ; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. –2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं-ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty ; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविद्धि-र्विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93 ; R. 17. 40. –2 Information, representation. –3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. –2 Requested. –3 Informed. –4 Instructed.

विज्ञाप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्यं A request ; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विंजामरं The white of the eye.

विंजोलि-ली *f.* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेटति) 1 To sound. –2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; त्वद्वत्सलः क्व स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Mâl. 8. 8 ; *Si.* 4. 48. –2 A voluptuary, sensualist. –3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man,or of a courtezan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidûshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. –4 A rogue, cheat. –5 A catamite. –6 A rat. –7 The Khadira tree. –8 The orange tree. –9 A branch together with its shoot. –10 A mineral salt. **–Comp.** **–माक्षिकं** a kind of mineral. **–लवणं** a medicinal salt.

विटंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. –2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation ; अयमेव महीधरविटंकः Mâl. 10 ; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटंकक See विटंक.

विटंकित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटपः [विटं विस्तारं वा पाति पिबति पा० क Tv.] 1 A branch,bough (of a creeper or tree) ; कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू *S.* 1. 21, 32 ; यत्नेन तरुर्विटपातितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47 ; *Si.* 4. 48 ; Ku. 6. 41. –2 A bush. –3 A new shoot or sprout ; *Si.* 7. 53. –4 A cluster, clump, thicket. –5 Extension. –6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 A tree ; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. –2 The fig-tree. **–Comp.** **–मृगः** a monkey, an ape.

विटिः–टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्ठ (ठ्ठ) लः N. of a form of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विठंक *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विठरः N. of Bṛihaspati.

विड् 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile.–2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंग *a.* Clever, skilful. **–गः, –गं** N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडंबय् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुर्विडंबयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छ्रियं R. 4. 17 ; वपुःप्रकर्षेण विडंबितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13. 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46 ; 12. 38 ; *Si.* 1. 6 ; 12. 5; 16. 58. –2 To ridicule, deride, mock ; संमोहयंति मदयंति विडंबयंति निभर्त्सयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंबयसे जनैः K. 109. –3 To cheat, deceive ; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनाचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते *S.* 2. –4 To afflict, pain, molest. –5 To transform, distort.

विडंबः 1 Imitation. –2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडंबनं-ना 1 Imitation. –2 Disguise, imposture. –3 Deception, fraud. –4 Vexation, mortification. –5 Paining, distressing. –6 Disappointing. –7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter ; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना 4. 12.

विडंबित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. –2 Mocked, ridiculed. –3 Deceived. –4 Vexed, mortified. –5 Frustrated. –6 Low, abject, poor. **–तं** An object of ridicule.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See बिडाल, बिडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडूरजं *Lapis lazuli.*

विडो (डौ) जस् *m.* N.of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. –2 A rope,

chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padârthas* or categories in Nyâya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ्य *a.* False; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false; *Si.* 7. 8.

वितद्रुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjâb.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितवितताजिह्मः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, *Si.* 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रस्वेदबिंदुविततं वदनं प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; श्रेणीबंधाद्वितन्वद्भिरस्तंभां तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वितन्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Mâl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad. -3 Performed, accomplished, effected; वितनयज्ञः *S.* 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तन् with वि). —तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -**Comp.** —धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Mâl. 9. 47.

वितनु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful.

वितंतुः A good horse. —*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. To shine; रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quality of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क् 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कणं 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः,-र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard.-2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्द्धिः -र्द्धी, वितार्द्धिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितलं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustâ.

वितस्तिः [cf. Un. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; क्षितिपतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. —नः, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; *Si.* 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरुचिरश्रीर्वितानं ममाऽऽस्ते V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; *Si.* 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः Mâl. 6. 5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेष्वद्यैव तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, *Si.* 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. —नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -कं 1 An expanse -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; *Si.* 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Mâda.

वितानाय ते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Mâl. 9. 15.

वितानीकृ 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुन्नं 1 The pot-herb called सुनिषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुन्नकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. —कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितृष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वितॄ 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति *S.* 7; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति नृपो नोचितमहे Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोरुटजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81; Mâl. 1. 3; 6. 7; 9. 5, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. —*Caus.* To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः Subhâsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, *Si.* 7. 67, 17. 15.-3 Gone down, descended, R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तॄ with वि).

वित्त 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लाभे क्त] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. —त्तं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power.- **Comp.** —आगमः, -उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. —ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. —जानि *a*, one who has married a wife. —दः a donor, benefactor. —मात्रा property. —वर्धन *a*. profitable, lucrative. —समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् *a*. Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f*. [विद्-क्तिन्] 1 Knowledge.-2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

वित्रस् 1. 4. P. To be frightened or terrified; वित्रस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. —*Caus*. To terrify, frighten.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

वित्थ् 1 A. (वेत्थते) To beg, ask.

वित्थुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. —रा A widow; cf. विधुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेदविदांचकार, अवेदीत्, वेत्स्यति, वेत्तुं, विदित ; *desid*. विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5 ; तं मोहांधः कथमयमतुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; *S*. 5. 27, R. 3. 43 ; Bg. 4. 34, 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience ; Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be ; य एनं वेत्ति हंतारं Bg. 2. 19 ; विद्धि व्याधिव्यालमस्तं लोक शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5 ; Bg. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 30. —*Caus*. (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound ; वेदार्थं स्वानवेदयद् Sk. -3 To feel, experience ; Ms. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, वित्त) 1 To be, to exist; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16 ; (cf. the root (1) अस्). -2 To happen. -III. 6 U. (विंदति-ते, वित्त) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain ; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विंदते फलं Bg. 5. 4 ; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise ; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विंदति मातरं Subhâsh.; Ms. 8. 109. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry ; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विंते, वित्त or वित्र) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तृणं मन्यते लोकोयं वित्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेदयते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience. -3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:— वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विंते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विंदति ॥: cf. also:— सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विंते विचारणे । विंदते विंदति प्राप्तौ इवल्लुक् श्नमशेष्विदं क्रमात्॥). [cf. L. *video*; A. S. *witan*; Goth. *vait*].

विद् *a*. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with ; वेदविद् &c. —*m*. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. —*f*. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Paṇḍita. -2 The planet Mercury. —दा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित *p. p*. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भुवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. -4 Promised, agreed to. —तः A learned man, scholar. —तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p*. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire.-2 Cooked.-3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle ; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4, 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). —ग्धः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. —ग्धा A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -त्वं Shrewdenss, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदथः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. —थं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle(?)

विदरः Breaking, bursting, rending. —रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (*m. pl*.) [विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः Tv.] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar ; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl. 1 ; R. 5 40, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. —र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. **-Comp.** —जा,-तनया, -राजतनया,-सुभ्रूः epithets of Damayantî, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. —जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; स्वदिषुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand..

विदल *a*. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). —लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. —लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker- work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन् *m*. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश् *f*. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण ; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mâlvâ. -3 =विदिश् q. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः). -2 A hippopotamus

विदुर *a*. [विद्-कुरच् P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent. —रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pâṇḍu. [When Satyavati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law

were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर *a.*, Remote, distant ; सरिद्विदूरांतरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48 ; U. 6. 39. —रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidûrya jewel or *lapis lazuli* is brought ; विदूरभूमिर्नवमेघशङ्कादुद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24 ; see Malli thereon, as well as on *Si.* 3. 45. (The forms विदूरं, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance,' 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mâl. 3. 18.). -**Comp.** —ग *a.* spreading far and wide. —जं the *lapis lazuli*.

विदूषक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —कः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body) ; the S. D. thus defines him :—कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः कर्मवपुर्वेशभाषाद्यैः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिर्विदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषणं 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदृति: A seam.

विद् 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces ; ऐंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विदरार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विदीर्यै कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 ; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.) ; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19.—*Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.) —*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Mâl. 5. 15 ; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. -2 War, battle. -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —री A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —कं Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karṇikâra tree. —णा War, battle. —णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking,(often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); भ्रुवं सखे भ्रूवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6 ; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनखरुचिर्किंशुकजाले Gît. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see दृ with वि).

विदेश: Another country, foreign land or country ; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः *Si.* 9. 48 ; को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. -**Comp.** —ज *a.* exotic, foreign.

विदेशिन्, विदेशीय *a.* Foreign, exotic. —*m.* A foreigner.

विदेह *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. —हाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilâ (see App. III.) ; R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -2 The natives of this country. —हः 1 The district Videha. -2 N. of Janaka. —हा The same as विदेह.

विद्ध *p. p.* [व्यध् -क्त] 1 Pierced, penetrated ; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed.-3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. —द्धं A wound.-**Comp.** —कर्ण *a.* having bored ears.

विद्मन् *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान *a.* 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88 ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyâs* are four:—आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kâmandaka); चतसृष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6 ; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या ; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyâs* is stated to be fourteen, *i. e* the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mîmâmsâ*, *Tarka* or *Nyâya* and the *Purânas* ; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर् ; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge ; U. 6. 6 ; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgâ. -5 Magical skill. -**Comp.** —अनुपालिन्, -अनुसेविन् *a.* acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, -अर्जनं, -आगमः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. —अर्थः seeking for knowledge. —अर्थिन् *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. —आधारः a receptacle of learning ; Mâl. 2. 11. —आरंभः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपार्जन=विद्यार्जनं q. v. —करः a learned man. —चण, -चंचु *a.* famous for one's learning. —दलः the Bhûrja tree. —दातृ *m.* a teacher, an instructor. —दानं teaching, imparting instruction. —देवी the goddess of learning. —धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. —धरः, (-री *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्याधरध्युषितचारुशीलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —प्राप्तिः=विद्यार्जन q. v. —लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. —विशिष्ट *a.* distinguished by learning. —विहीन *a.* illiterate, ignorant ; Pt. 1. 35. —वृद्ध *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —व्यसनं, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge. —व्रतस्नातक, -स्नातकः a Brâhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिन्).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle, be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी *Si.* 2. 3 ; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

विद्युत् *f.* 1 Lightning ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. ; Me. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. -**Comp.** —उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. —जिह्वः a

kind of demon or Râkshasa.—ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. —दामन् *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पातः falling or stroke of lightning. —प्रियं bell-metal. —लता, -लेखा (विद्युल्लता, विद्युल्लेखा) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्वत् *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. —*m.* A cloud; विद्युत्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्राधिः An abscess.

विद्राण *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरवाभोगभीषितनष्टविद्रावितशेषजननिवहः Mâl. 3; असौ कुंभिभ्रांत्या खरनखरविद्रावितमहागुरुग्रावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिर्गेभ हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव=विद्रवः q. v.

विद्रावणं 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed: torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्रुमः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वस् *a.* [विद्-क्वसु] (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्वान्; *f.* विदुषी; *n.* विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न बिभेति कदाचन; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. —*m.* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विदुषां गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. —कल्प, -देशीय, -देश्य *a.* (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् *m.*, विद्वषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. -2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्राप्तावपि गर्वादनादरः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —णी A woman of a resentful temper. —णं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, विद्वेष्टृ *a.* Hating, inimical. —*m.* A hater, an enemy.

विध् I. 6 P. (विधति) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -II. 1 A. (वेधते) To ask, beg.

विधः [विध-क अच् वा] 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविधि, नानाविध.-2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals); त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

विधवनं 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विधव्यं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. —Comp. —आवेदनं marrying a widow. —गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रियाधृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयासुः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयासुर्देवाः परमरमणीयां परिणतिं Mâl. 6. 7; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव 1. 23; ये ह्येकालं विधत्तः *S.* 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विदधाम्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66, Ve. 1.1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात्पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सवर्णैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तुगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विदधाति J.N.V. -3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; भंगाति चंपकदलैः स विधाय नूनं कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः *S* Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). -5 To put on, wear; Pt. 1. -6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धिं विधद्ध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order. -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, put, lay.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence. -4 The food of elephants, horses &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

विधातृ *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Mâl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. -3 A granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —आयुस् *m.* 1. sunshine. -2. the sun-flower. —भूः an epithet of Nârada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविधानं *S.* 1; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c. -3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc-

tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); उल्लिखहस्ततलइत्तविधानपिंडस्तेहस्तातस्नपितबाहुरिभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, -ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक a. (यिका f.,) विधायिन् a. 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्याः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखविधि Mâl. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति तत्रान्यत्र च यत्प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति कीर्त्यते; अकृतसाध्यत्वहेतुर्धात्वर्थविषयो विधिः, वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; सामान्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणि विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे मम समुचितैवा परिणतिः Mâl. 4, 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. disregarding prescribed rites or rules. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts, and corrects any deviation from them. -दृष्ट,-विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -देशकः 1. =विधिदर्शक above. -2. a preceptor, teacher. -द्वैधं diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं ind. according to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a rule. -योगः the force or influence of fate. -वधूः f. an epithet of Sarasvatî. -हीन a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform. -2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित a. Intended to be done. -तं Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः ind. According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. -2 To be enjoyed or prescribed. -3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Mâl. 2. 13. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.): निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Mâl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; भ्रातुः सोहार्देन विधेयीकृतोस्मि Mv. 7; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. -4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयेंद्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. -5 To be predicated (in gram &c); अत्र मिथ्याहंमत्वं नानुवाद्यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. -2 The predicate of a proposition. -यः A servant, dependant. -Comp. -अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples *ad loc.*). -आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1. 337. -पदं 1. the object to be accomplished. -2. the predicate.

विधुः [व्यध्-कु; Un. 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविता विधत्ते विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Camphor. -3 A demon, fiend. -4 An expiatory oblation. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Brahman. -7 N. of *Siva*. -8 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp. -क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः (also पिंजरः) a scimitar, sabre. -प्रिया a *Nakshatra* or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधूत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैनायकयश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. -2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुंतुदः N. of Râhu; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुददंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gît. 4; आभिमुख्यं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि विधुंतुदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर a. [विगता धूर्यस्य अच् समा०] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Mâl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh. 3. 8, 114. -2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनान्ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबंधुरबंधुरमैक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. -3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलंकविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. -4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. -Comp. -दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंथरा भवंति H. 2. -2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधू 5. 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; मृदु-

पवनविधूतान् Rs. 6. 29 ; 3. 10 ; दीर्घां वेणीं विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away ; कपेर्विधवितुं द्युतिं Bk. 9. 28 ; R. 9. 72 v. l. -3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt ; R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give up, abandon ; N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. -Comp. —कल्मष *a.* free from sin. —केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair ; Ki. 8. 33. —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधूतिः *f.*, विधूननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधूनित *a.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. -2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधृ 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of ; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः Amaru. 79, 85. -2 To put on, wear, use ; R. 12. 40. -3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up ; शिरसा विधृता नित्यं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended) ; Bh. 3. 23. -4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange ; manage. -7 To with hold, obstruct, restrain.

विधृत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. -2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4 Checked, restrained. -5 Supported, protected, borne up ; (see धृ with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधृतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation.

विध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. -2 To be dispersed or scattered. -3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. -2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2 Enmity, aversion ; dislike. -3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed ; Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound ; Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3 To fill with cries. —*Caus.* To cause to cry or utter notes ; अंबुदैः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent ; विनमंति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34 ; Bh. 1. 67 ; Bk. 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. -2 Stooping, drooping, inclined ; *S.* 3. 10. -3 Sunk down, depressed. -4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Humble, modest. -6 Changed into a lingual letter ; see विनाम. -Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa ; see गरुड. -2 A kind of basket. -Comp. —नंदनः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility. -3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping ; Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down. -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be frustrated or foiled. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

विनशनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand ; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient ; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless ; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc., instr. or abl.) ; यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना नृपः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119 ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना 1. 116 ; विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7 ; *Si.* 2. 9. (विनाकृ means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of' ; मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way ; विनार्थसंबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G. ; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikâ or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In gram.). Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of ष् for स् and ण् for न्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Gaṇesa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास (सि) क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well ; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकृ 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over. -2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To restrain, check ; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing ; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16 ; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake

(fig. also); तामेकतस्तव विभार्त्ति गुरुर्विनिद्रः R 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदाररजोरुणांगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To attack, assail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 slso); विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातेपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition; *S.* 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -**Comp.** —**शंसिन्** *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb; Bg. 6. 24.-2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 U. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यासि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —*Caus.* 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. -2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal; बभूव विनियोगज्ञः साधनेषु वस्तुषु R. 17.67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभविष्णुषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बंधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast). -4 Determined, destined.

विनिर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निवृत्.

विनिविद् See निविद्.

विनिविश् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मदुरासि कुचकलशं विनिवेशय Gît. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -3 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression; *S.* 6. 14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or —*Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं विनिवार्य Mâl. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end; सपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from); खेदनात्, युद्धात् &c. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw; *S.* 7. 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये R. 6. 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. —**तः** 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; *Si.* 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki 2. 41: वनगज इव तस्मात्सोभ्युपायैर्विनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनय Gît. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (Atm). शतं विनयते Sk.-8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. —**यः** 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजानां विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mâl. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः *S.* 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman-like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mâl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन

विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1 ; विद्या ददाति विनयम् ; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्दृश्यत R. 3. 34 ; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इंद्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opiniom). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing ; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -**Comp.** —अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. —ग्राहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. —भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. —वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. —स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि also). —तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor ; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher ; भयं विनेता दृप्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणां, आतोद्यं &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off ; तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gît. 10 ; Si. 4. 66 ; S. 3. 21 ; Mâl. 9 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain ; क्व नु खल्वात्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3 ; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6 ; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with ; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन दिगंतलंबी सोपि स्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; श्रमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation ; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87 ; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः क्वतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification ; विलपनविनोदोप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30 ; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमतिरसभावविनोदं Gît. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c. ; see विनोद.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. —दुः A drop ; see विंदु.

विंध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustân proper from the Deccan or south ; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa ; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do ; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher) ; but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. —ध्या 1 N. of a plant (लवली). -2 Small cardamoms. -**Comp.** —अटवी the great Vindhya forest. —कूटः, -कूटनं epithets of the sage Agastya. —वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ.

विन्न *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married ; (See विद्).

विन्नकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 P. To put down, deposit, place ; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87 ; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards ; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Râm. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust ; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Presented, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition ; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters' ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्धनिधिः Vâs. ' composition of a work &c. ' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विप् 10 A. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. —*f.* 1 Praise, a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —क्षः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent ; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेपि गुणिनो लेभिरेंतरं R. 17. 75 ; Si. 11. 59. -2 A rival or fellow wife ; R. 19. 20. -3 A disputant ; Ki. 17. 43. -4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (*i. e.* that in which the साध्य or major term is not found) ; निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S. ; Mu. 5. 10. -5 (In gram.) An exception. -**Comp.** —भावः, -वृत्ति *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता-त्वं Hostility, enmity, opposition ; R. 3. 62.

विपच् 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen ; bear fruit ; (समारंभाः) गर्भशालेसधर्मोपस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -2 To digest. -3 To cook thoroughly. -4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. -5 To roast. —*Caus.* 1 To cook thoroughly. -2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्वित्रम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled ; यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः Ku. 6. 10. -3 Cooked.

विपंचिका, विपंची 1 A lute. -2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपट् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकवर्हं) विपाटयामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

विपाटनं 1 Tearing open, splitting. -2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation.

विपण् 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhâsh. -2 To bet, stake.

विपणः, विपणनं 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. -2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एष ते नरेंद्रचित्ताराधनोपकरणं जनो विपद्यते Mâl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. -5 To obstruct. —*Caus.* To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Death, destruction; अविरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. -3 Agony, torment (यातना). —त्तिः (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिकषभावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. -2 Death; सिंहादेवापद्विदं नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -Comp. —उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्त, -युक्त *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined. -5 Disabled, incapacitated. —न्नः A snake.

विपरिणम् *Caus.* To change or transform into. —*Pass.* 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिर्विपर्येतु वा Mâl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. -3 Wrong, contrary to rule. -4 False, untrue; Bv. 2 177. -5 Unfavourable, adverse. -6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. -7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —ता 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. -2 A perverse woman. -Comp. —कर, -कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत्, *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. —चेतस्, -मति *a.* having a perverted mind. —रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित. —लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता -त्वं Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीतता वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति Subhâsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु *S.* 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लंघितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. -2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेषविपर्ययः Pt. 1. -3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपाविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. -4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. -5 Complete destruction, annihilation. -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. -9 Hostility, enmity. -10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यायः Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; see विपर्यय above.

विपर्यस् 4 P. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. -2 To change, alter. -3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat).

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real. -Comp. —पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवविपर्यासात्. -3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29. —*m.* A learned or wise man sage; भवंति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयंति ये Ki. 14. 4; Pt. 1. 100.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; अमी पृथुस्तंबभृतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62 ; Bh. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (*a*) Change of state; कष्टं बतान्यदिव दैववशेन जाता दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; ईदृशानां विपाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्नथ खलु विमूढा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु *a*. Pale, pallid ; पारितो विपांडु वधरभ्राशिरः Si. 9. 3; Ki. 5. 6; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाश्, विपाशा *f*. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वप्-इनन् पृषो०; cf. Un. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket; भृंगावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्यं Gît. 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31; Mâl. 9. 2.

विपुल *a*. 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious ; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; कालो ह्ययं निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी Mâl. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -ल: 1 N. of the mountain Meru. -2 Of Himâlaya. -3 A respectable man. -**Comp.** -छाय *a*. shady, umbrageous. -जघना a woman with large hips. -मति *a*. endowed with great talents or understanding. -रस: the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुष्ट *a*. Ill-fed.

विपूय: The *Munja* grass.

विप्रः वप्-रन् पृषो० अत इत्वम् ; Un. 2. 28] 1 A Brâhmaṇa ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise man. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -**Comp.** -ऋषिः =ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. -काष्ठं the cotton-plant. -प्रियः the Palâsa tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brâhmaṇas. -स्वं the property of a Brâhmaṇa.

विप्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. -2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, outstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

विप्रकृ 8 U. 1 (*a*) To tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि S. 7 ; (*b*) To oppress ; तस्मिन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend; S. 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -4 To disfigure, deform ; आभरणोचितं रूपमाश्रमसुलभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते S. 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. -2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness. -4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः *f*. 1 Injury, offence. -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रकृष् 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away, removed. -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक *a*. Remote, distant.

विप्रणश् See प्रणश्.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिपत्तिः *f*. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). -2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity, confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

विप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested, disputed. -4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; क्रव्याद्भ्य इव भूतानामशांतेभ्यः सदा भयम्। तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा सृष्टः स्वयंभुवा Mb. -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिर्विप्रतिषेधं तमाचचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावन्यार्थावेकस्मिन् प्राप्नुतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kâsikâ ; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibition.

विप्रति (ती) सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost. -2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच् See प्रमुच्.

विप्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 A. To separate, disjoin ; to deprive (one) of -*Pass.* To be separated from (with instr.). -*Caus.* 1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or de-

stitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as प्रिय°. -2 Especially, separation of lovers; मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115, 10; सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 P. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss, debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलप्तं 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलभ् 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —ब्धा A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D.:—प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिधिम्। विप्रलब्धेति सा ज्ञेया नितांतमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलंभः 1 (*a*) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (*b*) Delusion; अतिक्रामिता खलु प्रियसखी अनेनानुकूलविप्रलंभेन Mâl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; शुश्रुवे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलंभपरिशंकिनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृंगार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलंभः) अभिलाषविरहेर्ष्याप्रवासशापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनोरयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः। अभीष्टालिंगनादीनामनवाप्तौ प्रहृष्यते। विप्रलंभः स विज्ञेयः:—उज्ज्वलमणि:—; cf. S. D. 212 *et seq.*

विप्रलंभनं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवस् 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —*Caus.* 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोषित *p. p.* 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. **-Comp.** —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्राश्निका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण *a.* Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय *a.* Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष् *f.* 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्लु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ् नेता ततः प्रजा। अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामाययातथ्यादर्थं विप्लावयंति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्लवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्लवात् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्लवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्लवे शुचौ...मतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्लव also means प्रमाणबाधः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्लावः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Drifted about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विप्लुतां व्याहरंति U. 4. 18.

विप्लुष् See विप्रुष्.

विप्सा See वीप्सा.

विफल *a.* 1 Fruitless, useless vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलेतरनुरूपमपि यौवनं Gît. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला N. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबंधः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध् See बाध्.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध् 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निमील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious.

–3 To observe, perceive; find out. –*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse. –2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; *S.* 2. –2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. –3 Clever, skilful. –4 Unconscious.

विबुध: 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सखयं सापदीनं मे इत्याहुर्विबुधा जना: Pt. 2.43. –2 A god, deity; अभूत्पो विबुधसख: परंतप: Bk. 1. 1; गोसारं न निधीनां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधा: Subhâsh. –3 The moon. **–Comp.** –अधिपति:, –इंद्र:, –ईश्वर: epithets of Indra. –द्विष्, –शत्रु: a demon; V.1. 3.

विबुधान: 1 A learned man. –2 A teacher.

विबोध: 1 Awakening, being awake. –2 Perceiving, discovering. –3 Intelligence. –4 Awaking, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोध: R. G. –5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विव्वोक See विव्बोक.

वि 2 U. 1 To say, speak. –2 To speak of or about. –3 To speak falsely or wrongly. –4 To explain, expound, interpret. –5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. –6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृत: N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजच्छ्रमाद्वहि: R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति *Si.* 1. 3; संध्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धांतवृद्धो जन: V. 3. 2 'distributes or places'. –2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातर: 'divided brothers'. –3 To distinguish, discriminate. –4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). –2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातर: –3 Parted, separated, made distinct; *Si.* 1. 3. –4 Different, multifarious. –5 Retired, secluded. –6 Regular, symmetrical. –7 Ornamented. –8 Measured. –क्त: N. of Kârtikeya. –क्तं 1 Solitude, retirement. –2 A share. –3 Property (divided). –4 Separation. **–Comp.** –ज: a son born after partition of the family-property (between his parents and brothers).

विभक्ति: *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. –2 Division, separation in interest. –3 A portion or share of inheritance. –4 In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभंग: 1 Breaking, fracture. –2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. –3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); भ्रूविभंगकुटिलं च वीक्षितं R. 19. 17. –4 A fold, wrinkle. –5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. –6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं Gît. 11. –7 Division.

विभव: 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातय: संतु नाम *S.* 5. 8; R. 8. 69. –2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभव: V. 2; वाग्विभव: Mâl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. –3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. –4 Magnanimity. –5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन विभाति सर: ; Bh. 2. 71. –2 To seem, appear. –3 To become visible, come to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. –2 A ray of light. –3 Beauty; splendour. **–Comp.** –कर: 1. the sun; बत बत लसत्तेज:पुंजो विभाति विभाकर: K. P. 10. –2. the *arka* plant. –3. the moon. –4. fire. –वसु: 1. the sun. –2. fire; रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. –3. the moon. –4. a kind of necklace.

विभातं -ती Day-break, dawn; *S.* 5. 19.

विभाग: 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance): समस्तत्र विभाग: स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. –2 The share of an inheritance. –3 A part or share in general –4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyâya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 28. –5 The numerator of a fraction. –6 A section. –7 Arrangement. **–Comp.** –कल्पना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. –धर्म: the law of inheritance. –पत्रिका a deed of partition. –भाज् *m.* one who shares in a property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागत: *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागश: *ind.* Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. –2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. –2 Turmeric. –3 A bawd. –4 A harlot. –5 A perverse woman. –6 A talkative woman (मुखरस्त्री).

विभाष् 1 A 1 To lay down as an optional rule. –2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. –2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. –2 To pierce, penetrate. –3 To divide, separate. –4 To interrupt. –5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. –6 To loosen, untie. –7 To alienate, estrange. –*Pass.* To change, become changed. –*Caus.* 1 To divide, separate. –2 To alienate, estrange. –3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. –2 Pierced, wounded. –3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. –4 Perplexed, bewildered. –5 Moved to and fro. –6 Disappointed. –7 Different, various. –8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन सूर्यस्य रथ्या: परित: स्फुरंत्या *Si.* 4. 14. –9 Manifested, displayed. –10 Become faithless. –न्न: N. of *Siva*.

विभेद: 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. –2 Division, separation. –3 Wounding. –4 Perplexing, bewildering. –5 Contradiction. –6 Enmity, opposition. –7 Variety, distinction.

विभीत:, –तं, विभीतक:-कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. –2 A means

of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु *a.* (भू–भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. –2 Eminent, supreme. –3 Able to, capable of (with inf.); (धनुः) पूरयितुं भवंति विभवः शिखरमणिउचः Ki. 5. 43. –4 Self-subdued, firm, self-controlled; क्रमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्यर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. –5 (In Nyâya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all-pervading, pervading all material things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. –6 Firm, hard. —भुः 1 Ether. –2 Space. –3 Time. –4 The soul. –5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. –6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12. –7 A servant. –8 N. of Brahman. –9 Of *Siva*; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1. 1. –10 Of Vishṇu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. –2 To be equal to, suffice for. –3 To pervade. –4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. —*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. –2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see; Mâl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 5. 7; U. 2. 24. –3 To see or observe minutely, perceive carefully; V. 4. –4 To decide, settle, make clear. –5 To manifest, show, reveal. –5 To separate. –6 To suppose, imagine. –7 To convince. –8 To establish, prove; *S.* 6. 10.

विभाव: 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind; (one of the three main divisions of *Bhâvas*, the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्याद्युद्बोधका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. –2 A friend, an acquaintance. –3 Any exciting circumtance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing. –2 Discussing.

विभावन–ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. –2 Discussion, investigation, examination. –3 Conception, imagination. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेपि फलव्यक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. –2 Known, understood, ascertained. –3 Seen, conceived. –4 Judged, discriminated. –5 Inferred, indicated. –6 Proved, established. **–Comp.** —एकदेश *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced. –2 Appeared, manifested. –3 Great, mighty.

विभूति: *f.* Mighty, power, greatness; *Si.* 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. –2 Prosperity, welfare. –3 Dignity, exalted rank. –4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमंत्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. –5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. –6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. –7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूष 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; *Si.* 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. –2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. –2 Light, lustre. –3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभृत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. –2 To go to ruin, decay. –3 To fall stray from, go astray. –4 To lose. –5 To disappear, vanish. –6 To fail. —*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. –2 To lead astray, seduce. –3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. –4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंश: 1 Falling away or off. –2 Decay, decline, ruin. –3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* Led astray, seduced. –2 Deprived of. –3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. –2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. –3 Disappeared, vanished. –4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, wander about. –2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. –3 To scare away, dispe rse, scatter about. –4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. —*Caus.* To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तभ्रंद्रो जगादिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रम: 1 Roaming or wandering about. –2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. –3 Error, mistake blunder. –4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृंगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. –5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानाविपर्ययः; यश्चाप्सरोविभ्रममंडनानां संपादयित्रीं शिखरैर्बिभर्त्ति Ku. 1. 4. (see Mallinâth thereon). –6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Mâl. 1. 26, 9. 38. –7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; *Si.* 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64, Mâl. 7. –8 Doubt, apprehension. –9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. –2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried. –3 Mistaken, erring. **–Comp.** —नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. —शील *a.* 1. confused in mind. –2. intoxicated, drunk. (–लः) 1. a monkey. –2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रांति: *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. –2 Flurry, error, confusion. –3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्राज् 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

विम (मं) थ् 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. –2 To destroy, annihilate. –3 To confound, confuse.

विमाथ: Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become per-

plexed or confused. –2 To be intoxicated or mad. —*Caus.* 1 To confound, perplex. –2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. –2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. –2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, insult; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः *S.* 5 20; स्त्रीभिर्विमानितानां कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. –2 At variance, inconsistent. –3 Slighted, despised, neglected. –4 Dubious, doubtful. —तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. —तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. –2 Dislike. –3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. –2 A measure. –3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51; विमानीकृतराजहंसमंडलः K.; R. 12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. –4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. –5 A palace (with seven stories); नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. –7 A horse. **-Comp.** —चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. —राजः 1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. –2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुभ्रु कृतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43; अभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. –2 Absent-minded. –3 Perplexed, bewildered. –4 Displeased. –5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. –2 Changed in mind or feeling. –3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. –2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. –2 Impatience, non-forbearance. –3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure –4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S. D.; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापादेः सांतरायश्च स विमर्श इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). –2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. –3 White, bright. —लः An *Arhat*. —लं 1 Silver-gilt. –2 Talc. **-Comp.** —अद्रिः the mountain Girnâr in Gujerât (famous for its inscriptions). —दानं an offering to a deity. —मणिः a crystal.

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs),

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. **-Comp** —जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. –2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. –3 A broom. **-Comp.** —गा an unchaste woman; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125. —गामिन्, -प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयासि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः *S.* 5.8.

विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); पुंभिर्विमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; दंपत्योरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Git. 5.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. –2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न क्षुद्रेपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्रातेमित्र भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17; 27; Mu. 2. 7; (रघूणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. –3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. –4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67.

विमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. –2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie आसांद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती (वल्कलं) *S.* 2.12. –3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरूनि सांप्रतं Rs. 1. 7. –4 To let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. –5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. –6 To shed, pour down (te ars); चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. –7 To throw, cast. –8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. –9 To stop, cease. –10 To take, assume. —*Pass*. To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. –2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. –3 Freed from. –4 Hurled, discharged. –5 Given vent to. **-Comp.** —कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. –2 Separation. –3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed, –2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c).

विमुह् 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. –2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. –2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमूढ *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. –2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. –3 Stupid. –4 Wise, learned. —ढः A kind of divine being.

विमृद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. –2 To bruise, crush, pound. –3 To kill, destroy. –4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. –3 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दसुरभिर्बकुलावलिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगविमर्दसुगंधिरेति Si. 4. 61, 11. 28. –3 Pressing together (as in embrace). –4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. –5 Touch; contact. –6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. –7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5, 3. 44. –8 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. –9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. –10 An eclipse. –11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding

bruising. –2 The trituration of perfumes. –3 An eclipse. –4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. –5 Destroying,

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. –2 Rubbing together, friction. –3 Destruction, killing. –5 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, -विमृदित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. –2 Rubbed. –3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. –2 To stroke, rub. –3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यमृशन्न दोषं जनापवादं स नरेंद्रवृत्युं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; *Si.* 10. 56. –4 To perceive, observe. –5 To examine, test; तद्वचनवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. –6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. –2 Reasoning. –3 A conflicting judgment. –4 Hesitation, doubt. –5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. –2 Discharging, shooting. –3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं–णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. –2 Discharging. –3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. –4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. –2 Release, freedom. –3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —नः -नं N. of a division of Hell. —नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. –2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. –2 Cleaning, wiping. –3 Causing to wither or fade away, wasting away.

विंवः–वं See बिंब.

विंवक See बिंबक.

विंवटः The mustard plant.

विंवा–वी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंविका See बिंबिका.

विंबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The aky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदग्रवतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7; R. 13. 40. –Comp.—गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges.–2. the galaxy. —चारिन् (वियच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. –2 To curb, restrain. –3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. –2 Distress, pain, affliction. –3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (धृष्ट). –2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. –3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 3 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). –2 To lose or be deprived of. –3 To exclude, deprive of. –4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. –2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मदमानसमुद्धतं नृपं न वियुंक्ते नियमेन मूढता Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. –2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. –3 To relax, slacken. –4 To disjoin, divide, sever. –5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.); प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. –2 To free from, deprive of; अजानता मया सैव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. –2 Separated from, deserted by. –3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). –4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तया वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वय्युपस्थितवियोगत्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते *S.* 4; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; Me 88; *Si.* 12. 63. –2 Absence, loss. –3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. –2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःश्वसितैः कपिर्मनीषी निरुणैषीदयं तां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. –2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. –2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः–नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. –2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). –3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच् 10 U. 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. –2 To compose, put together, write; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. –3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. –4 To put on. –5 To set, inlay.

विरचनं–ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; *Si.* 5. 21. –2 Contriving, constructing. –3 Formation, creation. –4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. –2 Contrived, constructed. –3 Written, composed. –4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. –5 Put on, worn. –6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. —जः An epithet of Vishṇu. —जा 1 Dûrvâ grass. –2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

विरजस्, विरजस्क *a.* 1 Free from dust. –2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80. –3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased

विरजीकृ 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीभू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरंचः, –चिः N. of Brahman.

विरंज् 1. 4. U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यंते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). –2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. –3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. —*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. –2 Discoloured. –3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. –4 Free from passion or

worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. —क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass ; cf. वीरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end ; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27 ; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.) ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Si. 2. 13 ; oft. with abl. ; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25 ; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22 ; वत्सैतस्माद्विरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33 ; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end ; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments ; विरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bh. 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (*a*) Cessation, discontinuance ; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80 ; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवंती शासितव्या Mbh. (*b*) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion ; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gît. 5 ; U. 3. 16, Mâl. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice ; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact ; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27 ; 1. 20 ; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पापहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent ; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K. ; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity) ; तत्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117 ; विरलातपच्छविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). —लं Curds, coagulated milk. —लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** —जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. —द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful ; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7 ; Mâl. 1. 31 ; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. —सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers ; सा विरहे तव दीना Gît. 4 ; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid.* ; Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation ; see विप्रलंभ (6). -7 Loneliness. -**Comp.** -अनलः the fire of separation. —अवस्था the state of separation. —आर्त, -उत्कंठ, -उत्सुक *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. —उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic compositions ; see S. D. 121. —ज्वरः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover ; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gît. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction ; विरागकारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 To appear or look like ; R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. —*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 32 ; तस्मात् विराडजायत Rv. 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. —*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pâṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarà was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parîkshit who succeeded Yudhiṣṭhira to the throne of Hastinâpura. -**Comp.** —जः a sort of inferior diamond. —पर्वन् *n.* the fourth book of the Mahâbhârata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 4 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong ; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यंते क्षमेत कः Si. 2. 43 ; विराद्ध एव भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt ; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Râkshasa slain by Râma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See बिडाल.

विरिंचः, विरिंचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishṇu.

विरिंचिः 1 N. of Brahman ; Vikr 1. 46 ; N. 3. 44 ; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of Siva.

विरिञ्चः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs 6. 27. –2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरौति कपाटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुवन्मयूराः U. 2. 23. –3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विराव: Clamour, noise, sound; आलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. –2 Lamenting. –णी 1 Weeping, crying. –2 A broom.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. –2 Resounding, filled with cries. –तं 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. –2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. –3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनं कृतमेभिरीदृशं *S.* 4. 9.

विरुग्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. –2 Destroyed. –3 Bent. –4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. –2 To be eminent or conspicuous. –3 To become visible, appear. –4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). –5 To please, delight. –*Caus.* 1 To irradiate, illuminate. –2 To delight in. –3 To sport with.

विरुक्मत् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुद: -दं 1 Proclaiming. –2 Crying aloud. –3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते S. D. 570; नर्दंति मदवंतिनः परिलसंति वाजिव्रजाः पठंति विरुदावलीमहितमंदिरे वंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुध् 7 U. 1 To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. –*Pass.* 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. –2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116. –3 To fail. –4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. –2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. –3 Besieged, blockaded. –4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent. –5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. –6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; *e. g.* शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. –7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. –8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. –9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). –10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. –11 Excluded. –12 Uncertain, doubtful. –द्धं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. –2 Discord, disagreement. –**Comp.** –धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked –मतिकृत् *m.* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधियस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्.

विरोध: 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. –2 Blockade, siege, investment. –3 Restraint, check. –4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. –5 Antithesis, contrast. –6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विश्रांत: U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10 13. –7 A quarrel, disagreement. –8 A calamity, misfortune. –9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bâṇa and Subandhu; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः, भरतोपि शत्रुघ्नः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास). –**Comp.** –उक्तिः *f.*, –वचनं contradiction, opposition. –कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. –कृत् *a.* opposing. (–*m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. –2 Besieging, blockading. –3 Opposition, resistance. –4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. –2 Besieging. –3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन° *S.* 1. –4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोज्झितपूर्वमत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. –5 Quarrelsome. –*m.* An enemy; *Si.* 16. 64.

विरुह् 1 P To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. –2 To mount, ascend. –3 To arise, proceed. –*Caus.* 1 To heal (as a wound). –2 To plant.

विरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. –2 Produced, born, arisen. –3 Grown, increased. –4 Budded, blossomed. –5 Ascended, mounted.

विरोप (ह) पं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलं *S.* 4. 13. –2 Planting.

विरोह: Growing, shooting forth.

विरूक्षणं 1 Roughening. –2 Acting as an astringent. –3 Blame, censure. –4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143. –2 Unnatural, monstrous. –3 Multiform, diverse. –पं 1 Deformity, ugliness. –2 Variety of form, nature, or character. –**Comp.** –अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; वपुर्विरूपाक्षं Ku. 5. 72. (–क्षः) N. of Śiva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयंति दृशैव याः। विरूपाक्षस्य जायेनास्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 21. –करणं 1. disfiguring. –2. injuring. –चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. –रूप *a.* deformed.

विरूपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. –2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. –कः A nickname.

विरूपिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. –*m.* A pole-cat.

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. –2 A purgative.

विरेचनं See विरेक.

विरेचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरेफः 1 A river, stream. –2 Absence of the letter र्.

विरोकः -कं A hole, pit, chasm; *Si.* 5. 54. –कः A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. –2 The moon. –3 Fire. –4 N. of the son of Prarhâda and father of Bali; *Si.* 14. 74. –**Comp.** –सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विल् I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. –2 To break, divide. –II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. To see, observe, perceive, notice. **-2** To characterize, distinguish. **-3** To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सांस्वय बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष *a.* **1** Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. **-2** Bewildered, embarrassed. **-3** Surprised, astonished. **-4** Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षाश्चिरं *S.* 6. 4. **-5** Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षास्मितस्फुरितैरीशनांशुभिः K 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण *a.* **1** Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. **-2** Different, other. **-3** Strange, extraordinary, unusual. **-4** Possessed of inauspicious marks. **—णं 1** A vain or useless state. **-2** Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित *p. p.* **1** Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. **-2** Discernible by. **-3** Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. **-4** Vexed, annoyed. **-5** Undistinguished.

विलग् 1P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न *a.* **1** Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपक्ष्माविलग्नं *S.* 7. 25; *Si.* 9. 20. **-2** Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50 **-3** Gone by, elapsed (as time). **-4** Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. **—ग्नं 1** The waist. **-2** The hips. **-3** The rising of constellations.

विलंघ् 10 U. **1** To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयमास विलंघिताध्वा R. 5. 42; 16. 32; *Si.* 12. 24, 8. 26. **-2** To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, *Si.* 17. 12. **-3** To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. **-4** To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. **-6** To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. **-7** To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्वा विलंघ्यते Kâv. 2. 224. **-8** To cause to fast. **-9** To overcome, surmount. **-10** To offend, insult.

विलंघन 1 Transgressing, overstepping. **-2** Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित *p. p.* **1** Passed over or beyond, gone over. **-2** Transgressed. **-3** Surpassed, excelled. **-4** Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् 6 A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज *a.* Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. **1** To say, speak. **-2** To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gît. 3. **-3** To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. **-2** Talking idly, chattering, prattle. **-3** Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. **-4** The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. **-2** A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलंब् 1 A. **1** To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. **-2** To set, decline (as the sun &c.). **-3** To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलंबंत पुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. **-4** To delay, be retarded; विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते त्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. —*Caus.* To delay, detain. **-2** To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. **-3** To waste, lose.

विलंबः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. **-2** Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. **-2** Delay, procrastination; न करु नितंबिनि गमनाविलंबनं Gît. 5; or तन्मुग्धे विफलं विलंबनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः *ibid.*

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित *p. p.* **1** Hanging, depending. **-2** Pendent, pendulous. **-3** Depending on, closely connected with. **-4** Tardy, delayed, retarded. **-5** Slow (as time in music). **—तं** Delay. **-तं** *ind.* Slowly, tardily.

विलंबिन् *a.* (**नी** *f.*) **1** Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांबुभिर्भूरिविलंबिनो घनाः *S.* 5. 12; शिरीषमागंडविलंबि केशरं 6.17; अलघुविलंबिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः *Si.* 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. **-2** Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gît. 6.

विलंभः 1 Liberality. **-2** A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. **-2** Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामास्पदमीदृगेषु विलयमंबा U. 7. **-3** Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुमिन्नमगपद्विलयं *Si.* 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. **-2** Corroding. **-3** Removing, taking away. **-4** Attenuating. **-5** An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. **1** To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विललास तद्वदिंदुर्विलसति चंद्रमसो न यद्वदन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. **-2** To appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तदहो *Si.* 15. 14; 9. 87. **-3** To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Gît. 7; or हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; पर्वके तया सह विललास H. 1. **-4** To sound, echo, reverberate. **-5** To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3. 8. **-6** To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् *pres. a.* (**न्ती** *f.*) **1** Glittering, shining, bright. **-2** Flashing, darting. **-3** Waving. **-4** Sportive, playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. **-2** Sporting, dallying.

विलसित *p. p.* **1** Glittering, shining, gleaming. **-2** Appared, manifested. **-3** Sportive, wanton. **—तं 1** Glittering, gleaming. **-2** A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरमुत्र हिरण्मयीनां भास्तडिद्विलसितानि विडंबयंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. **-3** Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानाविलसितं &c. **-4** Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अनिपिशुनानि चैकांतनिष्ठुरस्य दैवहतकस्य विलसितानि K. **-5** Action or gesture in general. **-6** Effect, fruit, result;

Mâl. 2 9.

विलास: 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकानने, विलासमंदिरं &c.-3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; *S.* 2. 2; कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; *Si.* 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mâl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -**Comp.** -कानन a pleasure-grove. -मंदिर a pleasure-house. -चेष्टितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D:—शृंगारबहुलैकांकदशलास्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविटाभ्यां च पीठमर्देन भूषिता। हीना गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां संधिभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4 A snake. -5 An epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. -6 Of Śiva. -7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; Ku. 7. 69; *Si.* 8. 10, R. 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

विलाल: 1 A cat (=विडाल). -2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe. -2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमदेन भवंतमतनुशरभूतं Gît. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मंदं शब्दायमानो विलिखति शयनादुत्थितः क्ष्मां खुरेण K. P. 10; व्यलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. -4 To implant, infix; तावंतोपि विलिख्यंते हृदये शोकशंकवः H. 4. 72 v. l.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Digging. -4 Uprooting. -5 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; *Si.* 16. 62. -2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. -2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेप: 1 An unguent, an ointment. -2 Mortar. -3 Plaster (in general). -4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. -2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19; यान्येव सुरभिकुसुमधूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes -2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेशा). -3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्य: Rice-gruel.

विली I. 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. -2 To rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न भुवि व्यलीयत *Si.* 1. 12. -3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थतशिखिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. -4 To vanish, disappear. -5 To perish. -II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. -2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. -3 Contiguous to, in contact with. -4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. -5 Disappeared, vanished. -6 Dead, perished.

विलुंचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुड् *Caus.* 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. -2 To disturb, confuse. -3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; *Si.* 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -2 Rolling on the ground. —तं Butter-milk.

विलुंठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. -2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off. -3 To mar, spoil, impair. -4 (*a*) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (*b*) To eat up; कव्याद्भिरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. -5 To wipe or rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्यमानावमानचिंतः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. -2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Destroyed, ruined. -5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुप्तक: A thief, robber, revisher.

विलोप: 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. -2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Carrying away. -3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुभ् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तरवि कं व्यलोभयन् (मुखैः) R. 19. 10. -2 To divert, amuse, entertain; कं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि *S.* 6; ललितलताविलोभ्यमाननयनो भवानुत्कंठां विनोदयतु V. 2.

विलोभ: Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. -2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रशंसितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60. -3 Praise, flattery.

विलुल् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. -2 To shake, make tremulous. -3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). —*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. -2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमश्लाविलुलितकेशा Gît. 7. -3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृक्षोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. -2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. -2 Sight, observation; *Si.* 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed,

viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about.—तं A look, glance ; *S.* 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye ; R. 7. 8 ; Ku. 4. 1, 3. 67. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite· -2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward. —मः 1 Reverse order, inversion. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuṇa. —मं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. —उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e.* born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's ; cf. प्रतिलोमज also. —क्रिया, -विधिः 1.a reverse action. -2. a rule of inversion (in math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about ; पृषतीषु विलोलमीक्षितं R. 8. 59 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; *Si.* 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42 ; Ve. 2. 28, 24 ; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. -2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair) ; दधती विलोलकबरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a.* 1 Of a purple colour.-2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः कोपविलोहितक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. —ता One of the tongues of fire.

विल्ल See बिल्ल.

विल्व See बिल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense. -4 Intention, purpose.

विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken ; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति *S.* 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favourite. —तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a.* Wishing or about to speak ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवंचिषु *a.* Crafty, deceitful.

विवद् 1 A. 1 To quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवादः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife ; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82 ; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1 ; एकान्तरःप्रार्थितयार्थिवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction ; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति *S.* 7. -3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law ; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदं &c. ; (it is thus defined:—ऋणादेर्दायकलहे द्वयोर्बहुनरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च); see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command ; तस्य ननादुद्धरितो विवादश्चस्खाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. —भाषिन् *m.* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. —पदं a title of dispute. —वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन् *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputatious, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. —*m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवत्सा A calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

विवाधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity ; यच्चकार विवरं शिलाघने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7 ; धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रिये मदयंतिके इति व्याहरति Mâl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; *S.* 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. —रः Expansion. -Comp. —नालिका a flute, fife. —प्रवेशः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object) ; Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid ; नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव प्रपेदे विवर्णभावं स स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of water (as a gem.) ; विवर्णमणीकृतं (कनकवलयं) *S.* 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. —र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवश *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, independent, unsubdued. -2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless ; परिता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83 ; मित्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुंक्ते Mu. 6. 18 ; जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसात् Bh. 3. 105; *Si.* 20. 58; H. 1. 172 ; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself ; विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished ; उपलब्धवती दिवश्च्युतं विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवस् I. 1 P. To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw.—*Caus.* To banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35. —II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवासः, विवासनं Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्भगभाखि नूनमेतावदेवमसनपदोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवासित *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. —नः A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m.* The sun ; त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruṇa. -3 N. of the present Manu. -2 A god. -5 The *Arka* plant.

विवह् 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. —*Caus.* To give in marriage.

विवहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाहः Marriage ; (Hindu lawgivers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्म दैवस्तथैवार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः । गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also ; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). -Comp. —चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. —दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite ; R. 3. 33.

विवाहित *p. p.* Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवाकः A judge ; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *A*bhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार) ; cf. विवृतमूष्मणां स्वराणां च Sk. on P. I. 1. 9.

विविग्न *a.* 1 Very much agitated

or terrified; R. 18. 13; Ku. 1. 56. -2 Very angry.

विविच् 3. 7. U. 1 To separate, divide, remove from; विविनाक्ति दिवः सुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, discriminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine; रे खल तव खलु चरितं विदुषामग्रे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1. 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. -2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminated. -5 Judicious -6 Pure, faultless; Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intent on. -9 Devoid of, free from; Ku. 1. 23. —क्तं 1 A lonely or solitary place; विविक्तकृते नान्यदुत्सुकस्य शरणमस्ति V. 2, *S.* 5. 5, *Si.* 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —क्ता An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). -**Comp.** —सेविन् *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विविध *a.* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry: Ms. 1. 8, 39. —धं A variety of action or gesture.

विवीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृ 5. 9 U. 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; हृदयानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73, *Si.* 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread; Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large, spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). —तं Open articulation. —तं *ind.* Openly. -**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. —द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open; Ku. 4. 26.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —क्ता A woman disliked by her husband; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Mâl. 1. 40. -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend; कथं वृत्तास्त्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16; *S.* 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्राणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्भिन्नः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47; अकांडशुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषमो विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedânta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedântins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyâ* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhûti:—विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि। ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -**Comp.** —वादः the doctrine of the Vedântins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round; शय्याप्रांतविवर्तनैर्विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition; पुनरकांडविवर्तनशरणो प्रविशतष्टि विधिर्नेनसो रुजं U. 4. 15; Mâl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते *S.* 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces; Mâl. 3. 17. -5 Unfolded. -6 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -2 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिं R. 18. 49; विवृद्धिमत्राङ्गुलते वसूनि 13. 4; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; का-

इयमपि यावत्तावपि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलधर तावकी विवेकः 96; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. –2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; यच्छृंगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायित Gît. 12, so द्वैत,° धर्म° –3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things); नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13; Bk. 17. 60. –4 (In Vedânta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. –5 True knowledge. –6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. –**Comp.** –ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. –ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. –दृश् *m.* a discerning man. –पद्धी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *a.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. –*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. –2 A philosopher.

विवेक्तृ *m.* 1 A judge. –2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-ना 1 Discrimination. –2 Discussion, consideration. –3 Settlement, decision.

विवोढृ *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. –2 A son-in-law.

विव्वोक See बिब्बोक; विव्वोकस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश् 6 P. (विशति, विवेश, अविक्षत्, वेक्ष्यति, वेष्टुं, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिंतां विवेश K. 199 'fell a-thinking'. –2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नास्तिकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4. 70. –3 To sit or settle down upon. –4 To penetrate, pervade. –5 To enter upon, undertake. –*Caus.* (वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter. –*Desid.* (विविक्षति) To wish to enter.

विश् *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. –2 A man in general. –3 People. –*f.* 1 People, subjects. –2 A daughter. –3 Ved. Entrance. –4 A family, tribe, race. –**Comp.** –पण्यं goods, merchandise. –पतिः (also विशांपतिः) 1. a king, lord of subjects. –2. a son-in-law. –3. a head-merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. बिस. –**Comp.** –आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रमुंड). –कंठा a crane.

विशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicions about; विशंकसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणां *S.* 3. 14; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते 5. 17. –2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं कयापि जगर्दनं वृद्धवदेतदाह Gît. 7.

विशंक *a.* Fearless. –का Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट *a.* (टा टी *f.*) 1 Great, large, big; विशंकटे वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, *Si.* 13. 31. –2 Strong, vehement, powerful. –टं *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14, 19. 39; 8. 3 प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे दधाति न शंकिता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. –2 White, of a pure, white colour; निर्यौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44 6. 25, *Si.* 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. –3 Bright, shining, beautiful; Ku. 3. 33; *Si.* 8. 70. –4 Clear, evident, manifest. –5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; ज्ञातो मयायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21, V. 3. –दः The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa, q. v. –2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. –2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशल्य *a.* 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. –2 Free from thorns or darts. –ल्या N. of several plants: –दंती, गुडूची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. –2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसनं किं दारुणेऽमृष्यथाः U. 4. 5. –2 Ruin. –नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. –2 A sword in general.

विशस्त *p.p.* 1 Cut up, hacked. –2 Rude, ill-mannered. –3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ *m.* 1 An immolator. –2 A Ch âṇḍâla.

विशस्त्र *a.* Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kârtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. –2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). –3 A beggar, petitioner. –4 A spindle. –5 N. of *Siva*. –6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pâṇini and Patañjali along with *Skanda*; *e. g.* see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. –**Comp.** –जः the or ange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते *S.* 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. –2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. –2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद *a.* 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुज्ञानविशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. –2 Learned, wise. –3 Famous, celebrated. –4 Bold, confident. –दः The Bakula tree.

विशाल *a.* 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः *Si.* 3. 50; रथचरणविशालश्रोणिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2 21, 6 32, Bg. 9. 21. –2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. –3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. –लः 1 A kind of deer. –2 A kind of bird. –ला N. of the town Ujjayinî; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. –2 N. of a river. –**Comp.** –अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (–क्षः) 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. of Garuḍa. –3. an epithet of *Siva*. (–क्षी) an epithet of Pârvatî.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. –2 Eminence.

विशिख *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. —खः 1 An arrow ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gît 4 ; R. 5. 50 ; Mv. 2. 38. -2 A kind of reed. -3 An iron crow.

विशिखा 1 A spade.-2 A spindle. -3 A needle or pin. -4 A minute arrow. -5 A highway. -6 A barber's wife.

विशित *a.* Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. -2 An abode, a house. -3 A palace.

विशिष् 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. -2 To distinguish, discriminate -3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify ; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Mál. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4 To surpass, excel ; विशेषको वा विशिशेष यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकतिलकः स एव *Si* .3. 63 —*Pass.* 1 To be different from ; R. 17. 62. -2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50 ; Mv. 7. 39 ; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83 ; 3. 203 ; (also with instr. and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —*Caus.* 1 To distinguish, particularize. -2 To surpass, excel ; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयंती Mk. 4. 4 ; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. -2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. -3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. -4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषेण संगमो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —ष्टः N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Râmânuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. -2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष *a.* 1 Peculiar. -2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 14. —षः 1 Discrimination, distingnishing between. -2 Distinction, difference: निर्विशेषं विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 -3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c.; *S.* 6. 5. -4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better ; अस्ति मे विशेषः *S* 3 'I feel better'. -5 A limb, member; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. -6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4 : परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1 ; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. -8 Excellence, superiority, distinction ; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अनुभावविशेषात्तु R. 1. 37 ; वपुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5 ; Ki. 9. 58 ; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. -9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas* ; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिबुद्धिमात्रहेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Lignt, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind.). -10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance ; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. -11 A category, predicament. -12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another ; see विशेषण. -14 N. of the mundane egg. -15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds ; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:-विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकात्मा युगपद्वृत्तिरेकस्यानेकगोचरा । अन्यत्सत्कृतिः कार्यमशक्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव करणं चेति विशेषाभिधः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. —अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist ; विशेषोक्तिः खलेषु का णेषु फलावचः K. P. 10; *e. g.* हृदि स्नेहश्चेन्नाभूत्स्मरदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. -2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c). by the union of two things. —ज्ञ -विद् *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. -2. learned, wise ; Bh. 2. 3. —लक्षणं, -लिंगं a special or characteristic mark. —वचनं a special text or precept. —विधिः, शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशेषक *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive. —कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. -2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. -3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. ; M. 3. 5. -4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics ; स्वेदोद्गमः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रे पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, *Si.* 3. 63, 10. 84. —कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकविशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥.

विशेषण *a.* 1 Attributive. -2 Distinctive. —णं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य) ; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः V. 3 ; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय, and हेतुगर्भ). -4 A distinguishing feature or mark. -5 Species, kind. -6 Surpassing, excelling ; अस्य काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे Mb.

विशेषतस्, विशेषेण, विशेषात् *ind.* Especially, particularly.

विशेषित *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. -2 Defined, particularized. -3 Distinguished by an attribute. -4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, विशेषणीय *a.* 1 To be distinguished. -2 Chief, superior. —ष्यं The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word ; a noun ; विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K. P. 2.

विशील *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विशुध् 4 P. To be purified. —*Caus.* To purify.

विशुद्ध *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Pure, free from vice, sin, or im-

perfection. –3 Spotless, stainless. –4 Correct, accurate. –5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mât. 7. 1. –6 Humble –द्धं A kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तदंगसंसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 54. –2 Purity, complete purity; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12 48. –3 Correctness, accuracy. –4 Rectification, removal of error. –5 Similarity, equality. –6 (In alg.) A subtractive quantity.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राजपरिकरविशोधनोचितः Vikr. 5. 1. –2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. –3 Expiation, atonement.

विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. –ध्यं A debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्राथ्यतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशृंखल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.). –2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. –3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute, Bh. 2. 59.

विश् *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered, विशीर्यते वनेऽथवा. –2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. –3 To waste away, become emaciated. –4 To vanish, disappear.

विशीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. –2 Decayed, withered. –3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. –4 Shrunk, shrivelled. –5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. –**Comp.** –पर्णः the Nimba tree. –मूर्ति *a.* having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (–र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. –कः The Asoka tree. –का Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्वकद्रुः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer. –2 A dog.

विश्रः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण् 10 U. To give away, bestow; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, विश्राणनं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3. 9. –2 To cease, stop, come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. –2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; V. 4. 38. –2 Rested, reposed. –3 Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. –2 Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. –2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. –3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रंभ् 1 A. To confide, place confidence in; see विश्रब्ध below. –*Caus.* To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रब्ध *p. p.* (also written विस्रब्ध) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. –2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3 3. –3 Trusty, confidential. –4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. –5 Firm, steady. –6 Meek, lowly. –7 Excessive, exceeding. –ब्धं *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहतनिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6: वृषल विश्रब्धं पृच्छ ममापि वल्लाहवेयमत्र Mu. 3.

विश्रंभः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रंभाङ्कुरति निपत्य लक्ष्मनिद्रां U. 1. 49; Mâl. 3. 1. –2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रंभेष्वभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. –3 Rest, relaxation. –4 An affectionate inquiry. –5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute –6 Killing. –**Comp.** –आलापः, -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. –पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रंभिन् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding. –2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः A shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Râvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, Bibhîshaṇa and Sûrpaṇakhâ by his wife Kaikasî, and of Kubera by his wife Idâviḍâ.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विस्राव q. v.). –2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. –2 Pleased, delighted, happy. –3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. –2 Flowing, oozing.

विश्रथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. –2 Languid. drooping.

विश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To be separated, to be away from. –2 To burst, fly asunder; R. 12. 76; Bk. 14. 67. –*Caus.* 1 To separate; Me. 7. –2 To deprive of (instr.); बुद्ध्या विश्लेषयंति ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. –2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. –3 Separation (in general); तनया विश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5; चरणारविंदविश्लेष R. 13. 23. –4 Absence, loss, bereavement. –5 A chasm. –6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. –**Comp.** –जातिः *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्-व Un. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. –2 Every, every one. –*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दक्षः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः। पुरूरवा माद्रवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥. –श्वं 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U, 3. 30; विश्वास्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. –2 Dry ginger. –3 N. of Vishṇu. –श्वः 1 The soul. –2 A citizen (नागर). –**Comp.** –आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). –2. an epithet of Brahman. –3. of *Siva*; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. –4. of Vishṇu. –ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. –2. an epithet of *Siva*. –कद्रु *a.* wicked, low, vile. (–द्रुः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. –2. sound,

-कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्टृ. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, °सुता an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. -कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. -कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings. -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गः N. of Brahman. -गंधः an onion. (-धं) myrrh. -गंधा the earth. -गोप्तृ *m.* 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. Indra. -ग्रंथिः the plant called हंसपदी. -चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. -चर्षणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. -जनं mankind. -जनीन,-जन्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Vishṇu. -देव see under विश्व *m.* above. -धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् *m.* a deity. -धेना Ved. the earth. -नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of *Siva*. -पा *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -भसन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. -बोधः a Buddha. -भावनः N. of Vishṇu. -भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -भेषजं dry ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. -मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mâl. 1. 3. (-र्तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of *Siva* -योनिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -राज् *m.*-राजः a universal sovereign. -रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishṇu. (-पं) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वौही *f.*) all-sustaining. -वेदस् *a.* 1. all-knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. -व्यचस् *f.* N. of Aditi. -व्यापक, व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी वि-

श्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वंभराप्यतिलघुर्ननाथ तवांतिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. -हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनाप्यहस्तितसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विशश्वसे पक्षिगणैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. -*Caus.* To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किं Bk. 8. 105; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot.p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence; अहो दोषिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः *S.* 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणं; *S.* 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -**Comp** -घातः,-भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitṛi.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पृषोदरादिः; P. VI. 3, 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of *Kanyakubja* and son of *Gadhi*. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasish*t*ha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king *Visvamitra* was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Râjarshi*, *Rishi*, *Maharshi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasish*t*ha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. *Visvamitra* several times tried to excite Vasish*t*ha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Tri*s*anku to the skies, in saving *S*unah*s*epha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young *Rama* to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज् *m.* [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेवेष्टि, वेविष्टे, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1. P. (वेषति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विट्पति. -**Comp.** -कारिका (विट्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विड्ग्रहः) constipation. -चरः, -वराहः (विट्चरः, विड्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -पतिः a son-in-law. -लवणं (विड्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -संगः (विट्; संगः) constipation. -सारिका (विट्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्-क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be *m.* also in this sense); विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt.

1. 204. –2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended).–3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk.–4 Gum-myrrh. **–Comp.** –अक्त, –दिग्ध *a.* poisoned,envenomed. –अंकुरः 1.a spear. –2. a poisoned arrow. –अंतक *a.* antidotal. (–कः) an epithet of *Siva*. –अपह, –घ्न *a.* repelling poison, antidotic. –आननः, –आयुधः, –आस्यः a snake. –आस्या the marking-nut plant. –आस्वाद *a.* tasting poison. –कंठः N. of *Siva*. –कुंभः a jar filled with poison. –कृमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. –घातिन् *m.* the *Sirîsha* tree. –घ्न *a.* antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चिंताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (–घ्नः) 1. an antidote. –2. the शिरीष and चंपक trees. (–घ्नी) 1. turmeric. –2. colocynth. –जुष्ट *a.* 1. poisonous. –2. poisoned, affected by poison. –ज्वरः a buffalo. –दः a cloud. (–दं) green vitriol. –दंतकः a snake. –दर्शनमृत्युकः,–मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). –द्रुमः=°वृक्ष. q.v.–धरः a snake; Bv.1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. –पुष्पं the blue lotus.–पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers.–प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. –भिषज् *m.*, –वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. –मंत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites. –2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. –रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid; U. 2. 26. –विद्या cure of poison. –वृक्षः, –द्रुमः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U.1.46. °न्याय see under न्याय. –वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. –शालूकः the root of the lotus. –शूकः, –शृंगिन्, –सूकन् *m.* a wasp. –सूचकः the Chakora bird. –हृदय *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज् 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in *p. p.*).

विषक्त *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. –2 Adhering or clinging closely to. –3 Hung or suspended on; *S.* 1. 32. –4 Caused, produced; U. 4. 3.

विषंडं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद् 1 P. To sink down, be exhausted. –2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Gît. 4; वारुणुरवरुंधिरं भार्गवं स्वां दशां च विषसाद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. –3 To be afraid. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. –2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. **–Comp.** –मुख, –वदन *a.* looking sad. –रूप *a.* in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधाति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54; *S.* 4. 15. –2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादप्लुतप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो भंग उपायाभावनाशयोः). –3 Languor, drooping state; दोर्विषादः Mál. 2. 5. –4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम *a.* [विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीर्णाः सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. –2 Irregular, unequal; Mâl. 9. 43. –3 Odd, not even. –4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3; विषमाः कर्मगतयः Pt. 4. 50. –5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. –6 Coarse, rough. –7 Oblique; Mâl. 4. 2. –8 Painful, troublesome; कांताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकरविषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. –9 Very strong, vehement; Mâl. 3. 9. –10 Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mk. 8. 1, 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. –11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. –12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. –13 Dishonest, artful.–14 Intermittent, (as fever). –15 Wicked. –16 Different. –मः N. of Vishṇu. –मं 1 Unevenness. –2 Oddness. –3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. –4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षंति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. –5 Rough or uneven ground. –6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kârikâs 126 and 127). –7 A kind of stanza or verse; भिन्नचिह्नं चतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम्.–मं *ind.* Unequally,unevenly,unfairly, dangerously &c. **–Comp.** –अक्षः, –ईक्षणः, –नयनः, –नेत्रः, –लोचनः epithets of *Siva*. –अन्नं unusual or irregular food. –अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure'; V. 1. –आयुधः, –इषुः, –शरः epithets of the god of love. –कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. –2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. –कर्मन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke.)–कालः an unfavourable season.–चतुरस्रः –चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. –छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. –छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. –ज्वरः remittent fever. –त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. –लक्ष्मी *f.* ill-luck. –विभागः unequal distribution (of property). –शील *a.* cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. –स्थ *a.* 1. being in an inaccessible position. –2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. –2 Contracted, frowning. –3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीभू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. –2 To stumble, fall unevenly; *S.* 4. 15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1. –2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. –3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयैषिणां R. 1. 8; शब्दादीन् वि-

षयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59 -4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जग्मुर्विषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. -6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mâl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. -7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3. -8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so शृंगारविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love'. -9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -**Comp.** -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so °अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक *a.* 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत *a.* addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः-उपसेवा,-निरतिः *f.*-प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषिन् *a.* addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक *a.* 1 Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.). Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् *m.* 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world. -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् *a.* Sensual, carnal. -*m.* 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -*n.* 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य *a.* 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Ordure, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-णं,-णी [विष्-बा० कानच्] 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तप्तानामुपदधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणा घनाः क्षरंतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् *a.* Having horns or tusks. -*m.* 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतो येन विषाणिनागः Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु *a.* Poisonous, venomous.

विषु *ind.* 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण *a.* Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion. -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -ण: The equinox.

विषुपं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of *Aries* or *Libra* into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -**Comp.** -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् *n.* 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for *Comp.* see विषुव above.

विष्क् 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कंद् 1 P. To go in different directions, room, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कंदः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कंभः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:— S. D. thus defines it:— वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकैः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कंभ आदावंकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कंभक See विष्कंभ.

विष्कंभित *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कंभिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् *f.* 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः-पं 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. त्रिविष्टप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.). -**Comp.** -हारिन् *a.* one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To stop, obstruct; *S.* 5. 9. –2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छ्रिते मांत्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. —*Caus.* 1 To obstruct. –2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टब्ध *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. –2 Propped up, supported. –3 Obstructed, hindered. –4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टंभः 1 Fixing firmly. –2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. –3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. –4 Paralysis. –5 Stopping, staying. –6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टंभिन् *a.* 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. –2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. –2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). –3 A handful of Kusa grass. –4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. –5 A tree. –**Comp.** —**भाज्** *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. —**श्रवस्** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; *Si.* 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, feces, ordure.

विष्टिः *f.* [विष्-क्तिन् क्तिच् वा] 1 Pervading. –2 An act, occupation. –3 Hire, wages. –4 Unpaid labour. –5 Sending. –6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्ठलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्ठा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. –2 The belly. –3 Ved. Interval.

विष्णुः [विष् व्यापने नुक् Un. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatâras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:— यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः। तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्णुर्विशधातोः प्रवेशनात्॥). –2 N. of Agni. –3 A pious man. –4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. –5 N. of one of the Vasus. –6 The lunar mansion called Śravaṇa (presided over by Vishṇu). –**Comp.** —**कांची** N. of a town. —**क्रमः** the step or stride of Vishṇu. —**गुप्तः** N. of Châṇakya. —**तैलं** a kind of medicinal oil. —**द्वादश्या** N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). —**पदं** 1. the sky, atmosphere. –2. the sea of milk. –3. the foot of Vishṇu (worshipped at Gayâ). –4. a lotus. —**पदी** an epithet of the Ganges. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purâṇas. —**प्रीतिः** *f.* land granted rent-free to Brâhmaṇas to maintain Vishṇu's worship. —**माया** N. of Durgâ. —**रथः** an epithet of Garuḍa. —**रातः** N. of king Parîkshit. —**लिंगी** a quail. —**लोकः** Vishṇu's world. —**वल्लभा** 1. an epithet of Lakshmî. –2. the holy basil. —**वाहनः, -वाह्यः** epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्पंद् 1 A. 1 To A move about. –2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्पंदः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्फारः 1 The twang of a bow. –2 Vibration.

विष्य *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्यंद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यंदः Flowing, trickling.

विष्व *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्, विष्वंच् *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्वङ्; *f.* विषूची, *n.* विष्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं मद्भाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. –2 Separating into parts. –3 Different. –4 Alternately. (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mâl. 5. 4, 9. 25). –**Comp.** —**सेनः** (विष्वक्सेनः or विष्वक्षेणः) an epithet of Vishṇu; साम्यमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधेः *Si.* 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमाविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठां R. 15. 103. °**प्रिया** N. of Lakshmî.

विष्वद्र्य (द्र्यं) च् *a.* (विष्वद्रीची *f.*) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वद्रीचीर्विक्षिपन् सैन्यवीचीः *Si.* 18. 25; विष्वद्रीच्या भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वनणनं, विष्वाणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्यति) To cast, throw, send. –II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

विस See बिस.

विसंयुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शैलं Mu. 1. 19; शकटदासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदंत्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. –2 To break one's word or promise. –3 To disappoint, deceive. –4 To fail. –5 To assert falsely. –6 To contradict. —*Caus.* 1 To make inconsistent. –2 To disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधेर्न विसंवादितः *S.* 6. –3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. –2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. –3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन् *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. –2 Inconsistent, contradictory –3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. –4 Disputing, contesting. –5 False, untrue. –6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंष्ठुल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated; Mâl. 7. –2 Uneven.

विसंकट *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Mâl. 5. 13; cf. विशंकट. —**टः** 1 A lion. –2 The Ingudî tree.

विसंगत *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ *a.* Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable *Sandhi* (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See बिसल.

विसिनी See बिसिनी.

विसिल See बिसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरणं–णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरितं Repentance, distress. —**ता** Fever.

विस्र 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चंक्रीवदंगरुहधूम्ररुचो विसस्रुः *Si.* 5. 8; 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. –2 To return. —*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch. –2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth, –2 Spread-

ing, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap ; Mâl. 1. 37.

विसार: 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A fish. **—रं** 1 wood. -2 Timber. **—री** The region of the winds.

विसारिन् *a.* (**णी** *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. **—***m.* A fish.

विसृत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched. -3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृत्वर *a.* (**री** *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused ; **विसृत्वरैरंबुरुहां रजोभिः** *Si.* 3. 11. -2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently ; **विसृमरग्रहेषितहयः** Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up ; **विसृज सुंदरि संगमसाध्वसं** M. 4. 13; **पूर्वार्धाविसृष्टतल्पः** R. 16. 6 ; Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down ; **तद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं** R. 13. 26.-4 To send,despatch;**भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः** R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away ; **प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं** R. 8. 91 ; 14. 19. -6 To give ; R. 13. 67; 18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart ; **विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिंदुर्मयूखैः** *S.* 3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike ; **विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं** U. 2.10. -9 To utter ; *Si.*15.62.-10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. **—***Caus.* To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. -4 To cast off, repel,repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्ग: 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping ; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, discharge. -4 Giving away, a gift, donation ; **आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव** R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment,relinquishment.-8Voiding, evacuation ; as in **पुरीषविसर्ग** -9 Departure, separation. -10 Final beatitude. -11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down ; **समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनैः** R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, donation ; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding ; Ms. 4. 48. -4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning ; **श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः** R. 8. 25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. **आवाहन**). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. **—य:**=**विसर्ग** (12) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

विसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Created, emanated. -3 Shed, cast. -4 Sent, despatched ; R. 5. 39. -5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. -6 Discharged, hurled. -7 Given, bestowed, granted ; **ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु** R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टि: *f.* 1 Emitting, sending forth.-2 Abandoning. -3 Giving.

विसृप् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed ; **यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया** R. 11. 29 ; 4. 53. -2 To fly or roam about. -3 To spread ; **मनोरागस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पत्यविरतं** Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down ; (**बाष्पौघः**) **विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः** U. 1. 29. -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover about. -7 To wind, meander.

विसर्प: 1 Creeping about, gliding. -2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation ; U. 1. 36. -4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. -5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. **-Comp. —घ्नं** wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पि:, विसार्पिका See **विसर्प** (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 U., **विस्तृ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill. -3 To extend, expand. -4 To strew or scatter about. **—***Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand ; as in **पयोधराविस्तारयितृकं यौवनं** *S.* 1. -2 To increase; R. 7. 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तर: 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars ; **संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे** *Si.* 4. 24 ; (**विस्तरेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरशः** ' in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars' ; **अंगुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि** Mu. 1; *Bg.* 10. 18). -3 Prolixity, diffuseness ; **अलं विस्तरेण.** -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. -5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तार: 1 Spreading, extension, expansion ; **प्रांतविस्तारपाकानां** Mâl. 1. 27. -2 Amplitude, breadth ; **विलोकयंत्यो वपुरापुरक्ष्णां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः** R. 2. 11 ; *Bg.* 13. 30. -3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude ; **मध्यः श्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः** Me. 18. -4 Details, full particulars ; **कण्वोऽपि तावच्छ्रुतविस्तारः क्रियतां** *S.* 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tre with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extonded. -2 Wide, broad. -3 Large, great, extensive. **-Comp. —पर्ण** a kind of root (**मानक**).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृति: *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, -2 Breadth, width, magnitnde. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; **पदैर्भुवं व्याप्य वितिष्ठमानं** *Si.* 4. 4. -3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. -2 To move about, struggle. -3 To shine, gleam ; **किं नाम विस्फुरंति शस्त्राणि** U. 4. -4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense) ; **एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः** Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फार: 1 Vibration, trembling,

throbbing. -2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. -2 Trembling, tremulous. -3 Twanged; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. -2 Swollen, nlarged.

विस्फुर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. -2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोर्मिविस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जितं 1 Roar, shout. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result; तत्सर्वं सुरलोकदेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् S. B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः -टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. -2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15. 68; उद्वीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेशं Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5. 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजां R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु। विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -4 Uncertainty, doubt. -**Comp** —आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 Trick, deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing wonder. -2 Anything causing wonder. -3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोस्येनां कथं *S.* 5. 1; यदा तु अन्यसंगात्पूर्ववृत्तं विस्मृतो भवान् *S.* 6. —*Caus.* To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -**Comp.** —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्रंस् 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्रंसयंती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्रंसः -सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop drown; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलन्मंदारविस्रंसनः Gît. 3. -2 Untying, loosening; नीविविस्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping. -3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विस्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्रब्ध, विस्रंभ See विश्रब्ध, विश्रंभ.

विस्रु 1 P. To flow forth, trickle, ooze.

विस्रवः, विस्रावः Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विस्रावणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विस्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः [विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि॰] 1 A bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -**Comp.** —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuḍa.

विहंगमः 1 A bird; (गृहस्त्रीधिक्काः) मरुत्कलोदंकलोलविहंगमाः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अलं) सहसा संहतिमहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विघ्नंति रक्षांसि वने क्रतूंश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तद्भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबंधिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 58; न व्यहन्यत कृच्छ्रेऽपि स्थिता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत *p p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. —तः A Jaina temple.

विहतिः A friend, companion. —*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव विकला Gît. 9; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered overpowered, made powerless; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Mâl. 1, R. 5 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 2 P. To leave, abandon,

orsake, give up ; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-लक्ष्म कार्मुकं जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44 ; Me. 41 ; R. 2. 40 ; 5. 67, 73 ; 6. 7; 12. 102 ; 14. 48, 69; Ku. 8. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. —तं A gift, donation.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken, -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -**Comp.** —जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere; Ki. 16. 43. —*m.* A bird; N. 3.99.

विहायस See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted, -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed ; Pt. 1. 201. -5 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See धा with वि). —तं An order, a command, decree; परतो दैवविहितायत्तं Pt. 1.

विहितिः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विह 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears); as in बाष्पं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît. 1; गंधमादनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तृ *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation, diversion, pleasure ; विहारशैलानुगतेव नागैः R. 16. 26, 67 ; 5. 41 ; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19. 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणैः पाणिविहारहारिभिः Ki. 4. 15 ; दरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11. -5 A park, garden ; especially a pleasure-garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery. -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird.-**Comp** —गृहं a pleasure-house. —दासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by ; मृगयाविहारिणः *S.* 1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. —तं 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women; see S. D. 125, 146; (written विकृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहेठनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल् 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about; अंतर्भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं विह्वलत्यंगमंगं Mâl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed ; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि+इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart ; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचिंतः *S.* 4. 12; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change; सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -2 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्षं 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. —क्षः -क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं -णा Seeing, looking at, sight. —णं An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible. —क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वींखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, **वीची** [Un. 4. 72] 1 A wave ; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194 ; U. 3. 2 ; R. 6. 56. 12. 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtles sness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -**Comp.** —मालिन् *m.* the ocean.

वीज् I. 1 A (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning ; स्वं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृंतैः Mk. 5. 13 ; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan ; Rs. 3. 4 ; *S.* 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. —नं 1 Fanning ; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज
वीजक
वीजल
वीजिक
वीजिन्
वीज्य
} See वीज, वीजक, वीजल, वीजिक, वीजिन्, and वीज्य.

वीटा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marâṭhî विटीदांडूचा खेळ).

वीटिः, -वीटिका, -वीटी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. विडा=तांबूल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice ; Amaru. 23.

वीडु *a.* Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute ; मूकीभूतायां वीणायां K. ; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. -**Comp.** —आस्यः an epithet of Nàrada. —दंडः the neck of a lute ; Bv. 1. 80. —वादः, -वादकः a lutanist.

वीणिन् *m.* A lute-player.

वीत *p. p.* [वि०इ-क्त] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; वीतचिंत, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn —तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. —तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुच्छलंतं Si. 5. 47. -**Comp.** —दंभ *a.* humble, lowly. —भय *a.* fearless, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —मल *a.* pure. —राग *a.* 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. l. -2. free from passion. calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passions. -2. a deified Jaina saint. —शोकः (=अशोकः) the Asoka tree. —सूत्रं the sacred thread.

वीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [वी-क्तिन्] A horse. —तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -**Comp.** —होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

वीथिः -थी *f.* [विथ्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A road, way ; Ki. 7. 17 ; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. :—वीथ्यामेको भवेदंकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशभाषितैरुक्तैश्चित्रां प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूचयेद्वैरिशृंगारं किंचिदन्यान् रसानपि । मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः 520.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some) ; a wall (according to others) ; आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

वीध्र *a.* Pure, clean. —ध्रं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

वीपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

वीभ् 1 A. (वीभते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. —रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric) ; it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation see these words s. v.). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavîra tree. -11 N. of Vishṇu. —रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usîra q. v. -**Comp.** —अम्लः a kind of sorrel. —आशंसनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. —आसनं a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for definition see पर्यंक (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. —उज्झः a Brâhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the saerificial fire. —कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. —जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. —तरुः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. —पट्टः a sort of military dress. —पानं (-णं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. —बाहुः N. of Vishṇu. —भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair ; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. —मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. —रजस् *n.* red lead. —रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. —रेणुः N. of Bhîmasena. —विप्लावकः a Brâhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. —वृक्षः 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. —सूः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः -प्रसविनी). -2. the mother of a male child. —सेनः N. of the father of Nala. —सैन्यं garlic. —स्कंधः a buffalo. —हत्या the killing of a man ; Ms. 11. 41. —हन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavîra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow. —रं A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरंधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् *a.* Full of heroes. —ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murâ). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deep place.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरुध्-धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper ; लता प्रतानिनी वीरुत् Ak. ; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9 ; Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general ; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्य [वीर्-यत्, वीरस्य भावो यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour ; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43 ; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines) ; अति वीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4 ; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile ; Ku. 3. 15 ; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. **-Comp.** -जः a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् *a.* strong. -हीन *a.* 1. cowardly, pusilanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् *a.* 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीवधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वुंग् 1 P. (वुंगति) To leave, abandon.

वुंद् 10 U. (वुंटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वुवूर्षु *a.* Desirous of choosing.

वुस् See वुस्.

वूर्ण *a.* Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9. U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणुते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत ; *pass.* व्रियते) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon ; वृतं तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56 ; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm.); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30 ; यवेव वत्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court ; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass ; Bk. 5. 10 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love, adore. -*Caus.* (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from (with abl.). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, snppress, check, hinder; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2, 11. -*Desid.* (वुवूर्षति-ते, विवरिषति-ते; विवरीषति-ते) To wish to choose; -II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select; वरं वरयते कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्रुतं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two acc.) ; तां त्वां संवरणस्यार्थे वरयामि विभावसो Mb. ; शैलेंद्रं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Râm.

वृत *p. p.* [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृतिः *f.* 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure; Me. 78, Mâl. 6. 19.

वृतिकर *a.* Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विकंकत.

वृकः [Un. 3. 41] 1 A wolf ; पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved.). **-Comp.** -अरातिः, -अरिः a dog. -उदरः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhîma, the second Pâṇḍava prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.

वृक्कः -क्का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

वृक्ण *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त *p. p.* 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष् 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [व्रश्च्-क्स Un. 3. 66] A tree ; आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्. **-Comp.** -अंघ्रिः the root of a tree. -अदनः 1, a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the *Piyála* tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् *m.* 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः the Karṇikâra tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees. -चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. (-यं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् *f.* an axe. -भेदिन् *m.* 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कोटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, =वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree ; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृज् I. 2 A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose ; आसामेकतमां वृंग्धि सवर्णां स्वर्गभूषणां Bhâg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify ; तन्मे रेतः पिता वृंक्तामित्यस्यैतन्निदर्शनं Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except ; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं वृक्ते च वृषलैः सह । वर्जत्यनार्जवोपेतैः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥).

वृजन *a.* 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure ; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man ; वृ-

णक्ति वृजिनैः संगं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिष्णोर्वृजिनादृतेऽपि R. 14. 57. -2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). -3 Red leather.

वृण् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते) To eat, consume. -II. 6 P. (वृणाति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्यते) 1 To choose, like; cf. वावृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. -III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; ववृते, अवृतत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्यते-वर्त्स्यति, वर्तितुं, वृत्त) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते *S.* 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत्कुतूहलं वर्तते Pt. 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1. -2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhâsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; *S.* Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते *S.* 1; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविर्निसर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mâl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; मित्रवन्मय्यवर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow, तदशक्यारंभादुपरम्य मानुमंते वर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमासि पुष्यशब्दो वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3 (often used in lexicons in this sense). -12 To tend or conduce to (with. dat.); पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते. -13 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. -2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्राविभक्तरश्मिः *S.* 7. 6. -3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. -4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमाभिकः कुलोचितं कश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. -6 To spend, pass (as time). -7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मदसिक्तमुखैर्मृगाधिपः करिभिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हतैः Ki. 2. 18. -8 To relate, describe. -9 To perceive, comprehend. -10 To study. -11 To shine. -12 To speak. -13 To shed (as tears). —*Desid.* (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिषते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Lived, existed. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Completed, finished. -4 Performed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone. -6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed. -9 Read through, studied. -10 Derived from. -11 Famous. -12 Covered. -13 Turned. (See वृत्). —त्तः A tortoise. —त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. -2 History, account; R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings. -4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10, 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. -5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. -6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. -7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. -8 A circle, circumference of a circle. -9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I. -**Comp.** —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity to prescribed rules. -2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तांतेन पर्याकुलाः स्मः *S.* 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelligence; को नु खलु वृत्तांतः V. 4; R. 14. 87. -3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind, sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state, condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9. rest, leisure. -10. retirement, solitude -11. property, nature. —इर्वारुः, -र्कटी the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. -2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खंडः a segment of a circle. —गंधि *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (यावनाल). —पुष्पः 1. a cane (वानीर). -2. the *Sirîsha* tree. -3. the *kadamba* tree; also Vâṇîra, Kubjaka, and Mudgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. -2. the pomegranate tree. (-लं) black pepper. —शस्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. -3 State, condition. -4 Action, movement, function, operation; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, *S.* 4. 14. -5 Course, method; *S.* 2, 11. -6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीं वृत्तिं सपत्नीजने *S.* 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, बकवृत्तिः &c. -7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; *S.* 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, *S.* 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9 Wages, hire. -10 Cause of activity. -11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सवृत्तिः सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. -13 Revolving, turning round. -14

The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaniug; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. -17 A style in composition (these are four; कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.). -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कर्षित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistenee. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. -2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष् *m.*, -शत्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; क्रुद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* [वृ-थाल् किच] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle ' &c.). -Comp. -अट्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked, or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely.

वृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras, also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, ववृधे, अवृधत्-अवर्धिष्ट, वर्धिष्यते वर्त्स्यति, वृद्ध; *desid.* विवृत्सति, or विवर्धिषते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंभो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Subhâsh.; Bk. 14. 13, 19 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते *S.* 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -*Caus.* (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धापयति in this sense); यदि कोपि त्वां सांप्रतं मदयंतिकालापेन वर्धापयति तदा किं तस्य पारितोषिकं करोषि Mâl. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध *a.* [वृध्-क्त] (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षीयस्, superl. ज्यैष्ठ or वर्षिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -द्धः 1 An old man; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपास्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -द्धं 1 Benzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vṛiddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. -अंगुलिः *f.* 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -उक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वाहनः the mango tree. -श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृध्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः; ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां *Si.* 15. 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as in सरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increasa or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ-उ, ऋ, short or long, and ऌ to आ, ऐ, औ, आर्, and आल् respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -द *a.* promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -श्राद्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृंतं 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृंताच्छ्रयं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृंताकः-की The egg-plant.

वृंतिका A small stalk.

वृंद *a.* Many, numerous. -दं 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृंदैर्गंडाभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so अभ्र°. -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृंदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Radhikâ. -3 N. of a forest near *Gokula*. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula; वृंदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised

mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. —वनी the holy basil.

वृंदार *a.* 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृंदारक *a.* (का or रिका *f.*) 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. —कः 1 A god, deity; श्रितो वृंदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृंदारकवृतः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.); see (2) above.

वृंदिष्ठ *a.* 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृंदारक, q. v.)

वृंदीयस् *a.* 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृंदारक q. v.).

वृश् 4 P. (वृश्यति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. —शा A drug. —शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [वृश्च्-किकन्] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि न ववर्ष दशशतात्क्षः Dk.; काले वर्षतु मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु मुंचंत्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; so शरवृष्टिं, कुसुमवृष्टिं, वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink. -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80; Me. 52 ; R. 2. 35 ; Ms. 9. 123. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind ; Ms. 3. 18 ; (often at the end of comp.); मुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -7 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works ; see Ratimanjarî 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of *Siva*. -10 Morality, justice. -11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act ; न सङ्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Kir. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). -12 N. of Karṇa. -13 N. of Vishṇu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. —षं A peacock's plumage. -Comp —अंकः 1. an epithet of *Siva* ; R. 3. 23. -2. a pious or virtuous man. -3. the marking-nut plant. -4. a eunuch. °ज्ञः a small drum. —अंचनः an epithet of *Siva*. —अंतकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —आहारः a cat. —उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. —दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. —नाशनः N. of Kṛishṇa. —पतिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a bull set at liberty. —पर्वन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of *Sukra*, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter *Sarmiṣṭhà* was married by Yayâti ; see Yayâti and Devayânî. —भासा the residence of Indra and the gods ; *i. e.* Amarâvati. —राजकेतनः N. of *Siva*. —लोचनः a cat. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —स्कंध *a.* having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull ; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण *a.* 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing. -2 Strong, stout. —णः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. -Comp. —कच्छूः *f.* ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणश्वः A horse of Indra.

वृषन् *m.* [वृष्-कनिन्] 1 A bull. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief of a class ; प्राचेतसो मुनिवृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1. 7. -4 A stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6 Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra ; वृषेव सीतां तरुवमहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61, 80 ; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. -8 N. of Karṇa. -9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष्-अभच् किच्च] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.) ; द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug ; cf. ऋषभ. -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. —ईक्षणः N. of Vishṇu. —गतिः, -ध्वजः epithets of *Siva* ; R. 2. 36 ; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषभी *f.* 1 A widow. -2 Cowach.

वृषस्यति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनंदनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्रासा Mv. 5 ; इति रामो वृषस्यंतीं वृषस्कंधः शशास तां R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. -2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. -3 A cow in heat.

वृषकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 Of Gaurî. -3 Of Sachi. -4 Of Svâhâ ; wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 An epithet of *Siva*. -2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A. Ved. 1 To act like a bull. -2 To roar like a bull. -3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् *m.* A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f.* [वृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain ; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything) ; अस्त्रवृष्टि R. 3. 58 ; पुष्पवृष्टि 2. 60 ; so शर°, धन°, उपल° &c. -Comp. —कालः the rainy season. —जीवन *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. (-नः) the Châtaka bird. —भूः a frog. —संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् *a.* Raining, rainy. —*m.* A cloud.

वृष्य *a.* 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. —**ष्यः** A kind of kidney-bean. —**ष्यं** Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृषयः 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A *Sûdra*. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. -5 An outcast. -6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Châṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3). -7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकः A contemptible *Sûdra*.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गेहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता। भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता ॥. -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A *Sûdra* female, or the wife of a *Sûdra*. -**Comp.** —**पतिः** the husband of a *Sûdra* woman. —**सेवनं** intercourse with a Sudra female.

वृष्णि *a.* 1 Heretical, heterodox. -2 Angry, passionate. -3 Ved. Raining. —*m.* 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kṛishṇa. -6 Of Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind. -9 A heretic. -**Comp.** —**गर्भः** N. of Kṛishṇa.

वृह्
बृहत्
बृहतिका } See बृह्, बृहत्, and बृहतिका.

बृहती 1 The lute of Nârada. -2 The number 'thirty-six.' -3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water); see बृहती also. -**Comp** —**पतिः** an epithet of Bṛihaspati.

बृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणीते, वूर्ण; *pass.* वूर्यते; *desid.* विवूर्षति-ते or विवरिषति-ते or विवरीषति-ते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.)

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत; *caus.* वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. -To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover. -5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth.

वेगः [विज्-घञ्] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. -4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. -6 Energy, activity, determination. -7 Power, strength; मदनज्वरस्य वेगात् K. -8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. -9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. -10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure. -14 Evacuation of the feces. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** —**अनिलः** 1. blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —**आघातः** 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —**नाशनः** the phlegmatic humour. —**रोधः** = °आघातः q. v. —**वाहिन्** *a.* swift. —**विधारणं** checking of speed. —**सरः** a mule.

वेगित *a.* Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) *S*wift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —*m.* 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —**नी** A river.

वेंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेडं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणति-ते, वेनति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king, he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇa).

वेणिः-णी *f.* [वेण्-इन्-वा ङीप् Un. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता भुवः *Si.* 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनान्निवृत्तेन रघूत्तमेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरिवाबभासे R. 14. 12; अबलावेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरम्यां रेवां यदि प्रेक्षितुमास्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमृज्य K., cf. the word त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunâ and Sarasvatî. -6 N. of a river. -**Comp.** —**बंधः** hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —**वेधनी** a leech. —**वेधिनी** a comb. —**संहारः** 1. tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nârâyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेण्-उण्] 1 A bamboo; मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhâsh., R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -**Comp.** —**कर्करः** the Karvîra plant. —**जः** bamboo-seed. —**ध्मः** a flute-player, piper. —**निस्रुतिः** the sugar-cane. —**यवः** bamboo-seed. —**यष्टिः** *f.* a bamboo-stick. —**वादः, -वादकः** a piper, flute-player. —**बीजं** bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं (दं) डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अज्-तनन् वीभावः Un. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. –2 Livelihood, subsistence. –3 Silver. –**Comp.** –**अदानं, –अनपाकर्मन्** *n.*, –**अनपाक्रिया** 1. non-payment of wages. –2. an action for non-payment of wages. –**जीविन्** *m.* a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् *a.* Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्-असुन् तुक्च वीभावः Un. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुब्जलीलां विडंबयति सक्रिमादमनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य *Si.* 2; अविलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्माधव मा स्म भज्यथाः *Si.* 16. 53; R. 9. 75. –2 The citron. –3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् *a.* (–ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mâl. 5. 23, *Si.* 20. 60. –2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower –2 A sage. –3 A husband, an espouser. –4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अज्-त्रल् वीभावः Un. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. –2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. –**Comp.** –**आसनं** a cane-seat. –**धरः, –धारकः** 1. a door-keeper. –2. a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. –**यष्टिः** *f.* a staff of reed; *S.* 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. –2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. –2 Staff-bearer.

वेथ् 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Knowledge. –2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three *Vedas*: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the *Vedas* has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhitá* and *Bráhmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-paurusheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्रष्टारः 'seers', and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). –3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. –4 N. of Vishṇu. –5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). –6 Exposition, comment, gloss. –7 A metre. –8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). –**Comp.** –**अग्रणीः** N. of Sarasvatî. –**अंगं** 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonials; (the *Vedângas* are six in number:—शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः। ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥; *i. e.* 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). –**अधिगमः, –अध्ययनं** holy study, study of the Vedas. –**अधिपः** 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः। सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –**अध्यापकः** a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. –**अंतः** 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). –2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). °गः, °ज्ञः a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. –**अंतिन्** *m.* a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. –**अभ्यासः** 1. the study of the Vedas. –2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om*. –**अर्थः** the meaning of the Vedas. –**अवतारः** revelation of the Vedas. –**आदि** *n.*, –**आदिवर्णः, –आदिबीजं** the sacred syllable *om*. –**उक्त** *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. –**उदयः** N. of the sun (the Sâma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). –**उदित** *a.* scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. –**कौलेयकः** an epithet of Siva. –**गर्भः** 1. an epithet of Brahman. –2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. –3. N. of Vishṇu. –**ज्ञः** a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. –**त्रयं, –त्रयी** the three Vedas collectively. –**दृष्ट** *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas –**निंदकः** 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). –2. a Jaina or Buddhist. –**निंदा** unbelief, heresy. –**पारगः** a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. –**मातृ** *f.* N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gáyatrî* q. v. –**वचनं, –वाक्यं** a Vedic text. –**वर्त्मन्** grammar. –**वासः** a Brâhmaṇa. –**वाह्य** *a.* contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. –**विद्** *m.* 1. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –**विहित** *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. –**व्यासः** an epithet of Vyâsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. –**संन्यासः** giving up the ritual of the Vedas. –**संमत, –संमित** *a.* sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [विद्-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. –2 Feeling, sensation. –3 Pain, torment, agony,

anguish ; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage ; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Śûdra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदित *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. —*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-इन्] A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit. —दिः, -दी *f.* 1 An altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अमी वेदिं परितः कृशधिष्ण्याः (वह्नयः) *S* 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatí. -6 A tract or region. -Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. —जा an epithet of Draupadí who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपर्णवेदिका *S.* 1; Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [विधा असुन् गुणः] 1 A creator; Mâl. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Daksha, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 Of Vishṇu. -6 The sun. -7 The *Arka* plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेन्ना See वेणा.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृतांजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35 ; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप् -अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S.* 1. 30, 24 ; *Si.* 9. 22; 73 ; R. 19. 23 ; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-ल्युट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः,-वेमन् *m. n.* A loom ; महासिवेम्नः सहकृत्वरी बहुं N. 1. 12 ; तुरीवेमादिकं T. S.

वेरः -रं [अज्-रन् वीभावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. —टं The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time ; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोस्मि *S.* 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-shore ; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13. 12, 15; स वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वीं) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; *Si.* 3. 79 ; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death . -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp . —कूलं N. of a district called Tâmralipta. —मूलं the sea-shore. —वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेल् 1 P. (वेल्लति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about ; यस्मिन्नेवल्लति सर्वतः परिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55 ; *Si.* 7. 72.

वेल्लः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. —जं black pepper.

वेल्लनं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेल्लहलः A libertine.

वेल्लिः *f.* A creeper ; cf. वल्लि.

वेल्लित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. —तं a Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

वेवी 2 A. (वेवीते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To concieve, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश् -घञ्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes ; तरुणजनसहायाश्चित्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense); मृगयावेषधारी ; विनीतवेषेण *S.* 1 ; कृतवेशे केशवे Gît. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. —दानः the sun-flower. —धारिन् *a.* disguised. (-*m.*) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. —नारी, -वनिता a harlot ; Mu. 3. 10. —वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशंतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

वेश्यं *n.* [विश् -मनिन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25 ; Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. **-Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* house-building. —कलिंगः a kind of sparrow. —नकुलः the musk-rat. —भूः *f.* the site of a habitation, building-ground. —स्थूणा the main post of a house.

वेश्या [विश्-ण्यत् वेशाय हितं वा यत्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtezan, concubine ; त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव जनं वेश्यासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. **-Comp.** —आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. —आश्रयः habitation of harlots. —गमनं debauchery, whoring. —गृहं a brothel. —जनः a harlot. —पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेश्वरः A mule.

वेष See वेश.

वेषणं Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट् 1 A. (वेष्टते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. —*Caus.* (वेष्टयति-ते) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. —परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेष्टः [वेष्ट् -घञ् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. **-Comp.** —वंशः a kind of bamboo. —सारः turpentine.

वेष्टकः [वेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. —कं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं [वेष्ट्-ल्युट्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिवेष्टनं 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चंदनानां समर्पितं R. 4, 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban, tiara ; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

वेष्टनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित *p. p.* [वेष्ट्-क्त] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. —तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

वेष्पः,वेष्यः Water.

वेष्या See वेश्या.

वेस् 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

वेसरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेस (श) वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह् 1 A. (वेहते) See वेह्.

वेहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वेहारः N. of a country (Behâr).

वेह्ळ् 1 P. (वेह्लते) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसूनवः Ms. 1. 10 ; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैंशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्ष्यं [विशेषेण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण्] 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं, वैकाक्षिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q.v.).

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karṇa.

वैकल्पं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness,ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विकल्पेन प्रायः तत्र भवो वा ठक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [विकलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*), वैकालीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुंठः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. —ठं 1 The heaven of Vishṇu. -2 Talc. **-Comp.** —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. —लोकः the world of Vishṇu.

वैकृत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. -2 Modified. —तं [विकृतस्य भावः अण्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 12. 62. **-Comp.** —विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः Mâl. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti q. v. (in Sânkhya phil.).

वैकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रांतं A kind of gem.

वैक्लवं, वैक्लव्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief ; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः *S.* 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mál. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound ; see Malli. on

Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic ; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S.* 1. 27. —सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ) ; a Brâhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life ; R. 14. 28 ; Bk. 3. 46.

वैगुण्यं [विगुणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow ; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mâl. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness ; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिकः A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also) ; संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्नगद्विजयवैजयंतिका काप्यागतवती Mâl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag ; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

वैजात्यं [विजात-ष्यञ्] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वेणु -अण्] 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bamboo-manna. —वं The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविन् *m.* An epithet of *Siva*.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad ; see वेणुक.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputatious man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेतनेन जीवति ठक्] Living on wages. —कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः -णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, *i. e.* yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्भिर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4, 35 ; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [वितान -अण्] Sacrificial, sacred ; वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयंतु *S.* 4. 7. —नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहरति ठक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer ; especially, one who is a votary of Vetâla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetâla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), **वैत्रकीय** *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man. —दी The wife of a wise man.

वैदग्धं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness ; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mâl. 1; प्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs.; *Si.* 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहति कपोलकुंकुमानि Mâl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness ; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. —र्भं Crafty speech. —र्भी 1 N. of Damayantî, -2 Of Rukmiṇî. -3 A particular style of composition ; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यव्यंजकैर्वर्णै रचना ललितात्मिका । अवृत्तिरल्पवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudîya* ; see Kâv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (ली *f.*) [विदलस्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. —लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wickerwork.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेदं-वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ् वेदेषु विहितः ठक् वा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy ; Ku. 5. 73. —कः A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. —पाशः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (री or र्यी *f.*) Brought from, or produced in, Vidûra. —र्यं [विदूरे गिरौ भवं ष्यञ्] *Lapis lazuli* ; Ku. 7. 10 ; *Si.* 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-ठञ्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अण्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brâhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः (*m.* pl.) The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sîtâ ; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विदद्रे R. 14. 13 (the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened.) -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 =वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य *a.* (द्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —द्यः [विद्या अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, schol.

ar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician · वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53 ; वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयान् Subhâsh. -3 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes ; (the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa by a Vaiśya woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a *Śûdra* father by Vaiśya mother). -**Comp.** -**क्रिया** a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -**नाथः** 1. N. of Dhanvantari. -2. of *Śiva*.

वैद्यक: A doctor, physician. -**कं** The science of medicine.

वैद्युत *a.* (**ती** *f.*) [विद्युत इदं अण्] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric ; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयं V. 5 16, U. 5. 13. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः**, -**अनलः**, -**वह्निः** the fire of lightning.

वैध *a.* (**धी** *f.*), **वैधिक** *a.* (**की** *f.*) [विधित आगतः अण् ठक् वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2 Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्य 1 Dissimilarity, difference. -2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वैधुर्य 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremor.

वैधृतं, **वैधृति** *f.* N. of a particular position of the sun and moon (योग), considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -**यः** A fool, an idiot : प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः *S.* 2 ; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनतेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa ; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K.;R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनयिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. -**कः** A war-carriage.

वैनायक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Belonging to Gaṇeśa ; वैनायकश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider. -3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of those doctrines. -**कं** The twenty-third asterism from that under which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. -2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. -2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैबोधिकः 1 A watchman, -2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time ; वैबोधिकध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. -2 Power, might ; महतां हि धैर्यमविचित्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Vishṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness ; *S.* 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, **वैमात्रेयः** A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, **वैमात्री**, **वैमात्रेयी** A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Borne in divine cars; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यत् R. 6. 1. -**कः** An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. -2 Aversion, disgust.

वैमेयः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्र्य, **वैयग्र्यं** 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; तदनुगुणविधौ यच्च वैयग्र्यमचमासीत् Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness ; सखे वैयर्थ्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions ; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण *a.*(**णी** *f.*)[व्याकरणं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्]Grammatical. -**णः** A grammarian;वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क्व यांतु संत्रस्ताः Subhâsh. -**Comp.** -**पाशः** a bad grammarian. -**भार्यः** one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र *a.* (**घ्री** *f.*) 1 Tiger-like. -2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -**घ्रः** A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां । पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyâsa.

वैयुष्ट *a.* Early, occurring at daybreak.

वैरं [वीरस्य भावः अण्] 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दानेन वैराण्यपि यांति नाशं Subhâsh.; अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदं *S.* 5. 24 'turns into enmity' ; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते । प्राक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *Si.* 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge.-3 Heroism, prowess.-**Comp.** -**अनुबंधः** commencement of hostilities. -**अनुबंधिन्** *a.* leading to enmity. (-*m.*) 1. the heating solar ray. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -**आतंकः** the Arjuna tree. -**आनृण्यं**, -**उद्धारः**, -**निर्यातनं**, -**प्रतिक्रिया**, -**प्रतीकारः**, -**यातना**, -**शुद्धिः** *f.*, -**साधनं** requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. -**करः**, -**कारः**, -**कृत्** *m.* an enemy. -**भावः** hostile attitude. -**रक्षिन्** *a.* guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

वैरक्तं-क्त्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंगं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक्] One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, वैरागिन् *m.* An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; अभ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2. 12.

वैराट *a.* (टी *f.*) [विराटस्येदं अण्] Belonging to Virâṭa. —टः A kind of earth-worm (इंद्रगोप).

वैरिन् *a.* [वैरमस्त्यस्य इनि] Hostile, inimical. —*m.* 1 An enemy; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sûrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व *a.* See बैल्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker, -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः [विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. —तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunâ.

वैवाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. —कः -कं A marriage, wedding. —कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्यं 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity, as in शिष्यबुद्धिवैशद्यार्थं. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyâsa. [It was he who made Yajnavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampayana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Puranas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahabharata to king Janamejaya].

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधेना कृतनर्धवैशसं Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; धिगुच्छ्वसितवैशसं Mâl. 9. 35.

वैशस्त्रं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government, rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning-stick; द्रुततरकरदक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिमुदधिगुर्वीं वल्गवा लोडयंति Si. 11. 8. —खं A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. —खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक *a.* Practised by harlots; वैशिकीं कलां Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. —कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. —कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं =वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कं [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः ठञ्] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇâda; it differs from the Nyâya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, *e. g.* Kaṇâda recognizing only six), and lays particular stress upon Visesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशस्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादावरुचिः शुचिः। वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purâṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha*; cf. ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90).-**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.*, -वृत्तिः *f.* the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Râvaṇa. -**Comp.** —आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. —द्रुमः the fig tree.

वैश्वदेव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. —वं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). —वी The eighth day of the second half of Mâgha.

वैश्वानर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. —रः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगतांडवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः। प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -3 General consciousness (in Vedânta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विषयेण निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैष्ट्रः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division of the universe. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

वैष्णव *a.* (वी *f.*) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to Vishṇu; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishṇu. —वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being *Saiva* and *Sâkta* sects. -2 N. of the asterism *Sravaṇa*. —वी 1 The personified *Sakti* or energy of Vishṇu. -2 N. of Durgâ. —वं 1 The residence of Vishṇu; *i. e.* वैकुंठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -**Comp.** —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैसूचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वैहायस *a.* (सी *f.*) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोड्रः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोड्री The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वोढृ *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोंटः A stalk, stem.

वोद *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर (ल) कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोल्लाहः A kind of horse.

वौद्ध *a.* See बौद्ध.

वौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indeclinables such as नि, चित् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशक *a.* Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंशुकः A mountain.

व्यंस् 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूरव्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

व्यंसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र *a.* [विगतमग्रं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); स राजककुदव्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, Ú. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; *Si.* 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यंग *a.* [विगतमंगं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 Lame. —गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the cheek.-**Comp.** —अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf व्यंग्य.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगिता Mutilation; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

व्यंग्य *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense). —ग्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुत्तममतिशायिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1. -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, inuendo.

व्यच् 6 P. (विचति, *pass.* विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यचस् *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यंज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; *Si.* 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishṇu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly.-**Comp.** —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. —रूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवाधरोत्तरव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्यक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः *S.* 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्तौ; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यंजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. q. v. v.). —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यंजनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; Mâl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb; नानाव्यंजनाः प्राणिधयः

Mu. 1; *Si.* 2. 56; तपस्विव्यंजनोपेताः &c. –5 A consonant.–6 A mark of the sex, *i. e.* the male or female organ. –7 Insignia. –8 A mark or sign of puberty. –9 The beard. –10 A limb, member. –11 (*a*) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. (*b*) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. –12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजन-ना (8) (written व्यंजना also in this sense).–14 A day.–15 A privy part. **-Comp.** —उदय *a.* followed by a consonant. —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना 1 See व्यंजन (12) above. –2 Irony, sarcasm. –3 Insinuation. **-Comp.**—वृत्तिः *f.* insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यंजित *p. p.* 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. –2 Marked, distinguished, characterized.–3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यडंबकः, व्यडंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in *pass.*).

व्यतिकर *a.* 1 Reciprocal. –2 Spreading, pervading. –3 Contiguous, near. —रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Mâl. 9. 52. –2 Contact, union, combination; रुद्रेणेदमुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Mâl. 7, *Si.* 4. 53, 7.28.–3 Striking against; Mâl. 5. 34. –4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. –5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' –6 An opportunity. –7 Misfortune, calamity. –8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. –9 Exchange, interchange. –10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित *a.* Pervaded, filled; Mâl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed or blended together. –2 United.

व्यतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56. –2 To neglect, omit. –3 To pass, spend (time). –4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतियु 2 P. To mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving.–2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in सांविद्व्यतिक्रमः; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79.–3 Disregard, neglect, omission. –4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. –5 Sin, vice, crime. –6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. –2 Inverted, reversed.–3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिच् *Pass.* 1 To differ or be separate from. –2 To surpass, excel; lie beyond; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तेयमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. –2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. –3 Withdrawn, withheld. –4 Excepted. —क्तं *ind.* With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. –2 Separation from. –3 Exclusion, exception. –4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. –5 Contrast, dissimilarity. –6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q.v.); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (*e. g.* यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति). –7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamàna* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without'; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition.'). **-Comp.** —व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् *a.* 1 Different. –2 Surpassing, excelling. –3 Excluding, excepting. –4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकिहेतु; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually; व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. –2 To change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त *p. p.* 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. –2 Intermixed. –3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषंग: 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. –2 Intermixture. –3 Union, junction in general. –4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति (ती) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. –2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93. –3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्याति-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परं। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. –2 To pass, elapse (as time); सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. –3 To pass beyond, leave behind; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिंवरा सा R. 6. 67. –4 To surpass, excel. –5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत *p. p.* 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. –2 Dead. –3 Left, abandoned, departed from. –4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. –2 Opposition, contrariety. –3 Inverted order, inversion. –4 Interchange, transmutation. –5 Obstruction, hindrance; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. –2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. –3 Disrespect, contempt. –4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. –5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday). –6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस् I. 2 A. (व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. –II. 4. P. To invert, reverse, change upside down; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Reversed, inverted. –2 Contrary, opposite. –3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. –4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. –2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ् 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted;

विश्वंभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यस्नेहेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. –2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated; व्यथितसिंधुमनीरशनैः शनैः Ki. 5. 11. –3 To tremble. –4 To be afraid. –5 To dry, become dry. –*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. –2 To frustrate, mar. –3 To frighten, terrify. –4 To lead or turn away. –WITH प्र to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. –2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, variation.

व्यथा [व्यथ्-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. –2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वंतमित्यलघयत्स तद्व्यथां R. 11. 62. –3 Agitation, disquietude. –4 Disease. –**Comp.** –**कर** *a.* painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. –2 Alarmed. –3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यध् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; यूनां मनांसि विव्याध दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वा मनोभवः H 2. 111; अक्षितारासु विव्याध द्विषतः स तनुत्रिणः *Si.* 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. –2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. –3 To pick. –4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.).

व्यधः [व्यध्-अच्] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; *Si.* 7. 24. –2 Smiting, wounding, striking. –3 Perforating. –4 A stroke, wound. –**धा** Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata; (as in **व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि** which means 'a Bahuvrîhi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रमौलिः &c.)

व्यध्यः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw. –2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away. –2 To lead astray, seduce. –3 To remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. –2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मही मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. –2 Removed. –3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A 1 To turn away through shame. –2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.

व्यपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश् 6 P. 1 To name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः *Si.* 15. 28. –2 To name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. –3 To speak of, profess; जन्मदोर्विमले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. –4 To pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. –5 To indicate, show. –6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. –2 Shown, represented, signified. –3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. –2 Designation by name, naming. –3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यपदेशभाजः U. 6. –4 A family, race; अथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः *S.* 7; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं *S.* 5. 21. –5 Fame, reputation, renown. –6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. –7 Fraud, craft. –8 Concealment, dissimulation; Mal. 7.

व्यपदेष्टृ *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपरुह् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. –2 To remove. –3 To deprive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. –2 Expelling, removing, driving away. –3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं सुरस्त्रियः प्रसह्यकेशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Mâl. 1. 18. –2 To desist from, leave; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. –2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. –2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. –3 Depending on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Râm. –4 Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेतमत्सरः Y. 1. 268; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. –2 To go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms 9. 142; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. –2 Gone away, departed; oft. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c. –3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. –2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. –2 Eager, attentive. –3 Regarding, minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. –2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. –3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. –4 Mutual regard. –5 Application. –6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. –2 Regarded, minded. –3 Mutually connected. –4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोढ *p. p.* Expelled, removed. –2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. –3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह् 1 P. 1 To atone for, expiate. –2 To heal, cure. –3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभिचर् 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from; as in अव्यभिचारित साध्यसामान्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. –2 To transgress against, be faithless to. –3 To act crookedly. –4 To offend, injure. –5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away

from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses ; मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचाराविवर्जितं H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity ; व्यभिचारात्तु भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्ह्यतां Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनः कर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15· 81; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) -7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sâdhya* ; हेनोः साध्याभाववद्वृत्तित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka.K.

व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomalous.-3 Untrue, false; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). —*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन or स्थायिभाव q.v). (Though like the Sthâyibhâvas these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rasa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways,whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K.P. 4 Kârikâs 31-34, S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यय् I. 10 U. (व्यययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ते) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्याययति-ते, also व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. —यः 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction ; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतरायैः कश्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं तपस्पत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice ; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mâl. 4. 5. Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपोव्ययो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay,spending, applying to use (opp. आय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163 ; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति ' he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3 ; Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. —पर *a.* lavish in expenditure ; Pt. 5. 61. —पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggardly. —शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. —शुद्धिः *f.* derfraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं वाऽस्य] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable ; व्यर्थं यत्र कृपीं द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक=व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false ; *Si.* 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. —कः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. —कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness ; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूननयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः *Si.* 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief : सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते *S.* 7. 24 ; यस्मिन्ननैश्वर्यकृतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप इवांतकोपि Ki. 3. 19 ; Ku. 3. 25 ; R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act ; सव्यलीकमवधीरितखिन्नं प्रास्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; *Si.* 9. 85; एवं प्रत्यक्षदृष्टव्यलीकः किं ब्रवीमि Ratn. 3, 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception ; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction (व्यवकलितं also in this sense).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. - 2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 Marked, distinguished ; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupetd.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -8 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -5 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene ; प्रेक्ष्य स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहं R. 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen ; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः *S.* 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. -2 Obstruction, hiding from view ; दृष्टिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering ; शार्दूलचर्मव्यवधानवत्यां Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c. ; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening ; *Si.* 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected.-6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसो 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about ; भ्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति *S.* 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या *S.* 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide; *S.* 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake ; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance ; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2.

14. –2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचक्रार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. –3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. –4 (*a*) Business, employment, trade. (*b*) Following a particular profession or trade. –5 Conduct, behaviour. –6 Device, stratagem, artifice. –7 Boasting. –8 N. of Vishṇu. –9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* **1** Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. –2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. –3 Performing, doing, undertaking. –4 Engaged in any business or profession. —*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p.* **1** Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. –2 Undertaken. –3 Resolved, determined settled. –4 Devised, planned. –5 Endeavouring, resolving. –6 Persevering, energetic. –7 Cheated, deceived. —तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. **1** To be placed asunder. –2 To be arranged in due order. –3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वक्षनीमिमं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. –4 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* **1** To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. –2 To arrange, manage, adjust. –3 To settle, resolve, decree. –4 To separate, place apart. –5 To do, perform. –6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. –2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. –3 Fixity, firm basis: आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. –3 Relative position. –4 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). –5 An agreement, a contract. –6 State, condition. –7 State or order of things. –8 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* **1** Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. –2 A rule, statute, decision. –3 Steadiness, constancy. –4 Firmness, perseverance. –5 Separation. —नः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) **1** Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting, settling,, establishing, deciding. –2 One who gives a legal opinion. –3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं **1** Arranging, proper adjustment. –2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. –3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p. p.* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिदद्रेस्तनया सिताक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवाग्भिषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* **1** Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. –2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. –3 Decided, determined, declared by law. –4 Stood aside, separated. –5 Extracted. –6 Based on, resting on. –**Comp.** —विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवाहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. **1** To deal in any transaction or business. –2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मध्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Mâl. 1. 14. –3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिर्व्यवहर्तुनर्थगौरवादभियोक्ष्यते Dk. –4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. –5 To regain, recover. –6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तृ *m.* **1** The manager of a business. –2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. –3 A judge. –4 An associate.

व्यवहार: **1** Conduct, behaviour, action. –2 Affair, business, work. –3 Profession, occupation. –4 Dealing, transaction. –5 Commerce, trade, traffic. –6 Dealing in money, usury. –7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. –8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. –9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयाति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति Mk. 9. –10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R, 17, 39. –11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. –**Comp.** —अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. —अभिशस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. —अयोग्यः a minor (in law). —आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; व्यवहारासनमाढवे युवा R. 8.18. —ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. –2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. –3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. —तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि वेहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Mâl. 4. —दर्शनं trial, judicial investigation. —पदं=व्यवहारविषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; th ese are four:—(1) पूर्वपक्ष, the plaint; (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद, the decision or verdict. –2. the fourth stage; *i. e.* निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal process in general. –2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). —विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. —विषयः (so –पदं, –मार्गः, –स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः *f.* judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) **1** Relating to business. –2 Engaged in business, practical. –3 Judicial, legal. –4 Litigant. –5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. –2 A broom. –3 The *Ingudî* plant.

व्यवहारिन् *a.* **1** Transacting business, acting, practising. –2 Engaged in a law suit, litigant. –3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्य *a.* **1** Usual, customary. –2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः *f.* **1** Practice, process. –2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. **1** To divide, separate. –2 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). -2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment. -4 Intervention, interval; अदकुप्वाङ्नुम्व्यवायेऽपि. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. -7 Purity. —यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् *a.* 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustful, dissolute. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, decomposed -2 Different.

व्यश् 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टि *f.* 1 Individuality, singleness. -2 Distributive pervasion. -3 (In Vedânta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यस् 4 P. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; प्राप्तैः व्यालतमान् व्यस्यन् भुजंगेभ्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8 116, 9. 31. -2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. -3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. -4 To throw over, overturn, upset. -5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling.-2 Separating, dividing.-3 Violation, infraction.-4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Si. 2. 57. -5 (*a*) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster' ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना मुहूर्तं कृतोपकारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (*b*) Adversity' need; स सुहृद् व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. -6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां *S.* 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). -7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47—48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh. -8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. -9 Inordinate addiction.-10 Crime, sin. -11 Punishment. -13 Inability, incompetency. -12 Fruitless effort. -14 Air, wind. -15 Individuality. -Comp. —अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. —अन्वित,-आर्त,-पीडित *a.* overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. hurting, attacking, giving trouble. -2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसनिन् *a.* 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.): किं भूयस्तत्कथास्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhâsh.

व्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Mál. 5. 23. -2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. -3 Dispelled, cast away. -4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततोयेव गंगा V. 5. 22. -5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. -6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). -7 Manifold, different. -8 Removed, expelled. -9 Agitated, troubled, confused. -10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. -11 Reversed, upset. -12 Inverse (as ratio). -13 Pervading, inherent in. —स्तं *ind.* Severally, separately, singly. -Comp. —केश *a.* with disordered or dishevelled hair. —त्रैराशिकं the rule of three inverted. —पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). -2. an uncompounded or simple word. —वृत्ति *a.* the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11. 73.

व्यसु *a.* Lifeless, dead; *Si.* 20. 3.

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or thrown about. -2 Disordered.

व्याकुल *a.* 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. -2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Gît. 4. -3 Full of, overtaken by. -4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोकं ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. -5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43. -Comp, —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित *a.* Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकरीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. -2 To alarm, trouble. -3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकूतिः *f.* Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up: नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. -2 To propound, explain. -3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -4 To separate, divide, decompose.-5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. -2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedàngas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expounding. -Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

व्याकृत *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form, development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (ष) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः *Si.* 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay ; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare ; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate ; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call ; विद्वद्भिर्वीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Śrut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघट्टनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience ; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency ; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—तथथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा । तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा-क] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief ; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. —घ्री A tigress ; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयंती Bh. 3. 109. **-Comp.** —अटः a sky-lark. —आस्यः a cat. —दलः, -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. —नखः -खं 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. —नायकः a jackal. —पाद (द्) *a.* tiger-footed. —श्वन् *m.* a tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning ; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1,18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance ; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nâg. 1. 1 ; R. 4. 25, 58 ; 10. 76 ; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance ; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another ; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause ; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. —निंदा artful censure. —सुप्त *a.* feigning to be asleep. —स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure ; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra ; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water ; ताः कांतैः सह करपृष्करेरितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणश्लहामदीव्यन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open ; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16 ; नदी कूलं व्यादद ति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. —त्तं The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening ; Mâl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6. P. 1 To order, command ; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [व्यध्-ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man. -**Comp.** —भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety') ; रिपुरुन्नतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also) ; cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. **-Comp.** —कर *a.* unwholesome. —ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधूत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous ; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body ; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade ; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1 ; V. 1. 1 ; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74 ; Bg. 10. 16 ; R. 13. 5, 18. 40 ; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything ; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य ; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः ; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. —कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Compre-

hended, included. –8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः. –9 Famous, celebrated. –10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, permeation. –2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S.; अव्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः । अथवा हेतुनिष्ठविरहाप्रतियोगिना । साध्येन हेतोरेकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 67-68. –3 A universal rule, universality –4 Fulness. –5 Obtaining. –6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). **–Comp.** –ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. –ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. –व्यं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (=हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in logic.).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. **–Comp.** –असिद्धिः *f* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent ; as in the argument पर्वतो वह्निमान् काञ्चनमयधूमात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. –2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. –3 To be inaudible (as a sound). –*Caus.* 1 To kill, slay. –2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. –2 Substitution of one thing for another. –3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Mâl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 105. –2 Disease. –3 Derangement. –4 Death, decease.

व्यापन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. –2 Failed, miscarried. –3 Hurt, injured. –4 Dead, expired, deceased ; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. –5 Deranged, disordered. –6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. –2 Ruin, destruction. –3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादक *a.* Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. –2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). –2 To be employed or placed (in any office). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूकभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; आत्मजनानुष्ठेये कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. –2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6 19; उमामुख.....व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. –3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 16.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथे क्तव्यापारा शकुंतला *S.* 1 ; Ku. 2. 54. –2 Application, employment; Mu. 2 4. –3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. –4 An act, doing, performance. –5 Working, operation, action, influence ; (व्रतं) व्यापारस्रोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं *S.* 1. 27 ; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. –6 Being placed on; M.4. 14.–7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 ' will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf;' न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकवत्पाठ्यते बकः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in.–2. to have effect on. –3. to meddle ; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed ; R. 2. 38. –2 Placed, fixed, set,

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. –2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः *S.* 6. 31. –2 Placed, fixed. –*m.* An employé, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business ; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 58. –2 Operation, action. –3 Exertion. –4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याभ्युक्षी =व्यात्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. –2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. –2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity ; कंसस्यालमभूज्जितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Git. 10 ; Káv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. –2 To struggle, contend, fight. –3 To try, strive, endeavour. –4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended ; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. –2 Expanded, wide open. –3 Exercised, disciplined. –4 Busy, engaged, occupied. –5 Hard, firm. –6 Strong, intense, excessive. –7 Mighty, powerful. –8 Deep ; व्यायतपातमाक्षिपोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development ; *S.* 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. –2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise ; स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां *Si.* 2. 94. –3 Fatigue, labour. –4 Effort, exertion. –5 Contention, struggle. –7 Business, occupation. –7 A difficulty. –8 A measure of distance (=व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* (की *f.*), **व्यायामिन्** *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act ; it is thus described by S.D :—ख्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पस्त्रीजनसंयुतः । हीनो गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः ।एकांकश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः । कौशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशांतेभ्य इतरेऽत्रांगिनो रसाः ॥ 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यंतृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः *Si.* 12. 28 ; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. –2 Bad, villainous. –3 Cruel, fierce, savage ; Ki. 13. 4. –लः 1 A vicious elephant ; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6. –2 A beast of prey ; वनं व्यालनिषेवितं Râm. –3 A snake ; H. 3. 29. –4 A tiger; Mâl. 3. –5 A leopard.–6 A king. –7 A cheat, rogue. –8 N. of Vishṇu. **–Comp.** –खड्गः, –नखः a kind of herb. –ग्राहः, –ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. –मृगः 1. a wild animal. –2. a hunting leopard. –रूपः an epithet of *Siva*.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंबः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. –2 Disordered, dishevelled; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gît. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलिगत *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. –2 Legal, judicial. –3 Customary, usual. –4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिभासिक. —कः A counsellor, minister. —कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. –2 To hide, conceal. –3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. –2 Impeded, obstructed. –3 Opened. –4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. –2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. –3 To become separate or distinct from. –4 To turn round, revolve. –5 To go down, set (as the sun). –6 To cease to exist, perish. –7 To be opened or split asunder. —*Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul, (as a rule &c.); तुशब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. –2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; नेयमस्माद्व्यवसायात्कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. –3 To destroy, remove; V. 5. 16. –4 To turn round, cause to revolve. –5 To separate from. –6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. –2 Revolution, going round. –3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक *a.* (र्तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. –2 Excluding, separating, restricting. –3 Turning away from. –4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. –2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5 30. –3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. –2 Separated from, singled out. –3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलह्रदादिव्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. –4 Revolved, turned round. –5 Encompassed, surrounded. –6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. –7 Split asunder. **–Comp.** —गति *a.* desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. –2 Exclusion, separation. –3 Not being found in, absence from; विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः Tarka K. –4 Surrounding. –5 Rolling backwards. –6 Praise, eulogium. **–Comp.** —बुद्धि *f.* the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts, –2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. –3 Severalty, distinction. –4 Diffusion, extension. –5 Width, breadth. –6 The diameter of a circle. –7 A fault in pronunciation. –8 Arrangement, compilation. –9 An arranger, a compiler. –10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishnadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the *arranger*', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Puranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajîvins* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्]. –11 A Brâhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purâṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. –2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). –3 Separated, detached, disjoined. –4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. –2 Intentness, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. –3 Diligent study. –4 Attention; Mâl. 9. 33. –5 Detachment, separation. –6 Perplexity, confusion. –7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. –2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. –2 To repel, drive back. –3 To strike excessively. –4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. –5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. –6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. –2 Repelled, repulsed. –3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. –4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. **–Comp.** —अर्थता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याहृ 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. –2 To explain. –3 To cry, scream, shout. –4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. –2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. –2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. –3 Jest, joke, humo rous speech.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. –2 Statement, expression; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. –3 A mystic word uttered by every Brâhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyâ adoration; (these Vyâhṛitis are three भूर्, भुवस् and स्वस् or स्वर् usually repeated after *om*; cf.

Ms. 2. 76 ; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. –2 To be faithless to. –3 To commit adultery with. –4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression; deviation.

व्युच्छित्तिः *f.*, व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. –2 Inverted order, contrariety. –3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. –2 Departed, left, gone forth. –3 Neglected. –ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. –2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. –*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. –2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. –3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. –4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). –5 A kind of dance. –6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; *Si.* 18. 26. –6 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद् 4. A. 1 To be produced from, originate in. –2 To be derived from (a root &c.). –3 To become proficient in or conversaut with. –*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. –2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production. –2 Derivation, etymology. –3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. –4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. –2 Formed by derivation. –3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). –4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. –5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युदस् 4 P. 1 To throw or scatter about. –2 To throw off, cast away. –3 To set or lay aside. –4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. –2 Exclusion (in gram.). –3 Prohibition. –4 Disregard, indifference. –5 Killing, destruction ; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. –2 Inquietude. –3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. –2 Dawned, become day-light. –3 Become bright or clear. –4 Dwelt. –5 Passed. –ष्टं 1 Day-break, dawn ; *Si.* 12. 4. –2 Day. –3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. –2 Prosperity. –3 Praise. –4 Fruit, consequence.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. –2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह् 1 P. 1 To arrange troops in battle array ; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. –2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. –3 To separate, divide. –4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. –5 To resolve (vowels. syllables &c.).

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. –2 Firm, compact. –3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. –4 Disarranged, placed out of order. –5 Married. –6 Large, great. –**Comp.** –कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूढिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. –2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. –3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. –4 A part, portion, subhead. –5 The body. –6 Structure, formation. –7 Reasoning, logic. –8 Separation, distribution. –9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. –**Comp.** –पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. –भंगः, –भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. –2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. –2 Deprived of or excluded from. –3 Nullified. –4 Imperfect, deficient.

व्यृद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता ऋद्धिर्व्यृद्धिः) ; as in यवनानां व्यृद्धिर्दुर्यवनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत ; *caus.* व्याययति-ते ; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. –2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् वृषो० Un. 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10, Me. 51 ; R. 12. 67 ; N. 22. 54. –2 Water. –3 A temple sacred to the sun. –4 Talc. –**Comp.** –उदकं rain-water, dew. –केशः, –केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. –गंगा the heavenly Ganges. –चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. –2. a bird. –3. a saint. –4. a Brâhmaṇa. –5. a heavenly body. –धूमः a cloud. –देवः N. of *Siva*. –नाशिका a kind of quail. –मंजरं, –मंडलं a flag, banner. –माय *a.* reaching to the sky. –मुद्गरः a gust of wind. –यानं a celestial car. –सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. –2. a *Gandharva*. –3. a spirit. –स्थली the earth. –स्पृश् *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger.)

व्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed ; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. –2 To go to, approach, visit ; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. –3 To depart, retire, withdraw. –4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेंद्र निद्रारसं Vikr. 11. 74. –5 To attain to, go to the state of. –6 To obtain, gain. –II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

व्रजः [व्रज्-घञर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group ; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नृपतीन्निपेतुः R. 6. 7 ; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. –2 A station of cowherds. –3 A cow-pen, cow-shed ; *Si.* 2. 64.

–4 An abode, a resting-place. –5 A road. –6 A cloud, –7 N. of a district near Mathurá. —नं Wandering, going.–**Comp.** —अंगना, -युवतिः *f.* a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess ; Bv. 2. 165. —अजिरं a cow-pen. —किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. –2 Exile. –3. Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. –2 An attack, invasion, a march. –3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. –4 A theatre.

व्रण् I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. –II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt ; wound.

व्रणः -णं [व्रण्-अच्] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. –2 A boil, an ulcer ; U. 2. 26. –3 A fracture, scar. –**Comp** —भरिः gum-myrrh. —कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. –2. corroding. (–*m.*) the marking-nut tree. —विरोपण *a.* sore-healing ; *S.* 4. 13. —शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. —ह्वः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised ; U. 4. 3.

व्रतः -तं [व्रज्-घ जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25 ; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purâṇas ; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) –2 A vow, promise, resolve ; सोऽभूद् भग्नव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42 ; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. –3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion ; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा) ; यांति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यांति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. –4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q v. –5 Mode of life, course of conduct ; *S.* 5. 27. –6 An ordinance, a law, rule. –7 Sacrifice. –8 An act, a deed, work. –9 A design, plan.–**Comp.** —आचरणं the observance of a vow. —आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. —उपवासः a fast for a vow. —ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. —चर्यः a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. —चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. —पारणं, -णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. —प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. —भंगः 1. breach of a vow. –2. breach of a promise. —भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. —लोपनं breaking a vow. —वैकल्यं the incompletion of a religious vow. —संग्रहः initiation into a vow. —स्थ *a.* practising any vow. —स्नातकः a Brâhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachârin or religious student ; see स्नातक.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. –2 To fast in consequence of a vow. –3 To eat together.

व्रतिन् *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious ; Pt 1. 416. —*m.* 1 A religious student. –2 An ascetic, a devotee ; *S.* 5. 9. –3 One who institutes a sacrifice ; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, -ती *f.* 1 A creeper ; पाराकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S.* 1. 33, R. 14. 1. –2 Expansion, extension.

व्रध्न See ब्रध्न.

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रश्च् 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्ण ; *caus.* व्रश्चयति-ते ; *desid.* विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रक्षति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. –2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. –2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. –3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. –2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. –2 A multitude (Ved.)

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage ; श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29 ; R. 12. 94; *Si.* 4. 35. —तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. –2 Day-labour. –3 Casual employment. –4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie. –2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskâras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast ; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिषत्परित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. –2 A low or vile person in general. –3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Śûdra father and Kshatriya mother). —त्या The daughter of an outcast.–**Comp.** —व्रतः one who calls himself a Vrâtya. —स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskâras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रणीते) To choose, select ; cf. वृ. –II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. –2 To be chosen. –3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. –2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः -डा 1 Shame ; व्रीडविभाव्यासगतैर्विलिल्ये *Si.* 3. 40 ; व्रीडनावहाति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति R. 11. 73. –2 Modesty, bashfulness ; *Si.* 10. 18. –**Comp.** —आनत, -आन्वित *a.* modest, bashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. –2 Modesty. –3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री -हि किच्च] 1 Rice ; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. –2 A grain of rice. –**Comp** —अगारं a granary. —कांचनं a kind of pulse. —राजिकं panic seed (=कंगु q. v.). —श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

व्रुड् 6 P. (व्रुडति) 1 To cover. –2 To be heaped or gathered. –3 To heap, accumulate. –4 To sink, go down.

व्रूस् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रैहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [व्रीहि -ठक्] 1 Fit for rice. –2 Sown with rice. —यं A field of rice, one fit for

growing rice.

ली 9 P. (लिनाति, rarely लीनाति, *caus.* लेपयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To choose, select.

लीक्ष् 10 U. (लेक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

श: 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of Siva. —शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु *a.* Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंव: 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु साध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मारुतात्मजं Râm. ; Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शशंस सीतापरिदेवनांतमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे ह्रिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; य: (अशोक:) साक्षी माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पै: शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite. -5 To hurt injure. -6 To revile, traduce.

शंस: Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well, to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसन [शंस्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसा [शंस्-अ] 1 Praise. -2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Prsised, extolled. -2 Told, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated

शंसिन् *a* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावतीं दोहदशंसिनीं ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking ; मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तृ *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist, -2 A reciter of hymns..

शक् I. 5. P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to, effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by ' can ') ; अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवद्भ्यः शाखाभिराव-र्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes, with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 139 ; with gen. also; see शक्त. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. —*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत्कर्तुं शक्यते ' it can be done '. —*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able . -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति-ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शक: 1 N. of a king (especially applied to *Sâlivâhana* ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of *Sâlivâhana* which commences 78 years after the Christian era). —का: (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paunḍrakas, &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also.). -**Comp.** —अंतक:, -अरि: epithets of king Vîkramâditya who is said to have exterminated the *Sakas*. —अब्द: a year of the *Saka* era. —कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the founder of an era.

शकट:-टं [शक्-अटन् Un. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीश-कटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. —ट: 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -**Comp.** —अक्ष: the axle of a cart. —अरि:, -हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. —आह्वा the lunar asterism Rohiṇî (so called because it is figured by a cart). —भेद: the division of Rohiṇî by a planet passing through it. —विल: a gallinule.

शकाटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकाटिका.

शकृन् *n.* Ordure, feces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकल:-लं [शक्-कलक् Un. 1. 109] 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उत्पलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. —लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन *m.* A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकार: The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married अनूढभ्रातृ); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichchhakaṭika of *Sûdraka* where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blunder-

ing and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S.D. thus defines him:—मदमूर्खेतभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसयुक्तः । सोयमनूढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः [शक्-उनन् Un. 3. 49] **1** A bird (in general); शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. **-2** A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. **-3** A kind of song (sung at festivals). **—नं 1** An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; *Si.* 9 83. **-2** An auspicious omen. **-Comp. —ज्ञ** *a.* knowing omens. (**-ज्ञा**) a small house-lizard. **—ज्ञानं** knowledge of omens, augury. **—शास्त्रं** 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शाकुनिः [शक्-उनि] **1** A bird ; तरुशकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. **-2** A vulture, kite or eagle. **-3** A cock. **-4** N. of a son of Subala, king of Gândhàra and brother of Gândhârî, wife of Dhṛitarâshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhna whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pâṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. **-5** N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. **-Comp. —ईश्वरः** N. of Garuḍa. **—प्रपा** a trough for watering birds. **—वादः** 1. the cry or sound of a bird. **-2.** the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. **-2** A kind of bird.

शाकुंतः [शक्-उंत] **1** A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं *S.* 7. 11. **-2** The blue jay. **-3** A kind of bird. **-4** A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शाकुंतला [शकुंतैः लायते ला-घञर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Viśvâmitra by the nymph Menakâ who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menaka went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds, whence she was called "Sakuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird : कलमविरलं रत्युत्कंठाः कृतंतु शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird: छद्मना परिदधामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. **-2** A kind of bird. **-3** A locust, cricket.

शकुलः, -ली A kin of fish. **-Comp. —अदनी** 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kaṭki). **-2.** an earthworm. **—अर्भकः** a kind of fish.

शकृत् *n.* [शक्-कृतन् Un. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. **-Comp. —करिः** *m. f.*, **-करी** a calf; शकृत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. **—द्वारं** the anus. **—पिंडः -पिंडकः** a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाण्यत्ति प्रकिरति शकृत्पिंडकानात्रमात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शक्करः, शक्करिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river. **-2** A girdle, zone. **-3** A woman of impure caste. **-4** A finger.

शक्त *p. p.* [शक्-क्त] **1** Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc or inf.): बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्व किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid* **-2** Strong, mighty, powerful. **-3** Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. **-4** Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). **-5** Clever, intelligent. **-6** Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः *f.* [शक्-क्तिन्] **1** (*a*) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (*b*) Faculty, capacity ; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. **-2** Regal power; (it has three parts or elements ; प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं Dk.; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; *Si.* 2. 26. **-3** The power of composition, poetic power or genius; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad loc.* **-4** The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) : स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1 ; *S.* 7. 35. **-5** A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. **-6** A spear, dart, pike, lance. **-7** (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. **-8** The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. **-9** (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. **-10** The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारको ऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. **-11** The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of *Siva* worshipped by a sect of people called *Sâktas*. **-12** A sword. **-13** An implement in gambling. **-Comp. —अर्धः** perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. **—अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षन** *a.* having regard to strength ; *Si.* 2. 93. **—कुंठनं** the deadening of a power. **—ग्रह** *a.* 1. apprehending the force or meaning. **-2.** armed with a spear. (**-हः**) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. **-2.** a spearman, lancer. **-3.** an epithet of *Siva*. **-4.** of Kârtikeya. **—ग्राहक** *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (**-कः**) an epithet of Kârtikeya. **—त्रयं** the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. **-धर** *a.* strong, powerful. (**-रः**) 1. a spearman. **-2.** an epithet of Kârtikeya. **—पाणिः, -भृत्** *m.* 1. a spearman. **-2.** an epithet of Kârtikeya. **—पातः** prostration of strength. **—पूजकः** a *Sâkta* q. v. **—पूजा** the worship of *Sakti*. **—पूर्वः** an epithet of Parâsara. **—वैकल्यं** loss of strength, debility, incapacity. **—हीन** *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. **—हेतिकः** a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितस् *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्मन् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word); शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22; शक्यं...अविरलमालिंगितुं पवनः S 3. 7, विभूतयः शक्यमवप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhâsh.; Bg. 18. 11.). -Comp. —अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. —प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal; see सक्तु.

शक्र, शक्तु, *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra; एकः कृती शकुनेषु योऽन्यं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of *Siva*. -Comp. —अशनः the Kuṭaja tree. (—नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. —आख्यः an owl. —आत्मजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. —उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. —गोपः a kind of red insect; cf इंद्रगोप. —जः, -जातः a crow. —जित्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Meghanáda, son of Râvaṇa. —द्रुमः the Devadâru tree. —धनुस् *n.*, -शरासनं the rain-bow. —ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. —पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. —पादपः 1. the Kuṭaja tree. -2. the Devadâru tree. —प्रस्थं=इंद्रप्रस्थ q. v. —भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. —भूभवा colocynth. —मातृका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. —मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. —लोकः the world of Indra. —वल्ली colocynth (इंद्रवारुणी). —वाहनं a cloud. —शाखिन् *m* the Kuṭaja tree. —शाला a sacrificial ground. —सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mâtali. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vâli. —सूता yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Sachî, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्वः An elephant.

शक्वन् *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शक्वरः A bull, an ox. —री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शंक् 1 A. (शंकते, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rám. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.); नाशंकिष्ट विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhâsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवंति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear; दृष्ट्यालक्ष्ये नयनमुपरिस्पंदि शंके मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वायि यथा हि मां शंकसे भीरु V. 3. 14. Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अत्रेदं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language); न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरगम्यत्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva S. —*Caus.* To frighten, terrify.

शंकनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शंकनीया हि लोकेस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शंक्-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust misgiving; अपायशंका; अरिष्टशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm; जातशंकैर्विनेनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह R. 12. 2; 13. 42; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; सज्जनपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनंत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशांकशंकां Ki. 5. 42; हरितृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. —अन्वित, -आकुल *a* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. —अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. —आस्पदं a matter of doubt. —निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see शंक्). -Comp. —चित, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2. suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. —वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp); त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger; तस्मादंबुनेरिवावनिपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhâsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शंकुः A draught-ox.

शंकर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. —रः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author; see App. II. —री 1 N. of Pârvatî, wife of *Siva*. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The *Samî* tree. -Comp. —आवासः the Kailâsa. -2. camphor. —प्रियः the francoline partridge.

शंकुः [शंक्-उण् Un. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशंकुः 'the dart of grief', *i. e.* sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of *Siva*. -20 The Sâla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नखी). -22 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* spike-

eared. (-र्णः) an ass. —जंघा (in astr.) the gnomon sine —तरुः, -वृक्षः the Sâla tree.

शंकव्य Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शंकुच्चिः, शंकोच्चः (च्चिः) A skate-fish.

शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. -**Comp.** —खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -खं [शम्-ख Un. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शखः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोपि Pt. 4. 110; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शंखांतरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A military drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नखी). -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -**Comp.** —उदक the water poured into a conch-shell. —कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste —क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. —चरी, -चर्चा a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). —चूर्ण powder produced from shells. —जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). —द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. —ध्मः, -ध्मा *m.* a shell-blower; conch-blower. —ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). —पालः an epithet of the sun. —प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. —भृत् *m* an epithet of Vishṇu. —मुखः an alligator. —मुक्ता the mother of pearls. —लिखितः a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. —स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शंखकः -कं A conch-shell. —कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. —कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); *Si.* 13, 41.

शंखनकः (खः) A small conch or shell.

शंखिन् *m.* 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शांखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:—दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुंदरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशालियुक्ता | रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकंठदेशा संभोगकेलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा || cf. चित्रिणी, हास्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -**Comp** —फलः the Sirîsha tree.

शच् 1 A. (शचते) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः-ची *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. —ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -**Comp.** —पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra.

शंच् 1 A. (शंचते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -4 To go. —II. 10 A. (शाटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट *a.* Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेशर.

शटिः *f* The plant called Zedoary.

शट्टकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् I. 1 P. (शठति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 P. (शाठयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शठयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शठ *a* [शठ् अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. —ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुवमस्मि शठः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कैतवपल्लवस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19. (the S. D. thus defines a शठः—शठोयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः | दर्शितबहिरनुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गूढमाचरति || 74). -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A mediator, arbitrator. -5 The Dhattûra plant. -6 An idler, a lazy fellow. —ठं 1 Iron. -2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणं Hemp. -**Comp.** —सूत्रं 1. a hempen cord or string. -2. a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शणारिः A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Soṇa.

शंठः A eunuch (=शंढ q. v.).

शंड् 1 P. (शंडति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [शंड् अच् Un. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. —डं A collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंढः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं *Sânti.* 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतं, वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यासप्तशती a work of Govardhanâchârya.) -2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. -**Comp.** —अक्षी 1. night. -2. the goddess Durgâ. —अंगः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N. of a tree (तिनिश). —अनीकः an old man. —अब्दं a century. —अरं, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —अरुस् *n.*, अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. —अवरः a fine of a hundred. (-री) 1. N of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. —आनकं a cemetery. —आनंदः 1. N. of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. of the car of Vishṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Ahalyâ, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. —आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. —आवर्तः, -आवर्तिन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —ईशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2. the ruler of a hundred villages, Ms. 7. 115. —कूटः N. of a mountain (where gold is

said to be found). (-भं) gold. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. —कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-*f.*) a hundred crores. —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra ; R. 3. 38. —खंडं gold. —गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. —गुण, -गुणित *a.* a hundred-fold, increased a hundred times ; V. 3. 22. —ग्रंथिः *f.* the Dûrvá grass. —घ्नः N. of *Siva*. —घ्नी 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *tàlas* in length ; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लेहकंटकसंचिता; or अयःकंटकसंच्छन्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला) ; R. 12. 95. -2. a female scorpion. -3. a disease of the throat. -4. N. of a plant (करंज). —छदः a kind of wood-pecker. —जिद्वः an epithet of *Siva*. —तारका, -भिषज् भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. —दला the white rose. —द्रुः *f.* 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -2. N. of the Ganges. —धामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —धार *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. —धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3 heaven or *Svarga*. —पत्रः 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane -3. a wood-pecker. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus ; आवृत्तवृंतशतपत्रनिभ (आननं) वहंत्या Mâl. 1. 22. °योनिः an epithet of Brahman ; कंपेन मूर्ध्नः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास) ; Ku. 7. 46. —पत्रकः the wood-pecker. —पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. —पथब्राह्मणं N. of a well-known Brâhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. —पद, -पाद *a.* having a hundred feet. —पदी, -पाद् *f.* a centipede. —पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. -2 the white lotus. —पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (-*f.*) 1. the full-moon day in the month of *Asvina*. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Kaṭukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhârgava or *Sukra*. °ईशः the planet Venus. —पर्विका 1. Dûrvâ grass. -2. orris root. -3 barley. —पाइः, -पाद् *m.*, -पाद्या, -पादिका a centipede. —पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhâravi. —प्रसवः the Karavîra tree. —भिषज् see °तारका. —भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. —मखः, -मन्युः 1. epithets of Indra ; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5 ; Ku. 2. 64 ; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. —मानः, -नं 1 a *Pala* of silver. -2. an *Aḍhaka* q. v. —मार्जः an armourer. —मुख *a.* 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings ; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खं) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. —मूला the Dûrvâ grass. —यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. —रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). —लुः, -लुकः an epithet of the poet Bhâravi. —वर्ष *a.* 1. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-र्षं) one hundred years, a century. —वीर्य 1. white-flowering Dûrvâ. -2. the plant *Satávarî*. —वेधिन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —शाख *a.* 1. various, multiform. -2. having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. —सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. —साहस्र *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand -2. bought with a hundred thousand. —ह्रदा 1. lightning ; Ku. 7 39 ; Mk. 5. 48 ; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —ह्रादा the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred -2 Containing a hundred. —कं 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas ; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° · a collection of one hundred stanzas on Nîti ' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी *f.*) One-hundredth.

शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. -2 Into a hundred parts or pieces -3 A hundred-fold. —*f.* The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times ; शतशः शपे Prab 3. ; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously ; Bg. 11. 5

शतिक *a.* (की *f.*), शत्य *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यार्हं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred ; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. —*m.* The owner of a hundred ; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं *Sânti.* 2. 6 ; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनिकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतृ A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt.

शतित्रः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-त्रुन् Un. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary ; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhâsh. ; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी । भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhâsh. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -**Comp.** —उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. —कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering, or destroying enemies. —घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Râma and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavaṇa and colonized Mathurâ. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahusruta ; see R. 15. —पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. —मर्दनः an epithet of Satrughna. —विग्रहः a hostile invasion. —विनाशनः an epithet of *Siva*. —सह, -साह *a.* withstanding an enemy. —सेविन् *a.* serving a hostile prince ; Ms. 7. 186. —हत्या foe-slaughter. —हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुंजयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुंतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन्न) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. –2 To go. —*Caus.* (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. –2 (शातयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down ; किं भूभृत्कटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खराः शातिताः Subhâsh.; *Si.* 14. 80, 15. 24, (*b*) To kill, destroy. –II. 1 P. (शदति) To go (usually with आ).

शद: An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्र: 1 An elephant. –2 Cloud. –3 N. of Arjuna. —द्रि: *f.* 1 Lightning. –2 Candied sugar.

शद्रु *a.* 1 Going, moving. –2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शन्न *p. p.* Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् *ind.* Slowly ; see शनैस्.

शनि: [शो-अनि किच्च Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). –2 Saturday. –3 N. of *Siva*. **–Comp** —जं black pepper. —प्रदोष: a term for the (evening) worship of *Siva* performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. —प्रसू: *f.* an epithet of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun ; cf. संज्ञा. —प्रियं a sapphire. —वार:, -वासर: Saturday.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. –2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little ; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनै: ; Ku. 3. 59 ; Ms. 3 217. –3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. –4 Mildly, softly. –5 Tardily, sluggishly. –6 Independently. (शनै: शनै: slowly, by slow degrees). **–Comp.** —चर *a.* going or moving slowly ; शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे मेहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means ' Saturn ' also). (-र:) the planet Saturn.

शंतनु: N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangâ and Satyavatî; by the former wife he had a son named Bhîshma, and by the latter Chitrângada and Vichitravîrya. Bhîshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless ; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1. 4. U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप्त) 1 To curse, execrate ; अशपद्भव मानुषीति तां R. 8. 80 : सोऽभूत्परासुरथ भूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्ध:) 9. 78, 1. 77. –2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made) ; भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा नान्येन सुप्रेयमृते रामविवासनात् Râm ; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken ; सत्यं शपामि ते पादरजसाप्पर्शेन K. ; Ghaṭ. 22 ; अशप्त निह्नवानाऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहित: Bk. 8. 74 ; प्रेम जिज्ञासमानाभ्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्सत क्रमिन: 8.33; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative : सहत्रशोऽन्यै शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. –3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat or by itself) ; द्विषद्भ्यश्चाशपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4 · प्रतिवाचमशप्त केशव: शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे *Si.* 16 25. —*Caus.* (शापयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure : शापितोऽसि मया ब्रह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; शापितासि मम लवंगिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Mâl. 8.

शप: [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. –2 An oath.

शपथ: [शप्-अथन्] 1 Cursing. –2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. –3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal ; आमादो न हि कस्तूर्या: शपथेनानुभण्यते Bv. 1. 120 ; Ms. 8. 109. –4 Conjuration, binding by oaths; Mâl. 3. 2. **–Comp.** —पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनं 1 See शपथ. –2 Reviling ; abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. –2 Sworn. –3 Reviled, abused ; (see शप्).

शफ: -फं [शम्-अच् पृषो० पस्य फ:] 1 A hoof. –2 The root of a tree. **–Comp.** —ऊरु: *f* a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof ; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफर: (री *f*) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish ; मेचीकर्तुं चटुल शफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; *Si.* 8. 24 ; Ku. 4. 39. **–Comp.** —अधिप: the fish called Ilisha.

शब (ब) र: 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage ; राजन् गुञ्जाफलानां स्रज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरंति K. P. 10. –2 N. of *Siva*. –3 The hand –4 Water. –5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mîmâmsâ —री 1 A *Sabara* female. –2 A female *Kirâta* who was an ardent devotee of Râma. **–Comp.** —आलय: the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. —लोध्र: the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शब (ब) ल *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated. कचित्प्रभा चान्द्रमसी तमोभिश्छायाविलीनै: शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44 ; Mv. 7. 26. –2 Varied, divided into various parts. –3 Articulate ; imitative. —ल: A variegated colour. —ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. –2 The cow of plenty or Kâmadhenu q. v. —लं Water.

शब्द् 10 U. (शब्दयति ते. शब्दित) 1 To sound, make a noise. –2 To speak, call out, call out to ; वितनमृदुकरान्न: शब्दयंत्या वयोभि: परिपतति दिवोऽके हेलया बालसूर्य: *Si.* 11. 47. –3 To name, call ; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्द्यते Ratn. 4. –WITH अभि to name. —प्र to explain. —सं to call out to.

शब्द: [शब्द्-घञ्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश) ; अथात्मन: शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञ: पदं विमानेन विगाहमान: R. 13. 1. –2 Sound, note (of birds ; men &c.), noise in general; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतय: शब्दं सहंते मृगा: *S.* 1. 14 ; Bg. 1. 13; *S.* 3.1; Ms.4. 31; Ku. 1. 45. –3 The sound of a musical instrument ; वाद्यशब्द: Pt. 2; Ku. 1. 45. –4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction) ; एक: शब्द: सम्यगधीत: सम्यक् प्रयुक्त: स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति ; so शब्दार्थौ. –5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. –6 A title, an epithet ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्य: Ku. 1. 13; *S* 2. 14 ; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22 ; 18. 42 ; V. 1. 1. –7 The name, mere name ; as in शब्दपाति q. v. –8 Verbal autho-

rity (regarded by the Naiyâyikas as a Pramâṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. -अतीत a. beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुरूप a. proportionate or corresponding to the sound ; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासनं the science of words ; *i. e.* grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (-र्थौ dual) a word and its meaning ; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp अर्थालंकार); *e. g.* see K. P 9 -आख्येय a. to be communicated in words ; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि a. beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense) ; R. 10. 25. -कार a. sounding, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत a. inherent or residing in a word. -गुण a. having sound for its quality ; R. 13. 1. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. -2 the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R 8. 52. -पातिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound ; शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1. the Vedas. -2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself ; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. -3. a property of words called स्फोट q. v. -भेदिन् a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2 the anus. -3. a kind of arrow. -योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -विद्या, शास्त्रं the science of words ; *i. e.* grammar ; अनंतपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1 ; Si. 2. 112 ; 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -विशेषणं (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. -वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेधिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard ; see शब्दपातिन्. (-m.) 1. a kind of arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. -4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. -5. an epithet of Arjuna. -शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word ; signification of a word ; see शक्ति. -शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. -2. the science of grammar. -शुद्धिः *f.* 1. purity of words. -2. the correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque ; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged ; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः) -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. -सौष्ठवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a.[शब्द् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. -नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound -2 A sound, noise. -3 Calling out, calling. -4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound ; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56. -2 To cry, roar, scream, yell ; Bk. 5. 52 ; 17. 91. -3 To call, call out to ; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दाय्यंते *S.* 4 ; Mu. 1 ; भवतु शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3 ; Mk. 1.

शब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). -2 Uttered, articulated. -3 Called, called out to. -4 Named; designated. -5 Explained. -6 Made public, manifested. -तं Noise, cry.

शम् *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.) ; शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion ; इति शम्). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -तति a. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1. lac, red dye. -2. cooking, maturing. -भु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified ; (as a person); शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 ; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य ससत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपालशोकः R. 7, 3 ; शांतो ज्वरः U. 6. 7. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end ; चिंता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3.7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2.14, U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -*Caus.* (शमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II).1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवार्धिं Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शमयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55 ; *S.* 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop ; Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert ; प्रतिकूलं दैवं शमयितुं *S.* 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish ; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18 ; R 9. 12, 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay ; Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish : सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 88, Me. 53. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism ; शमरतेऽमरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4 ; Ki. 10. 10 ; 16. 48, *Si.* 2. 94 ; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation,

alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शममेष्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20 -5 Peace; as in शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical. -प्रधान a. in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) [शम्णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वसृ f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunâ.

शमनी Night. -Comp. -सदः(-षदः) a demon, goblin.

शमलं [शम्-कलच्] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment -3 Sin, moral impurity. -4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा ङीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302.-2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a Brâhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class -धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -रोहः an epithet of Siva.

शमी (मि) रः A small variety of the Samî tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंब् I. 1 P. (शंबति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शंबयति) To collect, heap together.

शंब (ब) a. [शंब्-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -बः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंबाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शंबर a. [शंब्-अरच्] Best, excellent. -रः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees चित्रक, लोध्र, and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. -रं 1 Water. -2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious observance -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

शंबरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंबलः-लं [शंब्-कलच्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंबली A procuress.

शंबुः, शंबुकः, शंबुक्कः A bivalve shell.

शंबूकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंबूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śûdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Râma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pestle.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु a. [शं-भू-डु] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. -तनयः, -नंदनः, -सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya or Ganeśa. -प्रिया N. of Durgâ. -2. emblic myrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्या [शम्-यत् ट प्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय a. (या, -यी f.) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षेशय, बिलशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयंड a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ a. [शी-अथच्] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयनं [शी-ल्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थे न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashâdha when Vishṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं [शी-आधारे अनीयर्] A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R 8. 66; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [शी आलुच्] Sleepy, slothful; हंति नोपशयस्थोपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [शी-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -तं Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलं Śânti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः, the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्संगः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in

a bed. -2 confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber: R. 16. 4.

शरः [शृ-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft. क च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते *S.* 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरक्कांडपांडुगंडस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26; *Si.* 11 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' -रं Water. -**Comp.** -अग्रः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आस्यं an arrow shooter, a bow; शरासनं नेषु विक्रष्यतामिदं *S.* 6 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -इषीका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter. -जः N. of Kârtikeya. -जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kârtikeya; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखः, -पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -प्रवेगः a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Râma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest; R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kârtikeya. -भृष्टिः *f.* the point of an arrow. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kârtikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति *S.* 1. -संबाध *a.* covered with arrows: U. 4. 29. -स्तंबः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शृ अटन्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

शरणं [शृ ल्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence: भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थिनन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय *S.* 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -**Comp.** -अर्थिन् *a.* -एषिन् *a.* 1. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य *a.* [शरणे साधुः यत्] Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge: असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -ण्यः An epithet of *Siva*. -ण्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection; U. 1. 50 v. l. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणी (णिः *f.*) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

शरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् *f.* [शृ-अदि Un. 1. 129] 1. The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); याचायै चोदयामास तं शक्रः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4, 24. -2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतं R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्या गर्भेव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -**Comp.** -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंबुधरः an autumnal cloud. -उशयः an autumnal lake -कामिन् *m.* a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -घनः, -मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon -त्रियामा an autumnal night -पद्मः, -पद्मं the white lotus. -पर्वन् *n.* the festival called *Kojàgara*; q. v. -मुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरदिज *a.* Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ -अभच् Un. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्मं प्रोद्धरत्यंघ्रि कुंजात् Rs. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघातीं Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (यूः) *f.* N. of a river; see सरयु (यू)

शरल *a.* 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent (according to *Sabdak*).

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं [शरवे शरशिक्षायै हितं शरु-यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig also); तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः *S.* 6. 28; R. 7. 45; *Si.* 7. 24; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शराटिः (-डिः -तिः -रिः -लिः) A kind of bird.

शारु *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महाटव्यां Dk.

शरावः-वं [शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण् Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Râma; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शृ ईरन्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10; शरीरमासि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -**Comp.** -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तृ *m.* a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य *a.* equal to, *i. e.* as dear as, one's own person. -दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक्

a. having a body. **—पतनं, -पातः** shuffling off the mortal coil', death. **—पाकः** emaciation (of the body). **—बद्ध** *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate ; **शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा** Ku. 5. 30. **—बंधः** 1. the bodily frame ; **शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव** R. 16. 23. –2. being endowed with a body ; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being ; R. 13. 58. **—बंधकः** a hostage. **—भाज्** *a.* embodied, incarnate. (**—m.**) a creature, an embodied being. **—भेदः** separation of the body (from the soul), death. **—यष्टिः** *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. **—यात्रा** means of bodily sustenance. **—विमोक्षणं** the emancipation of the soul from the body. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* maintenance or support of the body ; R. 2. 45. **—वैकल्यं** bodily ailment, sickness, disease. **—शुश्रूषा** personal attendance. **—संस्कारः** 1. decoration of the person. –2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskáras*. **—संपत्तिः** *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. **—संबंधः** relation by marriage. **—सादः** leanness of body, emaciation ; R. 3. 2. **—स्थितिः** *f.* 1. the maintenance or support of the body ; R. 5. 9. –2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kâdambarî).

शरीरकं 1 The body. –2 A small body. **—कः** The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate ; **करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी** U. 3. 4; **भावविद्व शरीरिणौ** M. 1. 10. –2 Living. —*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate) ; **शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव** Ku. 1. 23 ; **मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां** R. 8 87, 43. –2 A sentient being. –3 A man. –4 The soul (clad with the body) ; R. 8. 89 ; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow.–2 A weapon. –3 The thunderbolt of Indra.–5 Anger, passion. –6 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शृ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Un. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. –2 A pebble, gravel, small stone ; **पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा** Mk. 5. –3 Gravelly mould. –4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. –5 A piece, fragment. –6 A potsherd. –7 Any hard particle, as in **जलशर्करा** a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. –8 The disease called gravel. **–Comp. —उदकं** sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. **—सप्तमी** N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisâkha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक *a.* (**की** *f.*), **शर्करिल, शर्करावत्** *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. –2 A girdle. –3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृध्-घञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). –2 A troop, multitude. –3 Strength, power.

शर्धनह *a.* Causing flatulence. **—हः** A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धन The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् *n.* Ved. 1 A troop, host (particularly of Maruts).–2 Strength, power.

शर्ब् 1 P. (शर्बति) 1 To go. –2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् *a* [शृ मनिन् Un. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. —*m.* 1 An affix added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa ; as **विष्णुशर्मन्** ; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त. —*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight ; **त्यजंत्यसून् शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजंति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतं** N. 1. 50 ; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. –3 Protection. –4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). **–Comp. —द** *a.* conferring happiness. (**—दः**) an epithet of Vishṇu.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayâti and daughter of Vṛishaparvan, the king of the Daityas ; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्यः *a.* Ved. Hurtful, injurious. **—र्यः** An enemy.

शर्या 1 Night. –2 A finger. –3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. –2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Siva ; R. 11. 93 ; Ku. 6. 14. –2 N. of Vishṇu.

शर्वरः N. of the god of love. **—रं** Darkness.

शर्वरी [श-वनिप् ङीप् वनो र च] 1 A night ; **शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी** R. 8. 56, 3. 2 ; 11. 93 ; *Si.* 11. 5. –2 Turmeric. –3 A woman. **–Comp. —ईशः** the moon.

शर्वला–ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ, wife of *Siva*.

शर्शरीक *a.* Mischievous, cruel. **—कः** A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल् I 1 A. (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. –2 To tremble. –3 To cover. –II. 1 P. (शलति) 1 To go. –2 To run fast. –III. 10 A. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [[शल्-घञ्] 1 A dart, spear. –2 A stake. –3 N. of शृंगि an attendant of *Siva*. –4 N. of Brahman. –5 A camel. **—लं** The quill of a porcupine (*m.* also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलभः [शल्-अभच् Un. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust ; *S.* 1. 32. –2 A moth ; **कौरव्यवंशशवेऽस्मिन्क एष शलभायते** Ve. 1. 19; *Si.* 2. 117 ; Ku. 4. 40 –3 N. of an Asura.

शलली The quill of a porcupine. **—ली** 1 The quill of a porcupine. –2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); **अयस्कांतमणिशलाका** Mâl. 1. –2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium), **अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥** *Sik.* 58 ; Ku. 1. 47 ; **ययौ शलाकामपरा वहंती** R. 7. 8. –3 An arrow. –4 A dart, javelin. –5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. –6 A rib (as of an umbrella). –7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes) ; Y. 3. 85 –8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; **उद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव** Ku. 1. 24. –8 A paint-brush. –10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. –11 A porcupine. –12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. –13 A ruler. –14 The Sârikà bird. **–Comp. —धूर्तः** (forming **शलाकधूर्तः**) a swindler, sharper. **–परि** *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Salâkas* ; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु *a.* Unripe. —टुः A kind of root.

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शल्कं, शल्कलं [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind, (of trees).-3 A part, portion, fragment.

शल्कलिन्, शल्किन् *m.* A fish.

शलभ् 1 A. (शल्भते) To praise.

शल्मलिः-ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यं [शल्-यत्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart.-2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्हारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतं 9. 75; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88, *S.* 6. 8, V. 2. 10. -3 A thorn, splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशल्यं U. 3. 35; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृतविषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि *S.* 7. -7 A bone. -8 Difficulty, distress. -9 Sin, crime -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defamation. —ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters, -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees. -6 A kind of fish. -7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mâdrî, the second wife of Pâṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the *Pand*avas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira]. -**Comp.** —अरिः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira, —आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. —कंठः a porcupine. —लोमन् *n.* the quill of a porcupine. —हर्तृ *m.* a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. -2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

शल्यित *a.* Pierced (as with a dart): निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्ल् 1 P. (शल्लति) To go, move.

शल्लः [शल्ल्-अच्] A frog. —ल्लं Bark, rind.

शल्लक: N. of a tree. —कं Bark, rind.

शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेढु तावदासवसुरभिरसं शल्लकीभेगं V. 4. 23; U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Mal. 9. 6. -**Comp.** —द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country; see शाल्व.

शव् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

शवः-वं [शव्-अच्] A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. —वं Water. -**Comp.** —आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. —आश *a.* feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 75. —काम्यः a dog. —दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). —यानं, -रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शवर } See शवर, शबल.
शबल }

शवसानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way, road. —नं A cemetery.

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं *Sabdak.*; see Ratimanjarî 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. °अर्धमुख *a.* crescent-headed (as an arrow). °मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. °लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. —अदः 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvâku, father of पुरंजय. —अदनः a hawk, falcon. —ऊर्णं, -लोमन् *n.* the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. —धरः 1. the moon; प्रसरति शशधरबिंबे Gît. 7. -2. camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of *Siva*. —प्लुतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. —भृत् *m.* the moon. °भृत् *m.* an epithet of Siv —लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. —लांछनः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 6. -2. camphor. —बिं (बि) दुः 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —विषाणं, -शृंगं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः; see खपुष्प. —स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunâ, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 =शश (3) q. v.

शशिन् *m.* [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -**Comp.** —ईशः an epithet of *Siva*. —कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1. —कांतः the moon-gem. (—तं) a lotus. —कोटिः a horn of the moon. —ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. —जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). —प्रभ *a.* having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (—भं) 1. a water-lily. -2. a pearl. —प्रभा moonlight. —भूषणः, -भृत् *m.*, -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of *Siva*. —लेखा a digit of the moon.

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् *ind.* 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Me. 55. (In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by ' lasting, eternal '; as शश्वच्छांति eternal tranquillity.).

शष् 1 P. (शषति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु (स्कु) ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकश्रोत्रेंद्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलंबितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाक्षय). —ष्पं Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1 P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2 P. (शास्ति) To sleep. Cf. शंस् also.

शसनं [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an ani-

mal at sacrifice).

शस्त *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated. recited -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. —स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals ; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A weapon, arms ; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhâsh., R.2.40, 3. 51, 62; 5 . 28.-2 An instrument, a tool in general.-3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. **-Comp.** —अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. —अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. —अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. —आजीवः,-उपजीविन् *m.* a professional soldier. —उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). —उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. —कारः an armourer. —कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. —ग्राहिन् *a.* taking up or wearing arms (for battle) ; शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यः U. 5. 33. —जीविन्, -वृत्ति *m.* one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. —देवता the deity presiding over weapons. —धरः =शस्त्रभृत् q.v. —न्यासः laying down arms ; so शस्त्र (परि) त्यागः. —पाणि *a.* bearing arms, armed. (-*m.*) an armed warrior. —पूत *a.* 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field ; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Mâl. 5. 12 ; (see Jagadhara's explanation of the word) ; अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञाविलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. —प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. —भृत् *m.* 1. a soldier, warrior ; R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. —मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. —संहतिः *f.* 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. —संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. —हत *a.* killed by a weapon. —हस्त *a.* armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् *a.* Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife ; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्यते कः Subhâsh.; *Si.* 4. 44.

शस्य *a.* (from शंस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते ; see तंडुल also. -3 A merit. **-Comp.** —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —भक्षक *a.* granivorous. —मंजरी 1. an ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. —मालिन् *a.* crowned with harvests. —शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* abounding in corn. —शूकं a beard of corn. —संपद् *f.* abundance of corn. —संव (व) रः the *Sâla* tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable ; दिल्लीश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः। अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag. —कः 1. Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The *Sirîsha* tree. -4 N. of a people ; see शक. -5 An era; especially the era of *Sâlivâhana*. -6 N. of the sixth Dvîpa.-**Comp.** —अंगं pepper. -अम्लं hog-plum. °भेदनं sorrel. —आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. —आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c). —चुक्रिका the tamarind. —तरुः the teak tree. —पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2. a handful of vegetables. —पत्रः the *Sigru* tree. —पार्थिवः a king fond of an era ; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —प्रति *ind.* a little of herbs. —योग्यः coriander. —वृक्षः the teak tree. —शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* (टी *f.*) [शकटाय हितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. —टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक. —टं A field ; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pâṇini and Yâska ; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulás*.

शाकपूणिः-र्णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी =शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल *a.* (ली *f.*) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). —लः A school of the *Rig*veda or the followers of this school (pl.) **-Comp.** —प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the *Rig*veda Prâtiśâkhya. —शाखा the recension or traditional text of the *Rig*veda as represented by the *Sâkalas*.

शाकलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकल्य: N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pâṇini ; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the *Rig*veda).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prâkṛita, the dialect spoken by the *Sakâra*, as in the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgâ (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds ; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनेन पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ्] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6 ; Ms. 8. 269. —कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of *Sakuntalâ*). —लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of *Kâlidâsa*.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) [शक्तिर्देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 Re-

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy —क्तः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sâktas* are generally worshippers of Durgâ representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 N. of Parâśara.

शाक्य: [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -**Comp.** —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —मुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of *Sachî*, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgâ.

शाक्वर: An ox; cf. शाक्वर.

शाख् 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाख: N. of Kârtikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -**Comp.** —चंक्रमणं 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. -चंद्रन्यायः see under न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. —पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body, *e. g.* hands, shoulders &c. —भृत् *m.* a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. —मृगः 1. a monkey, an ape. -2. a squirrel. —रंडः 'a traitor to his *Sâkhâ*', a Brâhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —विलीन *a.* sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिफा a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (वानीर).

शाखिन् *a.* [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —*m.* 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15. -2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि वैद्यतनयं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शांकर: A bull.

शांकरिः 1 N. of Kârtikeya. -2 Of Gaṇeśa. -3 Fire.

शांखं The sound of a conch-shell.

शांखिकः [शंख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; *Si.* 15. 72.

शाचि *a.* 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. -2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटयायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाठ्यं [शठस्य भावः ष्यञ्] (*a*) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः *S.* 5. 25; (*b*) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमभ्याविभोर्वैः Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Mâshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -**Comp.** —आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Màshas.

शाणीरं A bank or spot of ground in the *Soṇa* river.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree. -3 A form of Agni. -**Comp.** —गोत्रं the family of *Sâṇḍilya*.

शात *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhattûra plant. —तं Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातं Gît. 10. -**Comp.** —उदरी a woman with a slender waist; *Si.* 5. 23; R. 10. 69. —शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; *Si.* 9. 9; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः -की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikâ.

शातमान *a.* (नी *f.*) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शत्रुरेव शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवरसौ महाहवे शात्रवाविव पराङ्मुखो ऽर्थिनः *Si.* 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical,

शाद: [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass. -2 Mud. -**Comp.** —हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाद्वल *a.* [शादाः संत्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. —लः -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शष्प्या शाद्वलं *Sânti.* 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7,

शान् 1 U. (शिशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. -2 A whet-stone. -**Comp.** —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the *Pâriyâtra* mountain.

शानच् (In gram.) A technical term used by *Pâṇini* for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानैश्चर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत *p. p.* [शम् -क्त] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified ; R. 12, 20. -2 Cured, alleviated ; शांतरोगः. -3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished ; शांतरयक्षोभपरिश्रमं R, 1. 58 ; 5. 47 ; शांतार्चिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped ; शांतमृगप्रचारं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still ; शांतामिदमाश्रमपदं *S.* 1. 16 ; 4. 19. -8 Tamed ; R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded.-11 Gentle; शांतानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः *S.* 4. 10. -12 Purified. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं,which is sometimes repeated, means ' oh, no ! ' ' how can it be ', ' God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event ' ; *S.* 5 ; Mu. 1). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. -2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush !, god (heaven) forbid !; शांतं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1 ; तामेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. **-Comp.** —आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय *a.* .having still waters. —रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांत above.

शांतनवः ' The son of *S*antanu', N. of Bhîshma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapâda and subsequently married by *R*ishyasṛinga; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृंग also.

शांतिः *f.* [शम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविघातशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. -2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Mâl. 6. 1. -3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. -4 Cessation, stop. -5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमार्गेष्वसुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. -6 Consolation, solace. -7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. -8 Satisfaction of hunger. -9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. -10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. -11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. -12 Preservation. -13 N. of Durgâ. **-Comp.** —उदं, -उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; *S.* 3. —कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत्व् &c. See सांत्व् &c.

शापः [शप्-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. -2 An oath, asseveration. -3 Abuse, calumny. -4 An interdiction, a ban. **-Comp.** —अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः ' having a curse for a weapon ', a sage, saint; R. 15 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः *f.*, -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. —मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. —यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. -2 Sworn, adjured.

शापठिकः A peacock.

शाफरिकः A fisherman.

शाब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) [शब-(व) र-अण्] 1 Savage, barbarous. -2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prâkṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.).-**Comp.** —भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्षं) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. -2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थ.). -3 Verbal, oral. -4 Sounding, sonorous. -5 Nominal (as inflection). —ब्दः A grammarian. —ब्दी N. of Sarasvatî. **-Comp.** —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words.—व्यंजना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्र 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. -3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel. -5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (स्रुच्).

शामीनं 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामीलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांबः N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jâmbavatî.

शांबरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 A sorceress.

शांबाविकः A dealer in shells.

शांबु (बू) कः A bivalve-shell.

शांभव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शंभोरिदं अण्] Belonging to *S*iva; अत्तुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी P. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of *S*iva. -2 A son of *S*iva. -3 Camphor. -4 Bdellium. -5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Deva-dáru* tree.

शांभवी 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). -3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शाय: Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायक: 1 An arrow. -2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शार्-अच् शृ-घञ् वा] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour.-2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind.

–4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3.39. –5 Injuring, hurting

शारंगः 1 The *Chàtaka* bird. –2 A peacock. –3 A bee. –4 A deer. –5 An elephant ; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारंगी.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिकाचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिक्तोदरः Subhàsh. –2 Annual. –3 New, recent. –4 Young, fresh. –5 Modest, shy, bashful. –7 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. –2 An autumnal sickness. –3 Autumnal sunshine. –4 A kind of kidney-bean. –5 The Bakula tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kártika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. –2 The white lotus. —दा 1 A kind of Vîṇâ or lute. –2 N. of Durgâ. –3 Of Sarasvatî; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मात्रवर्ष्यां बोधिता सुरैः । शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. –2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual *Srâddha*.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. –2 A small round ball. –3 A kind of die. —रिः *f.* 1 The bird called Sàriká. –2 Fraud, trick. –3 An elephant's housings. **–Comp.** —पट्टः, –फलं, –फलकः –कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. –2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. –3 Playing at chess &c. –4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird. –2 Ved. An arrow. –3 Kusa grass.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. –2 Incorporate, embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. –2 A bull. –3 A kind of drug. –4 Excrement.

शारीरक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. –2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). —कं 1 The embodied spirit. –2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bháshya of Sankarâchârya on the Brahma-sûtras). **–Comp.** —सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedánta philosophy.

शारीरकीय *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक *a.* (की *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्कः Candied sugar.

शार्करः 1 Candied sugar. –2 A lump of sugar. –3 The froth of milk. –4 Cream.

शार्कर *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्करा-अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. –2 Stony, gravelly. —रः 1 A gravelly place. –2 The froth or skum of milk. –3 Cream. –4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय *a.* Gravelly, stony.

शार्ङ्ग *a.* (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. –2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. —र्गः –र्गं 1 A bow (in general). –2 The bow of Vishṇu. —र्गं Wet ginger. **–Comp.** —धन्वन् *m.*, –धरः, –पाणिः, —भृत् *m.* epithets of Vishṇu.

शार्ङ्गिन् *m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. –2 An epithet of Vishṇu; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थैव प्रवृत्तिर्भुवि शार्ङ्गिणः R. 15. 4. 12. 70; Me. 46. –3 Of *Siva*.

शार्दूलः [शृ-ऊलल् दुक् च] 1 A tiger. –2 A leopard or panther. –3 A demon, *Rákshasa*. –4 A kind of bird. –5 A kind of animal called श भ. (at the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्दूल; cf. कुंजर. **–Comp.** —चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. —विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play; कंदर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Gît. 4. –2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

शार्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्वर्यां भवं अण्] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरांधकारपूर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. –2 Mischievous, pernicious. —रं Darkness, thick gloom. —री Night.

शाल् 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. –2 To shine. –3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. –4 To tell. –5 To boast, vaunt.

शालः 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately), Shorea Robusta; R. 1. 38; *Si.* 3. 40. –2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. –3 An enclosure, a fence. –4 A kind of fish. –5 N. of king *Sâlivâhana*. **–Comp.** —ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishṇu, as the Phallus is of *Siva*. °गिरि N. of a mountain. °शिला the *Sâlagrâma* stone. —जः, –निर्यासः; exudation of the *Sâla* tree, resin; R. 1. 38. —भंजिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. –2. a courtezan, harlot. —भंजी a doll, puppet. —वेष्टः the resin of the *Sâla* tree.; cf. साल. —सारः 1. a superior tree. –2. asa fœtida.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः *Si.* 3. 50; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. –2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. –3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. –5 A stable, stall; as in वाजिशाला, गर्दभशाला &c. **–Comp.** —अजिरः –रं a hollow earthen cup. —मृगः a jackal. —वृकः 1. a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धास्यंति शालावृकाः Bv. 1. 72. –2. a wolf. –3. a deer. –4. a cat. –5. a jackal. –6. a monkey.

शालाकः N. of Pâṇini.

शालाकिन् *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. –2 A surgeon. –3 A barber.

शालाक्यं A branch of surgery.

शालातुरीयः An epithet of Pâṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शलातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. –2 A bird-cage. –3 The claw of an elephant.

शालिः 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वसुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. –2 The civet-cat. **–Comp.** —ओदनः –नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). —गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. —चूर्णः –र्णं rice-flour. —पिष्टं a crystal. —भवनं a rice-field. —वाहनः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. Di. —होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veter-

nary subjects. -2. a horse. —होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलघूपलपंक्तिशालिनी *Si.* 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55 ; 8, 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* [शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; निसर्गशालीनः स्त्रीजनः M. 4; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; *Si.* 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling —नः A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनता-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालुः [शाल्-उण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. —लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु (लू) कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. —कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालूक only in this sense).

शालु (लू) रः A frog.

शालेयं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pâṇini ; see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मलः [शाल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree.-2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree; Bv.1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. —स्थः an epithet of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिकं An inferior kind of *S*âlmali tree.

शाल्मालिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pâtâla. -3 A kind of hell. -Comp. —वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शालवः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of *S*âlva.

शाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शावमाशौचं सपिंडेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. —वः 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18 ; मृगराजशावः R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शाबर.

शाश्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 [शश्वद् भवः अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; शाश्वतीः समाः Râm. (=U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years ', ' ever more' 'for all time to come '; U. 5. 27; R. 14. 14. -2 All. —तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyâsa.-3 The sun. —तं Heaven. —तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः ' natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शष्कुली).

शास् 2 P. (शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुं, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk.; Bk.6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10. 1;14. 85, 19. 57; *S.* 1. 25 ; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्नायोधनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 83. -5 To advise; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1.5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct ; ताञ्च शिष्याच्चौरदंडेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms. 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5.-8 To tame, subdue ; Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m.* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्.

शासः Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वीं R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तरुभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रणीकृतं *S.* 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). -Comp. —अतिवृत्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. —पत्रं 1. a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; R. 3. 68.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled,governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्-तृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; *S.* 1. 25.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling.-2 An order, a command. -3 Correction,chastisement,punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. -5 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तृ *m.* [शास्-तृच् इडभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comps. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांतशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; *Si.* 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -6 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विसृशतु M. 1. -Comp.—अतिक्रमः, -अननुष्ठानं vio-

lation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं -अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the *Sâstras*. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. -2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. -2. the study of *Sâstras*. (-णः) 1. one versed in scriptures. -2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the *Sâstras*, lawful, legal. —कारः -कृत् *m.* 1. the author of a *Sâstra* or sacred book. -2. an author in general. -3. a sage, saint. —कोविद *a.* versed in the *Sâstras*. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any *Sâstra*). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the *Sâstras*. -2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the *Sâstras*, scriptural truth. °ज्ञः an astronomer. —दर्शिन् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. —प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the *Sâstras*. -2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the *Sástras*. —विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2. any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the *Sâstras*, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the *Sâstras*. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kâshmira. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीते वा इनि] Versed or skilled in the *Sâstras*.—*m.* 1 One who has mastered the *Sâstras*, a learned man, a great Pandit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive. -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. -3 An eptihet of *Siva*.

शिंशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). -2 The *Asoka* tree.

शिक्कु *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्थं Bee's-wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्यं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. -2 To teach (Ved.).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यस्यैोभयं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedângas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). -**Comp.** —करः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyâsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तारं. इतच्, शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुत्वं *S.* 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -**Comp.** —अक्षरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. —आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [शिखाममति अम्-ड् तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest; V. 4. 8.

शिखंडकः [शिखंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामास्निग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* [शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Crested, tufted. —*m.* A peacock; नदति स एष वधूसखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [*Sikhandin* was originally a female, being *Amba* born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see *Amba*). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but *Sikhandin* contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः-रं [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलोपः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिनत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian

jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. —रा N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -Comp. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिखरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शिखरं अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 82. —*m.* 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्वम् पृषो०; Un. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिता; S. 1. 14. -7 A flame; प्रणामहत्या शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. —कंदं a kind of turnip. —तरुः a lamp-stand. —दामन् *n.* a garland worn on the top of the head. —धर *a.* pointed, crested. (—रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. °जं a peacock's feather. —धारः a peacock. —मणिः a crest-jewel. —मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. —वरः the jack-fruit tree. —वल *a.* pointed, crested. (—लः) a peacock. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand. —वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. —*m.* 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The descending node.

शिखिन् *a.* [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. —*m.* 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखी संवासोयं शिखीव हिमानिलः Gît. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brâhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The *Chitraka* tree. -Comp. —कंठं, -ग्रीवं blue vitriol. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. smoke. —पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail. —यूपः an antelope. —वर्धकः a gourd. —वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya. —शिखा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिग्रुः [शि-रुक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिंख् 1 P. (शिंखति) To go, move.

शिंघ्र 1 P. (शिंघति) To smell.

शिंघाणः 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phlegm. —णं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिंघाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. —कः Phlegm.

शिंघित *a.* Smelled.

शिंच् *f.* The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिंज् 1. 2. A., 10 U. (शिंजते, शिंक्ते, शिंजयति-ते, शिंजित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिंजः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिंजंजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिंजा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिंजित *p. p.* Tinkling, jingling. —तं Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिंजिनी 1 A bow-string. -2 An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिट् 1 P. (शेटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble, -Comp. —अग्रः a thorn. —धार *a.* sharp-edged. —शूकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.

शिति *a.* [शि-क्तिच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितिनारकानुमितताम्रनयनमरुणीकृतं क्रुधा Si. 15. 48. —तिः The birch tree. -Comp. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock; अवनतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताणुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. —छदः, -पक्षः a goose. —रत्नं a sapphire. —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma; विडंबयंतं शितिवाससस्तनुं Si. 1. 6. —सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिल *a.* [श्रथ्-किलच् पृषो० Un. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. -2 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -3 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -4 Weak, feeble; अशिथिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -5 Flaccid, flabby. -6 Dissolved. -7 Decayed. -8 Ineffective, futile, vain. -9 Inattentive, careless; Pt. 4. 116. -10 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -11 Cast off, abandoned. —लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1. to be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den. P. 1 To relax-slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon; शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं बाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; न सा इतोगतमनुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. A. To become loose or flaccid; Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed, loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yâdavas. (शिनेर्नप्तृ *m.* N. of Sâtyaki).

शिपिः A ray of light. —*f.* Skin, leather. —*n.* Water; शस्यारुच्छयनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyâsa. -Comp.

-विष्ट a. (written शिरविष्ट or शिविपिष्ट also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3. leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4. a man without prepuce. -5. a leper.

शिप्रः N. of a lake on the Himâlaya. -प्रं Ved. 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 N. of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinî; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root.-2 The root of a water-lily.-3 A root in general.-4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard.-**Comp.** -कंदः -दं the root of a water-lily. -धरः a branch. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः (बि) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 N. of a country (pl.). -4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved *Agni* in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); Mu. 6. 17.

शिबि (बि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि (बि) रं 1 A camp; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहध्वं Ve. 3. 18; Si. 5. 68. -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि (बि) रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिंब A kind of large shrub (चक्रमर्द). -बा A pod, legume; (also शिंबिः *f.* in this sense); Mâl. 9. 7.

शिंबिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिंबी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). -रः 1 A bed.-2 A large serpent.-**Comp.** -जं hair

शिरस् *n.* [शॄ-असुन् निपातः Un. 4. 193] 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुरुं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything; शिरसि मणीपटकं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्त्वयतमग्रयायी *S.* 7. 26; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). -**Comp.** -अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. -कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human skull. -गृहं (शिरोगृहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. -छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -तापिन् *m.* an elephant. -त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरैश्च R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a headdress. -धरा, -धिः (शिरोधरा-धि) the neck; Si. 4. 52, 5. 65. -पीडा headache. -प्रणामः bending the head. -प्रावरणं a turban. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भूषणं (शिरोभूषणं) an ornament for the head. -मणिः (शिरोमणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head.-2. a crest-jewel. -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. -मालिन् *m.* (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of *Siva*. -रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. -रुजा (शिरोरुजा) head-ache. -रुह् *m.* -रुहः (शिरोरुह्-रुहः) (also शिरसिरुह्-हः) the hair of the head; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a peacock. -वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. -वेष्टः, वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. -शूलं head-ache. -स्थः leader, chief. -हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) an epithet of *Siva*.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind.* From the head; Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. -स्यः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -**Comp.** -पत्रः the wood-apple. -मोक्षः bleeding. -वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरिः [शॄ-कि] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

शिरीषः [शॄ-ईषन् किच] N. of a tree. -षं A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy); शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41; so पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48; Me. 65.

शिल् 6 P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः-लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -**Comp.** -उंछः 1. gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock.-2 A grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -**Comp.** -अटकः 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आह्विका a crucible. -आरंभा the wild plantain. -आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. -आह्वं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्भवं 1. benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. -ओकस् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. -कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. -ज *a.* fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3. petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु *n.* 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. -जित् *f.*, -वद्रुः bitumen. -धातुः 1. chalk.-2. red chalk. -3. a white fossil substance. -पट्टः -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone seat. -पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिकृतिः *f.* an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेदः a stone cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. -2 incense. -वल्कलः -लं, -दलका a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः *f.* 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेश्मन् *n.* a grotto

rocky recess.—व्याधिः bitumen.—सारं iron.

शिलिः The birch tree. -लि *f.* The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar.-4 A dart. -5 An arrow.-6 A female frog.-**Comp.**-मुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1.; R. 4. 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 225; or युगपद्विकाशमुदयाद्भमितेशशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3 a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलींध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ क पृषो० मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. —ध्रं A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्चिलींध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरंध्रि शिलींध्रसुगंधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलींध्रे 72. -3 Hail.

शिलींध्रक A mushroom, fungus.

शिलींध्री 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलेय *a.* Rocky, stony. —यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्पं [शिल्-पक्] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art;(64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art); craft; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness. -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -**Comp.**—कर्मन्, *n.*, -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. —कारः, -करकः, -कारिन् *m.* an artisan, a mechanic.—विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. —शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). —शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पकं A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक *a.* Manual, mechanical. —कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 =शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन् *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. —*m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव *a.* [श्यति पापं शो-वन् पृषो०] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवापदिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि कश्चित् R. 5. 8 (=अनुपद्रवाणि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पंथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. —वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishṇu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bdellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. —वौ (*m.* dual) Siva and Pârvatí; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पद्धती विवर्तनेषु Ki. 5. 40. —वं Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt. -6 Rock-salt -7 Refined borax. -**Comp.** —अक्षं =रुद्राक्ष q. v. —अरातिः a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in *Siva*). —आत्मकं rock-salt. —आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. —आलयः 1. *Siva*'s abode. -2. the red basil. (-यं) 1. a temple of *Siva*. -2. a cemetery. —इतर *a* inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. —इष्टा Dûrvâ grass. —कर (शिवंकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious. —कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛingi. —गति *a.* prosperous, happy. —गर्भजः the planet Mars. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha; see शिवरात्र. -ज्ञा a female devotee of the *Saiva* sect. —तति *a.* 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्न. कृत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवततिश्च भवतु Mâl. 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनास्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happin ess. —दत्तं the discus of Vishṇu. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दूती epithet of Durgâ. —द्रुमः the Bilva tree. —द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. —धातुः 1. quick-silver. -2. milk. stone. —पुरं,पुरी N.of Benares. —पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas —प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) =रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-या) the goddess Durgâ. —मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. —रसः the water of boiled rice. —राजधानी N. of Benares. —रात्रिः *f.* the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of *Siva*. —लिंगं 1. *Siva*, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the *Linga*. —लोकः the world of *Siva*. —वल्लभः the mango tree. (—भा) 1. white rose. -2. Pârvatî. —वाहनः a bull. —वीजं quick-silver. —शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. —सायुज्यं final emancipation (*lit.* unification with *Siva*). —सुंदरी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरद्य द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Samî tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -**Comp.** —अरातिः a dog. —प्रियः a goat. —फला the Sam. tree. —रुतं the howling of a jackal

शिवानी Pârvatí, wife of *Siva*.

शिवालुः A jackal.

शिविः 1 A beast of prey.-2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिबिका, शिबिर.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-किरच् नि. Un. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु यदुनंदनचरणाशिशिरतरेण करेण पयो-

धरे Gît. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49.—र:,-रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिरात्यये; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Mâgha and Phâlguna); कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128.-4 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. —अंशु:, -कर-, -किरण:,-दीधिति:, -रश्मि: the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशो: V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्य: Rs. 3. 2. —अत्यय:, -अपगम:' the close of the cold season ', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य(पुष्पोच्चय:)Ku. 3. 61; उपहित शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. —काल:, -समय: the cold season. —घ्न: an epithet of Agni.

शिशु: [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Un. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्यो वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar.-Comp. —क्रंद:, -क्रंदनं the cry or weeping of a child. —क्रंदीय: (*i. e.* ग्रंथ:) a work treating of the complaints of children. — गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). —चांद्रायणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरः प्रातरश्नीयात्पिंडान् विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रायणं स्मृतं॥ Ms. 11. 220). —नाग: a young elephant. —पाल: N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation o Vishnu, with even greater implacability; (see Si. 1.) He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhisthira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject o a celebrated poem by Magha]. °हन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —मार: the Gangetic porpoise. °शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. —वाहक:, वाह्यक: a wild goat. —हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुक: 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुल: Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नं, शिस्न [शश -नक् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. —देव: a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिश्निदान *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष् I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others.—*Caus.* (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [शास् -क्त शिष्-क्त वा] 1 Left, remainnig, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined.-4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. —ष्ट: 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. —आचार: 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. —सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टि: *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्य: [शास् -क्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, pasion. -3 Violence, force.-Comp. —परंपरा a succession of pupils. —पुत्र: a pupil regarded as a son. —शिक्षा: *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिह्लः, शिह्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शायित; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंके शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. —*Caus.* (शाययति-ते) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शाययं रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose.-2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3 To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5, 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गनमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. —रं 1 The *Sarala* tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रन्माणिं मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्रकृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. —घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.). —घ्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. —उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). —कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. —कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. —चेतनः a dog. —बुद्धि *a.* acute, sharp-witted. —लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghaṭ. 8. —वेधिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. —य: 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्रीय *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. —कार:, -कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मित्वमिंदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. —त: 1 A kind of reed.-2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (*n.* also). -4 Camphor. —तं 1 Cold, coldness

chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -**Comp.** -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेंशै तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain. -अश्मन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आकुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीनं *a.* wintry. -कुंभः the fragrant oleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance. -क्षारः refined borax. -गंधः white sandal. -गुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -चंपकः 1. a lamp. -2. a mirror. -दीधितिः the moon. -पुष्पः the *Sirîsha* tree. -पुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रभः camphor. -भानुः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूखः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -मूलकं the root of the Usîra q. v. -रम्यः a lamp. -रुच् *m.* the moon. -वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Samî* tree. (-वं) 1. rock-salt. -2. borax. -शूकः barley. -सहः the Pîlu tree. -स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीत. -कः 1 Any cold thing. -2 Winter, the cold season. -3 A dull or dilatory person. -4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. -5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* [शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्त्यस्य लच्-वा] (*a*) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhâsh. (*b*) Cool, bearable; महत्यपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of camphor. -3 Turpentine. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). -लं 1 Cold, coolness. -2 The cold season. -3 Benzoin. -4 White sandal, or sandal in general. -5 A pearl. -6 Green sulphate of iron. -7 A lotus. -8 The root called वीरण q. v. -**Comp.** -छदः the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -दं sandal. -वातः a cool breeze. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Mâgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. -2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -**Comp.** -पूजा worship of the goddess *Sîtalâ*.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतालु *a.* [शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच्] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः सलिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म *Si.* 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु *m., n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. -2 Wine. -**Comp.** -गंधः the *Bakula* tree. -पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* [श्यै-क्त] Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. -2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीभ् 1 A. (शीभते) 1 To boast. -2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. -2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see सीर also.

शीर्ण [शॄ-क्त] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. -2 Dry, sere. -3 Shattered, torn; shivered. -5 Thin, emaciated; (see श). -5 Small, slender. -र्णं A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** -अंघ्रिः, -पादः 1. epithets of Yama. -2. of the planet Saturn. -पर्ण a withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्रं). (-र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -वृतं a water-melon.

शीर्वि *a.* 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. -2 Savage.

शीर्ष [शिरस्-पृषो० शीर्षादेशः, शॄ-क सुक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्पो देशांतरे वैद्यः Karpûr., Mu. 1. 21. -2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -**Comp** -अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. -छेदः decapitation. -छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते रामं तं हत्वा जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -त्रं a helmet. -शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षक: An epithet of Râhu. -कं 1 The head. -2 Skull. -3 A helmet. -4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). -5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यत्] Clean or untangled hair. -ण्यं 1 A helmet. -2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). -3 Ved. A hea-drope.

शीर्षन् *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual).

शील् I. 1 P. (शलिति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise. -II. 10 U. (शीलयति-ते) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयंति मुनयः सुशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Gît. 5. -4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; स्मेरानना सवादि शीलय सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अनु, परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छीलयसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽपि Râj. P.

शीलः [शील्-अच्] 1 A large serpent (the boa). -लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel', 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, मृगया°, दया°, पुण्य°, आश्वासन° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. -4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दैवमैक्ष्वान्नातिवर्तिनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विन मप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. -5 Beauty, good form. -**Comp.** -खंडनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वंचना violation of chastity; प्रार्थयं शीलवंचनां Mk. 1. 44. -वृत्त *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. (-त्तं) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. -वृत्तिः *f.* virtue.

शीलनं [शील्-ल्युट्] 1 Repeated prac-

tice, exercise, study, cultivation.-2 Constant application. -3 Honouring, serving. -4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, visited. -4 Skilled in. -5 Endowed with, possessed of. **—तं** Practice, conduct.

शीवन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh.; तुंडैरताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः । त्रिवर्णरागिभिः कंठैरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः ॥ Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The Sirîsha tree. -3 N. of a son of Vsâsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. **—कं** 1 Cloth, clothes. -2 A helmet. -3 A turban -4 The end or hem of a garment. -Comp. **—भवनः** the pomegranate tree. **—तरुः, -द्रुमः** the *Sirîsha* tree. **—देवः** N. of *Suka*. **—नास** *a.* having an aquiline nose. (**—सः**) N. of the minister of Târâpîḍa. **—नासिका** an aquiline nose. **—पुच्छः** sulphur. **—पुष्पः, -प्रियः** the *Sirîsha* tree. (**—या**) the rose-apple. **—वल्लभः** the pomegranate. **—वाहः** an epithet of Cupid.

शुक्त *p. p.* [शुच्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean.-2 Acid, sour. -3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. **—क्तं** 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तकं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुच्-क्तिन्] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster ; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67 ; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); °i. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. **—उद्भवं, -जं** a pearl. **—पुटं, -पेशी** a pearl-oyster shell. **—वधूः** the pearl-oyster. **—वीजं** a pearl. **—स्पर्शः** dusky spots on a peral.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच्-रक नि० कुत्वम्] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. **—क्लः** 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी, and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshṭha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. **—क्लं** 1 Semen virile ; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्ले स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. **—अंगः** a peacock. **—कर** *a.* spermatic. (**—रः**) the marrow of the bones. **—भुज्** *f.* a pea-hen. **—भूः** *m.* the marrow of the bones. **—वरः, -वासरः** Friday. **—शिष्यः** a demon.

शुक्लल, शुक्लिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुच्-लुक् कुत्वम्] White, pure, bright ; as in **शुक्लापांग** q. v. **—क्लः** 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of *Siva*. **—क्लं** 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel -Comp. **—अंगः, -अपांगः** a peacock (having white corners of the eye) ; शुक्लापांगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. **—अम्लं** a kind of sorrel. **—अर्मन्** *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. **—उपला** candied sugar. **—कंठकः** a kind of gallinule. **—कर्मन्** *a* pure in conduct, virtuous. **—कुष्ठं** white leprosy. **—धातुः** chalk. **—पक्षः** the bright half of a month. **—मंडलं** the corner of the eye. **—वस्त्र** *a.* dressed in white. **—वायसः** a crane. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* 1. a pure mode of life.-2. the maintenance derived by a Brâhmaṇa from other Brâhmaṇas.

शुक्लक *a.* White. **—कः** 1 White colour.-2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्लल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kâkolî.

शुक्लिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्षिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The wave d-leaf fig.

शुंगिन् *m* 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच् I 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bowail, mourn ; अरोदीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत्वरं Bk. 15. 71 ; 21. 6 ; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. —II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, शुचा *f.* [शुच्-क्विप् टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress ; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22 ; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72 ; Me. 88, *S* 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुच्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear ; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White ; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright, resplendent ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः *S.* 5.27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R.3.46 Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed hallowed ; R. 1. 81 ; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless ; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः साक्षेभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. **—चिः** 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student.-6 A pureman.-7 A Brâhmaṇa -8 The hot season ; उपययौ विबुधनवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभ संपदः *Si.* 6. 22, 1. 58 ; R. 3. 3 ; Ku. 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyeshṭha and Âshâḍha. -10 A faithful or true friend -11 The sun -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation

made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of *Siva*. -20 The *Arka* plant. **-Comp.** -द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. -प्रपी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile ; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मत् *a.* Bright. -*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीभू 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य् 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn ; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्य Valour, heroism.

शुठ् I. 1 P. (शौठति 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (शौठयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुंठ् 1 P., 10 U. (शुंठति, शुंठयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry ; see शुठ् I. also.

शुंठिः-ठी *f.*, शुंठ्यं Dry ginger.

शुंड् 1 P. (शुंडति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुंडः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुंडकः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुंडा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtezan, harlot. -6 A bawd, procuress. **-Comp.** -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुंडारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis ; Mv. 1. 53.

शुंडालः An elephant.

शुंडिका See शुंडा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुंडी in this sense).

शुंडिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. **-Comp.** -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रूः *f.* The river Sutlej ; cf. शतद्रु.

शुध् 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयैः शुध्यते शौचं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति । अद्भिर्गात्राणि शुध्यंति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुध्यति Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुध्यति मेंऽतरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुध्यति Pt. 5. -*Caus.* (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, -वि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [शुध्-क्त] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शांतेन वपुषैव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14, -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (*a*) Genuine, true. (*b*) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -द्धः An epithet of *Siva*. -द्धं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. **-Comp.** -अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्धांतदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य *S.* 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारिन् *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः, -°रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अंता a king's wife, queen. -अपह्नुतिः *f.* a figure of speech; it is thus defined:— शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिह्नवः. -आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. (-*m.*) 1. the pure spirit. -2. N. of *Siva*. -ओदनः (शुद्धोदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in deeds, holy. -कोटिः *f.* one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चैतन्यं pure intelligence. -जंघः an ass. -धी, -भाव, -मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वंश्य *a.* born of a pure family ; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Purity, cleanness. -2 Brightness, lustre ; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness ; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमाधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. -4 Purification expiation, atonement, expiatory act ; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -8 Retaliation, requital. -9 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -10 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -11 Rectification, correction. -12 Subtraction. -13 N. of Durgâ. **-Comp.** -कर *a.* purifying, correcting. -पत्र 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -भूत् *a.* 1. clear, clean. -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेपः (पः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajîgarta. [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunah sepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. -3 A young dog.

शुनाशी(सी)रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुंध् 1. 10. U. (शुंधति-ते, शुंधयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुंध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). -*f.* A mare.

शुन्य *a.* Empty. -न्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ् 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्ठु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1 ; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.) ; रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपारिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy.-5 To be victorious. — *Caus* (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. -With परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ् *f.* Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 An ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ *a.* [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome ; जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तवीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358. -5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. —भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity ; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water.-4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of *Siva*. —अंग *a.* handsome. (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. —अपांगा a beautiful woman. —अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. —आचार *a.* virtuous. —आनना a handsome woman. —आवह *a.* tending to welfare, conducive to good. —इतर *a* 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious. —उदर्क *a.* having a happy end. —कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. —ग *a.* 1. elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. —गंधकं gum-myrrh. —ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —दः the sacred fig-tree. —दंती a woman with good teeth. —लग्नः -ग्नं a lucky or auspicious moment. —वार्ता good news. —वासनः perfume for the mouth. —शंसिन् *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness ; R. 3. 14. —स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु *a.* [शुभं अस्यास्ति युस्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed ; अधिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6 ; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. —री N. of Durgâ.

शुभंभावुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The *Samî* tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र *a.* [शुभ-रक्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant.-2 White; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. —भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be *n*). —भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol.-Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —दंतिन् *n.* the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. —रश्मिः the moon.

शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभ्रिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुंभ् 1 P. (शुंभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुंभः N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —घातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgá.

शु (शू) र् 4 A. (शूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady,stop.-3 To be firm or fixed.-4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क् 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः, -ल्कं [शुल्क्यते अतिसृज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; praticularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भूमिं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride ; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bride-groom to his bride.-Comp. —खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. —ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a toll-collector. —दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. —शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुल्वं 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल्व् (ल्ब्) 10 U. (शुल्व-ल्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल्वं (ल्बं) [शुल्व-अच्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. —ल्वा, -ल्वी See above. -Comp. —अरिः sulphur. —जं brass.

शुश्रू *f.* A mother.

शुश्रूषक *a.* Attentive, obedient. —कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणं, -णा [श्रु-सन् ल्युट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु *a.*1 Desirous to hear.-2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. -2 to be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. — *Caus.* (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -With उद् -परि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine,decay,wither. —वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुषः, -शुषी 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः *f.* 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर *a.* [शुष्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. —रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. —रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क *p. p.* [शुष्-क्त] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरूर्हारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान्न शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. —अंग *a.* emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. —अन्नं rice in the husk. —आर्द्रं dry ginger. —कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. —वैरं groundless enmity. —व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्ण: 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किच] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. —ष्मं 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् *m.* 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22. -2 The Chitraka tree. —*n.* 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मिन् *a.* 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse)

शूकः, -कं 1 The awn of barley &c, beard. -2 A bristle; वृतं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. —का A cowach. -Comp. —कीटः,-कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. —धान्यं any awned grain, (as barely). —पिंडिः,-डी, -शिंबा, -शिंबिका, -शिंबी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् *a.* Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः। पंडिता एव जानंति सिंहशूकरयोर्बलम् Subhâsh. -Comp. —इष्टः a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः *f.* Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् पृषो० चस्य दः दीर्घः Un. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Purusha*; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. —आर्ता the Priyangu plant. —आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a *Sûdra*. —उदकं water polluted by the touch of a *Sûdra*. —कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a *Sûdra*. —प्रियः an onion. —प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a *Sûdra*. —भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting mostly of *Sûdras*. —याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a *Sûdra*. —वर्गः the *Sûdra* or servile class. —सेवनं serving a *Sûdra*, being the servant of a *Sûdra*.

शूद्रा A woman of the *Sûdra* tribe. -Comp. —भार्यः one who has a *Sûdra* woman for his wife. —वेदनं marrying a *Sûdra* woman. —सुतः the son of a *Sûdra* woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a *Sûdra*.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शून *p. p.* [श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे -क्त संप्र० दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five; a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः। कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च वध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68.)

शून्य *a.* [शूनायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्यस्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant(applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनमलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Mâl. 1. 17; see शून्यहृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शून्या न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वालमंतर्ज्वलामि U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39 -6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलयिकशून्या मे अंगुलि; *S.* 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. —न्यं 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दूषणशून्यविदवः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. —पदवी the passage of the soul. —मध्यः a hollow reed. —मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* absent-minded, listless. —मुख, -वदन *a.* with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. —वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. —वादिन् *m.* 1. an atheist. -2. a Buddhist. —हृदय *a.* 1. absent-minded; V. 2; *S.* 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर् 10 U. (शूरयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शुर् also.

शूर *a.* [शूर्-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7 —रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The *Sâla* tree. -6 N. of a Yâdava, the grandfather of Kṛishṇa. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. —कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. —मानं arrogance, vaunting. —मानिन् *m.* a boaster, braggart. —सेन *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurâ or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूर्-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरंमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प् 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure.

शूर्पः -र्पं A winnowing-basket. —र्पः A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. —कर्णः an elephant. —णखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Râvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Râma, and solicited him to marry

her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. —वात: wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. —श्रुति: an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Sûrpaṇakhâ. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, शूर्मिः *m. f.*, शूर्मिका, शूर्मी 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल् 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः-लं [शूल्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (बिभ्रत्) स्कंधेन शूलं हरयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a pike. —ग्रंथिः *f.* a kind of Dûrvâ grass. —घातनं iron-filings. —घ्न *a.* sedative, anodyne. —द्विष् *m.* asa fœtida. —धन्वन्, —धर, —धारिन्, —धृक्, —पाणि, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवालिम्नः शूलपाणेरिव ख्यां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. —नाशनं white sochal salt. —शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. —स्थ *a.* impaled. —हंत्री a kind of barley. —हस्तः a lancer. —हृत् *m.* asa Fœtida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* [शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. —कः A hare. —कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* [शूलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जेयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. —*m.* 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽद्यते *S.* 2. -2 Deserving impalement. —ल्यं Roasted meat.

शॄ 1 P. (शृणाति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [अशुभं लाति ला-क पृषो॰] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Kṛishṇa. -Comp. —केलिः a kind of jujube. —जंबुः -बूः *f.* a kind of cucumber. —योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृंखलः-ला-लं [शृंगात् प्राधान्यात् स्खल्यते अनेन पृषो॰ Tr.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षमालाशृंखलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखला Gît. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. —यमकं a variety of *Yamaka*; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृंखलकः A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शृंगं [शृ-गन् पृषो॰ मुम् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1. 123] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदंगः शृंगाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहतां महिषैर्निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किं स्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृंगं स दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः परेषामस्युच्छ्रितं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णैरेकैः कांचनशृंगमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. —अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). —उच्चयः a lofty summit. —जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. —प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. —प्रियः an epithet of *Siva*. —मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. —वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzâpura; U. 1. 21. -2. ginger. —वेरकं ginger.

शृंगकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृंगवत् *a.* Peaked. —*m.* A mountain.

शृंगाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. —टं A place where four roads meet.

शृंगाटकः A mountain with three peaks. —कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंगं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन कृ-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलंभशृंगार q. q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gît. 1; (it is thus defined: —पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा। स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. —रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. —चेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. —भाषितं amorous talk. —भूषणं red-lead. —योनिः an epithet of the god of love. —रसः the sentiment of love. —विधिः -वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other

purposes. —सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. —कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित *a* 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारिन् *a* 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured, -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red-lead. —*m.* 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see तांबूल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. —*f.* The sheat-fish.

शृंगिकं A kind of poison. —का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. —*m.* 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant -3 A ram -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants : शृंगी भृंगी रिटिस्तुंडी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. —कनक gold used for ornaments.

शृणिः *f.* A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad ; मदांधकरिणां दर्पशांत्यै शृणिः H. 2. 165.

शृत *p. p.* 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्धते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्धति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्धयति ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शॄ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रसभेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13.—*Pass.* (शीर्यते) 1 To be shattered.-2 To wither, decay, waste away. -WITH अव or वि to seize away. (-*Pass.*) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वतोऽस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसूस्तबकरुचिमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; नगरशिरोवरिभूता पुष्कापुरी नाम नगरी Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of *Dhruvâ* or burden of a song. —ं Cloves.

शेखरित *a.* Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेपः, शेपस् *n*, शेफः -फं, शेफस् *n* 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका *f.*, A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधनिहरणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेपुषी Intellect, understanding

शेल् 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move, -2 To tremble.

शेवः [शुक्रं गतं सति शेते, शी-वन् Un. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake.-3 Height, elevation.-4 Happiness, -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. —वं 1 The penis (also शेवा).-2 Happiness. -Comp. —धिः 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणस्यैतद्यद्ह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2 114: सर्वं क्षितेः शेवधिर्नीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवाल See शेवल.

शेष *a.* [शिष्-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other ; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रेमे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, अवलेख्यशेष &c. —षः -षं 1 (*a*) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chân. 40; अध्वशेष Me. 38; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 3. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30. त्रिरात्रशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (*b*) Surplus, balance.-2 Anything left out or omitted to be said ; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite. —षः 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction. -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्षांतं न क्षितेरेव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarâma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -6 An elephant. —षा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique ; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामाशाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22, *S.* 3. —षं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2 in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी). -Comp. —अन्नं leavings of food. —अवस्था old age. —कालः the time of death. —जातिः *f.* assimilation of residues. —भागः the remainder. —भोजनं the eating of leavings. —रात्रिः the last watch of the night. —शयनः, —शायिन् *m.* epithets of Vishṇu.

शैक्य *a.* 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [शिक्षां वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikshâ or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshâ.

शैक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैखरिकः -रेयः The Apámârga tree.

शैख्य *a.* Pointed.

शैघ्र्यं [क्षिप्र-ष्यञ्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-ष्यञ्] Cold, coldness, frigidity ; शैत्यं हि यस्या प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sâtyaki.

शैन्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of *Sini*.

शैब्य See शैव्य.

शैल *a.* (ली *f.*) [शिलाः संघस्य प्रज्ञ.० अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill ; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Châu. 55 ; शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium -**Comp.** —अंशः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अटः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः, —पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himâlaya. —आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इंद्रस्थः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. —जा -तनया पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pârvatî ; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 ; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. —धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —निर्यासः benzoin. —पत्रः the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. —रंध्रं a cave, cavern. —वीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिबिरं the ocean. —सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock ; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Śiva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलमेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ङीपि यलोपः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation ; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशादिव वर्णयति Knll. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत्सामान्येनाभिधाय विशेषेण विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः [शिलूषस्य अपत्यं अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer ; अभ्यर्थितः शैलूषवत्सः Ve. 1 ; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनवंचनाहरंति *ibid* ; अवटा शैलूष इवैव भूमिं Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert -4 A rogue. -5 The *Bilva* tree.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. —की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [शिलायां भवः ढक] 1 Mountainous ; शैलेयस्थ शिलाशनिघर्षणः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin ; शैलेयगंधीनि विलासलानि R. 6. 51 ; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. —यी N. of Pârvatî.

शैल्य *a.* (ल्यं *f.*) Stony. —ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शिवो देवताऽस्य अण्] Relating to the god Śiva. —वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the *Saiva* sect. -3 The thorn-apple. —वं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

शैवलः [शी-वलच् Un 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss ; सलिलजनतुविद्धं शैवलेनेव रम्यं S. 1. 20 ; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलांगीव प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. —लं A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pâṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen) ; शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां मियः U. 1. 45 ; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (री *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. —रः A black kind of the Câtaka bird.

शैष्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्यति, शात or शित, *pass.* शायते ; *caus.* शापयति ; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच्-घञ्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; अकरुणमपठन्न यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -**Comp.** —अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूत. -आकुल, -अविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. —आरः the Kadamba tree. —कर्शित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्या intelligence in grief. —नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायण, -उपहत *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. —विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. —स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable ; *S.* 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n* [शुच्-असि] 1 Light, lustre, radiance -2 A flame.-**Comp.** —केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शौंडीर्यं Valour, heroism.

शौंड *a.* [शुंड अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —डः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण् 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [शोण्-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्थानावनद्धपरिणद्धशरासनेन शोणांशुकक्षतविलक्षितवक्षसेव देवेन भीमः Ve 1. 21; आदाय तद्विदलितोत्पलशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7.-2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondwana and falling into the Ganges near Pâṭaliputra q. v. : प्रस्थप्रहीतार्घ्यविशाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars ; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead.-**Comp.** —अंबुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. —अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1. a red stone,

-2. a ruby. -पद्मं a red lotus. -पुष्पकः the Kovidâra tree. -रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* [शोण्-इतच्] 1 Red, purple, crimson. -णं 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8.-2 Saffron.-**Comp.** -आह्वयं saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चंदनं red sandal. -प *a.* blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bâṇa.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness.

शोथः [Un. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -घ्न,-जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्मः hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 (*a*) Purifying, cleansing. (*b*) Cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. -नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच्-ण्यत्] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु-फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्यु] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhâñjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां *S.* 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); आद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभितांभोधिवर्णना *Si.* 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.) -**Comp.** -अंजनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकूजवां Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, कंठशोषः &c.-2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः &c. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्वभिधीयते Susr. -**Comp.** -संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट् व] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; *S.* 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरां नोद्धतः सिंधुः Subhâsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शौकं A flock of parrots.

शौक्तं *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -3 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* (क्री *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] Seminal.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.* -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 A cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman

शौट् 1 P. (शौटति) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौटीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडति) See शौट्.

शौंड *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंडायां सुरायां अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अक्षशौंड, दानशौंड &c.

शौंडिकः, शौंडिन् *m.* [शुंडा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इनि वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौंडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौंडिकेयः A demon

शौंडी Long pepper.

शौंडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [शूद्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a Śûdra or his tribe. -द्रः

The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a *Sûdra* woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौनं Meat kept at a slaughter-house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *Rig*veda Prâtisâkhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher ; छिन्ना परिवदामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. ō. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. —भं The city of Harischandra.

शौभांजनः N. of a tree ; see शोभांजन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति चिंतयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prâkṛita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* (र्पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour ; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; नये च शौर्ये च वसंति संपदः Subhâsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage ; cf. आरभटी.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादानेऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्विव (ल्वि) कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. —वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. —नं 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवास्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [श्वस्-ठक् तुट् च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शौवापद *a.* (दी *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. —लं The price of dried meat.

श्चत् See श्चुत् below.

श्चुत् 1 P. (श्चोतति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude ; एतास्ता मधुनोधाराश्चोतंति सर्विषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29 -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH नि to flow, ooze, trickle ; निश्चोतंते सुतनु कबरीबिस्रवो यावदेते Mâl. 8. 2. v. 1.

श्चोतः (श्चोः) तः, श्चोतः (श्चोतः) तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्ञम् A technical term used by Pâṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्ना A technical term used by Pâṇini for ना, the sign of the 9th class of ruts.

श्नु A technical term used by Pâṇini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* ; also in this sense).

श्मशानं [श्मानः शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आनच् डिच्च Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground ; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यास्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhâsh. -Comp. —अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. —आलयः a cemetery. —गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds ; Ms. 10. 39. —निवासिन्,-वर्तिन्,-वासिन् *m.* a ghost. —भाज्,-वासिन् *m.* epithets of *Siva*. —वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery ; Mâl. 5. —वेश्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a spirit, ghost. —वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. —शूलः -लं an impaling stake in a cemetery ; Ku. 5. 73. —साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखं श्रूयते लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रु-डु ; Un. 5. 28] The beard ; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कंडनालादपातयत् R.15. 52. -Comp. —प्रवृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard ; R. 13. 71. —मुखी a woman with a beard. —वर्धकः a barber.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच्] Having a beard, bearded ; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्मही (तस्तार) R. 4. 63.

श्मील् 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितं A wink.

श्यान *p. p.* [श्यै क्त] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunk, dry ; शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. —नं Smoke.

श्याम *a.* [श्यै-मक] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; प्रत्याख्यात विशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M.3.5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19 ; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green. —नः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunâ ; अयं च कालिंदीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1 ; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. —मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -Comp —अंग *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva* ; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. —कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse-sacrifice. —पत्रः the *tamâla* tree. —भास्,-रुचि *a.* glossy-black. —शबलौ the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama ; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. —सुंदरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंगु). -2 A gramineous plant. —कं A kind of grass ; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, blackish ; निशितश्यामलस्निग्धमुखी शक्तिः Ve. 4; *Si.* 18. 36 ; श्यामलालोकदर्भाः U. 2. 25. —लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. —ला N. of Durgâ.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामालिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness ; श्यामां श्यामालिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1; तरीयधूमैरिव धूसरागाः क्षोणिभुजः श्यामालिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a

dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (यौवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वांगी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला। ततकांचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunâ. -14 N. of several plants.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Den. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्यै-कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव *a.* (वा or वी *f.*) [श्यै-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. —वः The brown colour. -**Comp.** —तैलः the mango tree. —दत्, -दंत *a.* brown-toothed.

श्वेत *a.* (ता or ना *f.*) White. —तः The white colour.

श्वेतः [श्वै-इनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -**Comp.** —अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Mâl. 8. 8. —कर्णं, -करणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile.-2. a hawk-like, *i. e.* rash and desperate, act. —चित्, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

श्वै 1 A. (श्वायते, श्वान, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्वैनंपाता [श्वेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् मुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्योणाकः, श्योनाकः N. of a tree.

श्रंक् 1 A. (श्रंकते) To go, creep.

श्रंग् 1 P. (श्रंगति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणति, श्रणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रत् *ind.* A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1. 9. P. (श्रथति, श्रथ्नाति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रथति, श्रथयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To untie, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (श्रथयति-ते) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रथनं 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्दध्यादिति भूतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; कार्पिण्यः श्रद्धुरनार्जवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्दधे त्रिदशगोपनाम्नि दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42.

श्रद्ध *a.* Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति चितयं तत्तत्रागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्रपरिहरणलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यंति सवेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव प्रासतस्थ्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

श्रद्धालु *a.* [श्रद्धा -आलुच्] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्त्रा Ratn. 1. —लुः *f.* A pregnant woman longing for anything

श्रंथ् I. 1 A. (श्रंथते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax.-II. 9 P. (श्रथ्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

श्रंथः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

श्रंथनं 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

श्रंथित *p. p.* 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपण—ना Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

श्रपित *p. p.* Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. —तं Boiled meat &c. —ता Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4 P. (श्राम्यति, श्रांत) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); किमर्थं श्रम्यसि मौनि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रांता शेते रजनिरमणी गाढभुजसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृंदानि स्मरयति पथि श्राम्यतां प्रोषितानां Me. 99. —*Caus.* (श्रम-श्रमयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अकं महीधरः तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जायते हि पुनः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमं Subhâsh.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (*a*) Exercise; अयोदंडेन च श्रमकरोत् K. 76. (*b*) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -**Comp.** —अंबु *n.*, -जलं perspiration, sweat. —कर्शित *a.* worn out by fatigue. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished by dint of labour. —स्थानं a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

श्रमण *a.* (णा -णी *f.*) [श्रम्-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. —णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. —णा -णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

श्रमणायते Den, A. To become a

beggar.

श्रमिन् *a.* 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रंभ् 1 A. (श्रंभते, श्रब्ध) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

श्रयः, श्रयणं [श्रि-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

श्रवः [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुश्रव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypothenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). -5 Fame, glory.

श्रवणः, -णं [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear, श्रवति मधुरतमूहे श्रवणवपिदधाति Git. 5. -2 The hypothenuse of a triangle. -णः -णा 1 N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -णं 1 The act of hearing; श्रवणसुभगं Me. 11.-2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति श्रवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth.-6 Flowing, oozing. -**Comp.** -इंद्रियं the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-shot; as in श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथः, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तांतेन श्रवणविषयप्राप्तिना R.14.87.-पालिः -ली *f.* the tip of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -सुभग *a* pleasing to the ear.

श्रवस् *n.* 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

श्रवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

श्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

श्रवाप्यः -य्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

श्रविष्ठा N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthá*. -2 The asterism called श्रवण. -**Comp.** -जः the planet Mercury.

श्रा 2 P. (श्राति, श्राण or शृत; *caus.* श्रपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

श्राण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c.

श्राणा Rice-gruel.

श्राद्ध *a.* [श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds :—नित्य, नैमित्तिक, and काम्य. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a *Srâddha*. -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -दः the offerer of a *Srâddha* or funeral oblation. -दिनः -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a *Srâddha* is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitri or progenitor. -भुज्, -भोक्तृ *m.* a deceased ancestor.

श्राद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [श्राद्धे-देयं, श्राद्धं तदङ्गं श्रद्धयेदमित्यस्य वा ठन्] Relating to a *Srâddha*. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a *Srâddha*.

श्राद्धीय *a.* Relating to a *Srâddha*.

श्रांत *p. p.* [श्रम् -क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil -तः An ascetic.- **Comp.** -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

श्रांतिः *f.* [श्रम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

श्रामः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

श्रायः [श्रि-घञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

श्रावः [श्रु-घञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-ण्वुल्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; श्रावकावस्थायां Mâl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

श्रावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Sravana. -णः 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -णं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month *Srâvana*. -कः The month called *Srâvana*.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in Srâvana. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king *Srâvasta*).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय -शिश्रिये, श्रिश्रियत्-त, श्रयिष्यति-ते, श्रयितुं, श्रित; *caus* श्रापयति-ते ; *desid.* शिश्रीषति-ते, शिश्रयिषति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection ; य देवं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुबलाज्जितं H. 1. 171 ; R. 3. 70 ; 19. 1 ; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state) ; परीता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83 ; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on ; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रिष् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणीते) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

श्री *f.* [श्रि-क्विप् निप Un. 2. 57]

1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty ; आनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Râm.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 ' fortune favours the brave '; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth ; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 45 ' the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity' ; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre ; (मुखं) कमलश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32 ; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect ; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu ; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6 ; *S.* 3. 14 ; *Si.* 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvatî, (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. —*m.* N. of one of the six *Râgas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons ; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः ; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character ; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; Mâgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Sisupâlavadha*, as Bhâravi has used लक्ष्मी).-**Comp.** —आह्वं a lotus. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of the poet Bhavabhûti ; श्रीकंठपदलांछनः U. 1. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. —करः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रं) the red lotus. —करणं a pen. —कांतः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कारः the word ' श्री ' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). —कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. —खंडः -डं sandal-wood ; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. —गदितं a kind of minor drama. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a sword. —ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. —घनः sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. —चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. —जः an epithet of Kâma. —तालः a kind of palm tree. —दः an epithet of Kubera. —दयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishṇu. —नगरं N. of a city. —नंदनः an epithet of Kâma. —निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishṇu. —पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Mâgha. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; *Si.* 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. —पथः a main road, high way. —पर्णं a lotus. —पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. —पर्वतः N. of a mountain ; Mâl. 1. —पिष्टः turpentine. —पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. —पुष्पं 1. cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (पद्मकाष्ठ). —फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लं) the *Bilva* fruit. —फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblic myrobalan. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. —मस्तकः garlic. —मुद्रा a particular mark on the fore-head by the Vaishṇavas. —मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Vishṇu or Lakshmî. -2. any idol. —युक्त, -युत *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men.). -3. famous, illustrious. —रंगः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —वत्सः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu ; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अंकः °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्ष्मन्, °लांछन *m.* epithets of Vishṇu ; Ku. 7. 43. —वत्सकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. —वटः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishṇu. —वर्धनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of *Siva*. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. —वासस् *m.* turpentine. —वृक्षः 1. the *Bilva* tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. —वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —संज्ञं cloves. —सहोदरः the moon. —सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. —हरिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमन्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियावासः An epithet of *Siva*, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing ; *Si.* 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified ; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The Asvattha tree.

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move ; cf. शु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुं, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2 ; रुतानि चाश्रौषत षट्पदानां Bk. 2. 10 ; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; द्वादश वर्षाभिर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते ' it is so heard ', *i. e.* is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). —*Caus.* (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्रावितोऽस्मात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. —*Desid.* (शुश्रूषते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey ; बाकयं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt .4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् *S.* 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. p.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. —तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; *i. e.* the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या) ; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन (विभाति) Bh.

2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. **-Comp.** —अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. —अन्वित *a.* conversant with the Vedas. —अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. —कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (-*m.*) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-*f.*) N. of the wife of *Satrughna*. —देवी N. of Sarasvatî. —धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. —श्रवस् *m.* N. of the father of *Sisupâla*. °अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; *Si.* 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; *Si.* 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). -9 The constellation *Sravana*. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypothenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण.-**Comp.** —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. —कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. —कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-टुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. —कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. —चोदनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. —जीविका a law-book or code of laws. —द्वैधं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. —धर *a.* hearing. —निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. —पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. —प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. —प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. —मंडलं the outer ear. —महत् *a.* rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयताम् *S.* 7 35. —मूलं 1. the root of the ear; लपितु किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. —मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. —वर्जित *a.* 1. deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. —विप्रतिपन्न *a.* 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. —विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, *i. e.* sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4. any sacred ordinance. —वेधः boring the ear. —सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious. —स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती =श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. स्रुवा. **-Comp.** —वृक्षः the *Vikankata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math). **-Comp.** —फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m. f.*, श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा ङीप् Un. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. **-Comp.** —धर्माः (*m.* pl.) the customs of trades or guilds. —बंध *a.* forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेती 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशस्यं इयसु आदेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Mâl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). —*n.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते *S.* 7. 13; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं *S.* 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; *S.* 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. **-Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.* 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2. wishing well. —कर *a.* 1. promoting happiness, favourable. -2. propitious, auspicious. —परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. —ष्ठः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishṇu —ष्ठं Cow's milk. **-Comp.** —अम्लं the fruit of the tamarind. —आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. —वाच् *a.* eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m.* [श्रेष्ठं धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इनि] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निशेते पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठि स्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रै 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रैष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a.* Crippled, lame. —णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. -2 The constellation *Sravana*.

श्रोणिः-णी *f.* [श्रोण्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभाराऽलसगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभारस्त्यजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. **-Comp.** —तटः the slope of the hips. —फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. —बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. —सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु-असुन् तुट् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4

The stream or current (for स्रोतस् q. v.). -Comp. —रंध्र an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written स्रोतोरंध्र).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer.-2 A pupil.

श्रोत्र [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ष्ट्रन्] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. —पेय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. —मूलं the root of the ear. —सुख *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* [छंदो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छंदस्-घ श्रोत्रादेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. —यः A learned Brâhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥; Mâl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. —स्वं the property of a learned Brâhmaṇa.

श्रौत *a.* (ती *f.*) [श्रुतौ विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by, the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. —तं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively; (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. —सूत्रं N. of a class of Sûtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रं [श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्स्न नि॰ Un. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8. 396. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. —कं The Arecanut.

श्लंक् 1 A. (श्लंकते) To go, move.

श्लंग् 1 A. (श्लंगते) To go, move.

श्लथ् 10 U. (श्लथयति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लथयितुं श्लथवक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतोपथुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. —उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. —लंबिन् *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लथलंबनीजटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 A. (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बंधून्नेष्यत्युन्नतिमुन्नतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय इलाघते *Sk.*; श्लाघमानः परस्त्रीभ्यस्तत्रागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं [श्लाघ् ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ् अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा कात्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं । या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सैवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. —विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्याग श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] Praised, praiseworthy; Mâl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लक्-कु नेत्वम् पृषो॰] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. —*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिकयुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. —II. 4 P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति-ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमाक्षयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-घञ्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषघनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre*, susceptibility of a word or sentence, to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kârikâs 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. —अर्थः a pun, *double entendre*. —भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (lit. having for its basis) a Slesha.

श्लीपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. —प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् *m.* A club-footed man.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. —अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. —ओजस् *n.* the phlegmatic humour. —घ्नः, -घ्नी 1. the Arabian jasmine. -2. the hog-weed. —धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लैष्मिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक् 1 A. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up.

-4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक् अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; पार्श्वश्रुतिः संयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाक्षरैः । शोचतेक्तं मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लोको भवत्विति Rám. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anushṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण् 1 P. (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्रोण्.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वंक् 1 A. (श्वंकते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वंच् 1 A. (श्वचते, श्वंचते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 A. (श्वजते) To go, move,

श्वठ् 10 U. (श्वठयति-ते) 1 To speak ill; (श्वाठयति only according to some). -2 (श्वाठयति-ते) (*a*) To go, move. (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish; (only श्वठयति in these senses according to some).

श्वंठ् 10 U. (श्वंठयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् *m.* [श्वि-कनिन् नि० Un. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वा, श्वानौ, श्वानः; acc. pl. शुनः; शुनी *f.*) A dog; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं Subhâsh.; Bh. 2.31; Ms. 2.208.-Comp. -अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. -क्रीडिन् *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -गणः a pack of hounds. -गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -धूर्तः a jackal. -नरः a snappish or currish fellow. -निशं, -निशा a night on which dogs bark. -पच् *m.*, -पचः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chânḍâla; Bv. 4.23. -2 a dog-feeder.-3 a public executioner. -पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -पाकः an outcast, a Chânḍâla; G. L. 29.-फलं lime or citron. -फल्कः N. of the father of Akrûra. -भीरुः a jackal. -यूथ्यं a pack of dogs. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4. -व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3 a leopard. -हन् *m.* a hunter.

श्वभ्र् 10 U. (श्वभ्रयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वभ्रं 1 A hole, chasm; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टं V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den.

श्वयः, श्वयनं Swelling, increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वलक् 10 U. (श्वलकयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल्ल् 1 P. (श्वल्लति) To run; see श्वल्.

श्वशुरः [शु-आशु अश्नुते आशु-अश्-उरच् पृषो० Un. 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -रौ (*dual*) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law,

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रूः *f.* A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 13. -Comp. -श्वशुर *m.* du. the mother and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारभस्त्रेव श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2. 11. क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यहि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -*Caus.* (श्वासयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-ल्युट्) 1 Air, wind; श्वसनसुरभिगंधिः *Si.* 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); *Si.* 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp. -भक्षनः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उत्सुकः a serpent. -ऊर्मिः *f.* a gust of wind.

श्वसित *p. p.* [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वस्-घञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S.* 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -Comp. -उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -कासः asthma. -कुठारः a drug used to cure asthma. -धारणं=प्राणायाम. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath -हिक्का a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः *f.* sleep.

श्वासिन् *a.* [श्वासयति श्वस् -णिच् णिनि] Breathing. -*m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces (letters). with a his sing sound.

श्वस् *ind.* 1 Tomorrow; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhâsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.) -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -Comp. -भूत *a.* (श्वोभूत) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) *a.* happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-*n.*) happiness, good fortune. -श्रेयस (श्वःश्रेयस) *a.* happy, prosperous. (-स) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*), श्वस्त्य *a.* Relating to the morrow, future. -नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अशिश्वियत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, शून) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); रुदतोऽशिश्वियच्चक्षुरास्यं हेतोस्तवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं (मुखं) Me. 84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वाकर्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वागाणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वाघ्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वादंतः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वेव-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

श्वापद *a.* (दी *f.*) Savage, ferocious. -दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः -च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वाविध् *m.* A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वेतते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिगंताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Mâl. 2.9.

श्वित *a.* White. —त्व Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वित्न *a.* Ved. White.

श्वितिः *f.* Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्न्य *a.* White.

श्वित्रं [श्वित्-रक्] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन। स्याद्वपुः सुंदरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगं Kâv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Leprous. —*m.* A leper.

श्वेत *a.* (श्वेता or श्वेनी *f.*) [श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा] White: ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. —तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 *Sukra*, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. —तं Silver. -**Comp.** —अंबरः, -वासस् *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. —इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —कमलं, -पद्मं a white lotus. —कुंजरः an epithet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —कुष्ठं white leprosy. —केतुः 1. a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. the descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शफर). —गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra. —गरुत् *m.*, —गरुतः a goose. —छदः 1. a goose. -2. a kind of basil. —द्वीपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. -2. chalk. -3. the milk-stone. —धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the foam of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. —पर्णासः white basil. —पाटला the white trumpet-flower. —पिंगः a lion. —पिंगलः 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —भिक्षुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —मरिचं white pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (—क्तः) the pink or rosy colour. —रंजनं lead. —रथः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् *m.* the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. —वाजिन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. camphor. —वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाह् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. —शुंगः, -शृंगः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. N. of Indra. —हस्तिन् *m.* Airâvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dûrvâ grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतोही N. of *Sachî*, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्र White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A (श्वेदते) To become white.

श्वैत्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रं, -श्वैत्र्यं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which begin with स् are written in the Dhâtupâṭha with ष् to show that the स् is changed to ष् after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places).

ष *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षंडः 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलत्रमुरगीति षट्पदैरेनधत्तः कुमुदकमलषंडे तुल्यरूपामवस्थां *Si.* 11. 15; cf. खंड also. —डः, -डं A flock (of goats &c.).

षंडकः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षंढः A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिबिरं षंढे Ak. -**Comp.** —तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. -**Comp.** —अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. —अंगं (षडंगं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively:—जंघे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षडंगमिदमुच्यते. -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः। ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते; see वेदांग also. -3. six auspicious things, *i. e.* the six things obtained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना। षडंगमेतन् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. -3. any set of six articles. °जित् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —अंघ्रिः (षडांघ्रिः) a bee. —अधिक *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mál. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist

deified saint. —अशीत *a.* (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. —अशीतिः *f.* (षडशीतिः) eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kârtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; पंचकोलं सपरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण *a.* (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; *i. e.* by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (-र्णः) a kind of lute. —कर्मन् *n.* (षट्कर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brâhmaṇa; they are:—अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्म्याण्यग्रजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. -2. the six acts allowable to a Brâhmaṇa for his subsistence; उंछं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालन । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्म्याण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥. -3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. -4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धौतिर्वस्ती तथा नेती नौलिकी (नौलिकी) त्राटकस्तथा । कपालभाती चैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-*m.*) 1. a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. -2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण *a.* (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-णं) 1. a hexagon. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold *gayâ*; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः । गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥. —गवं (षड्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. -2. a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); *e. g.* हस्ति°, अश्व° 'six elephants, horses &c.'. —गुण *a.* (षड्गुण) 1. sixfold. -2. having six attributes. (-णं) an assemblage of six qualities. -2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि *n.* (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्रंथिका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शठी). —चक्रं (षट्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षट्चरणः) 1. a bee; *S.* 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. —जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs:—नासां कंठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दंतांश्च संस्पृशन् । षड्जः संजायते (षड्भ्यः संजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः; it is asid to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nârada; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. —त्रिंशत् *f.* (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). —दर्शनं (षडदर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. —दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. —दुर्ग (षड्दुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात्. —नवति *f.* (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. —पंचाशत् *f.* (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. —पदः (षट्पदः) 1. a bee; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. °आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirâta tree. °इष *a.* having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यं Me. 73. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. —पदी (षट्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2. a female bee. -3. a louse. —प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1. one who is well acquainted with six subjects; *i. e.* the four *Purushârthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्सु प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥. -2. a lustful or licentious man. —बिंदुः (षड्बिंदुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —भागः (षड्भागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; *S.* 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33 —भुज *a.* (षड्भुज) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal (-जः) a hexagon. (-जा) 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. the water-melon. —मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. —मासिक *a.* (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. —मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kârtikeya; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. —रसं, -रसाः (*m.* pl.) (षड्रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. —रात्रं (षड्रात्रं) a period of six nights. —रेखा (षड्रेखा) a water-melon. —वर्गः (षड्वर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्रिपु); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मद्मोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2. —विंशतिः *f.* (षड्विंशतिः) twenty-six; (षड्विंश twenty-sixth). —विध (षड्विध) *a.* of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. —शास्त्रिन् *m.* one conversant with the six Sâstras or darsanas. —षष्टिः *f.* (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. —सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. —कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्धा See षोढा.

षष्टिः *f* Sixty: Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. **-Comp.** —भागः an epithet of *Siva*. —मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. —योजनी *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. —संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. —हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक *a.* Bought with sixty. —कः -का A kind of rice of quick growth.

षष्टिकं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात्पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; M. 17. 78. **-Comp.** —अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊर्ध्वमिच्छामि तत्तेषामुपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131–132). °वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः *S.* 5 4. —अन्नं the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgâ in the form of Kâtyâyanî, one of the 16 divine mothers. **-Comp.** **-तत्पुरुष**: the genitive Tatpurusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. **-पूजनं, -पूजा** worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसानुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाट् *ind.* A vocative particle.

षाट्कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाट्पौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A *Rága* in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः.

षाड्गुण्यं [षड् गुणा एव ष्यञ्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत शक्त्यपेक्षी रसायनं *Si.* 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. **-Comp.** **-प्रयोगः** employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kârtikeya.

षाण्मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Six monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months' old; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb.1.17.

षाष्ठ (ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth.

षिड्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); षिड्गैरगद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचिद् *Si.* 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. **-Comp.** **-अंशुः** the planet Venus. **-अंग** *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. (**-गः**) a kind of perfume. **-अंगुलक** *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. **-अंघ्रिः** a crab. **-अर्चिस्** *m.* the planet Venus. **-आवर्तः** a conch-shell. **-उपचार** *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम्। मधुपर्काचमनानं वसनाभरणानि च। गंधपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. **-कलाः** the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः। शशिनी चंद्रिका कांतिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च। अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः॥. **-भुजा** a form of Durgâ. **-मातृका** *f.* pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया। देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः। शांतिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः.

षोडश *a.* (शी *f.*) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा *ind.* In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteen-fold षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन् *m.* A modification of the Agnishṭoma sacrifice. **-Comp.** **-ग्रहः** a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोढा *ind.* In six ways. **-Comp** **-न्यासः** the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. **-मुखः** 'six-faced', N. of Kârtikeya; द्रोढा जनोर्जनितषोढामुखः समिति षोढा स हाटकगिरेः *Asvad.* 7.

षोदत् *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्ठिव 1. 4. P. (ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीव्यति, ष्ठयूत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्ठीवनं, ष्ठेवनं 1 Spitting out. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ष्ठयूत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वस्कष्कते) To go, move.

स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (*a*) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सतृष्ण, सधन, सरोषं, सकोपं, सहरि &c.; (*b*) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (*c*) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. **—सा** The goddess Lakshmî. **—सं** 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टास्त्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend: देवासुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे. -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight: यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; *Si.* 16. 15. **-Comp.** **—वरः** a king, prince.

संयत्त *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,

check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयंसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Atm.); व्रीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or drive (as horses). -7 (*a*) To collect. (*b*) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. -4 Ready. -5 Arranged; see यम् with सं.—त: 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of Siva. -**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. —आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —वाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत्वर *a.* Silent.

संयतृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयम: Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमवन: &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of *Yoga*; धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमत्रांगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; *S.* 4. 16. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; *S.* 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. —न: One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic: या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयान: A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयाव: A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnisn with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. —*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगामि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; बुद्ध्या संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -To be absorbed in, meditate upon

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुग: 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -**Comp.** —गोष्पदे 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; *i. e.* an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; *Si.* 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोग: 1 (*a*) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. (*b*) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आभरणसंयोगाः Mâl. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of *Siva*. -**Comp.** —पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. —विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्ष: Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संराग: 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरभ् 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.)

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled.

-5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरंभः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; हंत वर्धते ते संरंभः *S.* 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mâl. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरंभो हि महात्मनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -**Comp.** -**परुष** *a.* harsh through rage. -**रस** *a.* excessively enraged. -**वेगः** the impetuosity of anger.

संरंभिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

संराध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. -*Caus.* 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.) -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पाथ संरुद्धः पशभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह्.

संरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरूढव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः *S.* 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

संलक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप् 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -**Comp.** -**कर्ण** *a.* with the ears hanging down. -**मानस** *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुड् 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10. U. or *Caus.* 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramâditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसंति ऋतवोऽत्र संवस्-सरन् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramâditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -**Comp.** -**करः** an epithet of Siva. -**भ्रमि** *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -**रथः** a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्य मुखं सीताया मुखचंद्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदंत्यक्षराणि Mu. 5 -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -*Caus.* 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in मैत्रेयैः सह संवाद्यताम्. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च शंकयाहृतया पृष्टः Dk.; (नाट्यः) चित्तावर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादनेति Mâl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 16.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; षड्जसंवादिनीः के कराः R. 1. 39; अस्तंगसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवननं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2

A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवलनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with ; Mâl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed ; Mâl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with ; Mâl. 4 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken ; उद्वितारलस्वनसंवलिताः (ध्वनयः) Ki 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवलिगत *a.* Overrun. -तं A sound ; Mâl. 5. 19.

संवस 1 P 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate ; Ms. 4. 79. ; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time) —*Caus.* To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company ; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह 1. P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press -4 To show, display. —*Caus* 1 To rub or press together, shampoo ; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ *S.* 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel. Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mârgas of the wind : see वायु.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer ; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing ; U. 1, 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling ; Mâl. 9. 25.

संवासित *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविजू 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्न *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried ; as in संविग्नमनस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recoguised or allowed.

संविद् I. 2 P. 1 To know, be aware of ; Bk. 5. 37 ; 8. 17. -2 To recognize. -3 To investigate, examine -4 To perceive feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. —*Caus.* 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive ; Bk. 17. 63.

संवित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling ; स्वस्थावस्थासुखसंवित्तिः स्मरतीयमधुनापि नौ Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32 -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect ; Ki. 13. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception ; Mâl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise ; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंविदं R. 7. 31. -4 Assent, consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification ; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp -**Comp** -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदित *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished ; see विद् with सं. —तं An agreement.

संवेदः 1 Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering ; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितं U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering ; Mu 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan ; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life ; कन्याविक्रयमात्रात वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition ; Mâl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mâl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति *S.* 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhâsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविश् 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest ; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95 ; क्वापि सुप्तमनु संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55 ; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79 ; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest ; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -3 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. –2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. –2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. –3 Adorned. –4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. –5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1. 5. 9. U. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं *S.* 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. –2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. –3 To shut up, close. –4 To contract, compress. –5 To secure. –6 To arrange, put in order. –7 To refuse, reject. –8 To select, choose. —*Caus.* 1 To cover. –2 To restrain. –3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. –2 Comprehension. –3 Compression, contraction. –4 A dam, bridge, causeway. –5 A kind of deer. –6 N. of a demon; see शंबर. —रं 1 Concealment. –2 Forbearance, self-control. –3 Water. –4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. –2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mâl. 1. –3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also. –4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. –2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). –3 Diminution. –4 Protecting, securing. –5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं (मुखं) *S.* 3. 25. –2 Hidden, concealed; न मइनो निवृतो न च संवृतः *S.* 2. 11. –3 Secret. –4 Closed, shut up, secured. –5 Retired, secluded. –6 Contracted, compressed. –7 Confiscated, sequestered. –8 Encompassed, surrounded. –9 Filled with, full of. –10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. —तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. –2 A mode of pronunciation. –**Comp.** —आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. —मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. –2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. –3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. –2 Destroyed.

संवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. –2 To attack, assault (with acc.). –3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. –4 To happen, take place, occur. –5 To be produced, arise, spring. –6 To be accomplished. –7 To be united, meet together. –8 To fall to the lot of. —*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. –2 To accomplish, fulfil. –3 To wrap up, envelope. –4 To crumble up. –5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. –2 Dissolution, destruction. –3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. –4 A cloud. –5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). –6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. –7 A year. –8 A collection, multitude

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. –2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. –3 Sub-marine fire. –4 N of Balarâma. —कं The plough of Balarâma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarâma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. –2 The petal near the filament –3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. –2 Fulfilled, accomplished. –3 Collected, heaped together. –4 Past, gone. –5 Covered. –6 Furnished with. —त्तः N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. –2 Accomplishment.

संवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. –2 To fulfil, satisfy. —*Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. –2 To plant. –3 To enlarge, augment. –4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. –2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. –2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषं R. 5. 6. –2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. –2 Grown tall or high, big, large. –3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. –2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Mâl. 5. 6. –3 Haste, speed. –4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. –2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयंते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. –2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. –2 Cloth, vesture, garment. –3 An upper garment; *Si.* 18. 69.

संशप्तकः [सम्यक् शपथमंगीकारो यस्य कप् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. –2 A picked warrior. –3 A brother in arms. –4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दनं 1 Making a sound. –2 Praising. –3 Calling out to. –4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. –2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. –3 To be removed. —*Caus.* 1 To mitigate. –2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. –2 Sharp, acute. –3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. –4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. –5 Effecting, diligent in performing. –**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. —व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in

doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute संशय्य कर्णाद्विषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42.; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशय: 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyáya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyáya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान. -4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; यातां पुनः संशयमन्ययैव Mâl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. doubting, sceptical. -आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into danger; S. 6. -छेदः solution of a doubt, decision, -छेदिन् a. clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितृ a. Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain. -2 Doubted, questioned. -3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Mâl. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. -*Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To clear, pay off (expenses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4 To examine, inquire into, investigate.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiated. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying in general. -3 Correction, rectification. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance (of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्वत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -*m.* A juggler.

संश्यान *p.p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. -2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयंते U. 6. 12; Mâl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, approach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve, wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp: in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां S. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; U. 3. 17; मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6. 60; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 गुणs or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पवनाय वल्गति Ku. 4, 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. -2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United, joined; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to; संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Atm. when used intransitively); हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. Ki. 1. 5. -2 To promise. -*Caus.* To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. -2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. -2 To adhere or cling to. -3 To join, unite. -*Caus.* To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. -2 Embraced. -4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, having. -6 Related, connected together; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing; an embrace; वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषण-णा 1 Pressing together, -2 Means of binding together. -3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्वत् See संश्वत्.

संसंज् *Pass.* To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. -2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. -3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; प्रांतेषु संसक्तनवेक्षुशाखं Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदमुखरवधूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकाकः Mâl. 9. 5; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6. 48; Mâl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -मनस् a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युग a. yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संसक्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1. 6. P. 1 To sit down, sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध् *Caus.* To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete; Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain; Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जप्येनैव तु संसिध्येत्

ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhâg.; Ku. 2. 63. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain; पारं संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. —*Caus.* 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसरणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, wordly life, mundane existence, भीष्मचंडकरमंडलभीष्मज्वालसंसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A highway. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundance existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mâl. 5. 30; संसारधन्वभुवि किं सारमामृशसि शंसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. **-Comp.** —गमनं transmigration. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. —चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. —मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. —मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. —*m.* 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निरातयसि संसृतिगर्तमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; *Si.* 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसि नैरुदकाशुभिर्त्रैः R. 5. 69. अस्ता रक्षः संसृजात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु संससृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; *S.* 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. **-Comp.** —अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds—प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यंताभाव absolute, non-existence. —दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् *a.* 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. —*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Reunited. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, -त्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, copartnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् *m.* 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A copartner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पेत्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासौ Me. 51 -2 To move along, flow.

सर्सपः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kshaya-mâsa* (क्षयमास).

सर्सर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माधवीं *Si.* 3. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाग्वैकरी सलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; *Si.* 14. 50. 3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारोचितैर्मन्त्रैर्मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food.) -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कर्तृ *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणेः) प्रयत्नसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्ग-

संस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ दृष्टेन चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking dressing (as of food &c.) -6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament ; स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते Dri. *S.* 49 ; *S.* 7. 23 ; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यत्नेन भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H Pr. 8 ; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception.-10 Any faculty or capacity -11 Effect of work, merit of action. फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression ; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeshikas ; it is of three kinds:—भावना, वेग, and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. -14 A purificatory, rite a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66 ; R. 10. 78 ; (Manu mentions 12 such Saṁskâras ; see Ms. 2. 26 ; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread. -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone ; *S.* 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. -पूत *a.* 1. purified by sacred rites. -2 purified by refinement or education. -रहित, -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrâtya or outcast ; cf. व्रात्य.

संस्कारक *a.* Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared ; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleansed, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. -तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language ; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तंभ् 5. 9. P. (*caus.* also) 1 To stop, restrain, control ; प्रवृत्तसंस्तंभितक्रियाणां कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself); धैर्ये संस्तंभयात्मानं U.4.-4 To make firm or immoveable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c. ; see संस्तंभ्.

संस्तंभः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense) ; अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति *Si.* 3 31 ; Ki 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium ; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नैर्गुण्यैः संयति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम वनगमाश्रयः 4. 22 ; *Si.* 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तवान *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brâhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar ; Mâ. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at ; Mâl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ-स्तृ 5. 9 U. 1 To spread, strew ; सांतरसंस्तीर्णैः *S.* 4 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; a bed of leaves &c. : नराश्रसंस्तरेषु R. 8. 57 ; नराश्रसंस्तरे यस्य रत्नविष्वपि तनुं विभवतो Ku. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity -3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्यायं गच्छतां Mâl. 1, 9. -5 Familiarity, familiar talk ; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together ; तेनेदानीं मृदि परिणतावासान्न संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to ; शास्त्रेष्वनुपदेशस्य वाधनानो वाक्येन संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 35. -5 To be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठते यत्तदस्यागस्तेन मे स्थितिः Ms 5. 93 (= यज्ञाय युज्यते Kull.). -6 To come to an end, be interrupted ; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.) : क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षणाद्यमाभ्यां परिनर्तमानः Hariv. -7 To die, perish. -8 To agree, conform to. -9 To stand firmly. -*Caus.* 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; निसर्गनिर्विघ्नमिदं फलं स्थं R. 6. 29 ; Mâl. 5 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). -स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being -4 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्मिते Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct,

-6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position ; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्दुत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम *S.* 5. 30 ; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -5 Restraining, curbing. -6 A statute, regulation. —ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing ; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying ; नियोगसंस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; क्व नु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि *S.* 3. -10 Dead, deceased ; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा R. 1. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यांति संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यांति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water ; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Touched, brought into contact ; (*b*) Affected, smit ; *S.* 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind ; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17 ; Bg 18. 76 ; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. —*Caus.* To remind, put in mind of ; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection ; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together ; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71 ; दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्त्येव च संहतान् 7. 66 ; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमादाय गच्छंति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. **-Comp.** —जानु *a.* knock-kneed. —भ्रू *a.* knitting the eyebrows. —स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः *f.* 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; गुरुतां नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमृताघातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs. -5 Killing.

संवहनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित *p. p.* 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संधा.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; मनुसंहिता. -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different *Sâkhâs* or schools ; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir. -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः सन्निकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109; वर्णानामतिशयितः सन्निधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता. 7- The Supreme Being who hold

and supports the universe. **-Comp.** —पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

संहृतिः *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संह 1 P. (sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (*a*) To contract, abridge, compress; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्यं तव संहियते वचः R. 10. 30. (*b*) To drop; संहियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्): अमुं युगांतोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिशेते R. 13. 6 -6 To withdraw, withhold draw or take back; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H 1.61; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरण 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ *m.* A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्र R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. **-Comp.** —भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. —मुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्यं दक्षहस्तकं। क्षिप्तांगुलीरंगुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक *a.* 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संह्रादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संह्रीण *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट *a.* Bad, vile.

सकंटक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण *a.* (र्णा or र्णी) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक *a.* Having an agent.

सकर्मक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलेंदुमुखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. —लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. **-Comp.** —वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, *i.e.* quarrelling: Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. —ल्पः N. of *Siva*.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells: see Ms. 4. 89.

सकाम *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु *S.* 4; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mal. 9. —मं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. —लं *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. —शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from, from the presence of)

सकुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. —लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

सकृत् *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ददानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतप्रणयोयं जनः *S.* 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m.* -*f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.). -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —ध्वजः a crow. —प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a.* Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. —वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a.* Angry, enraged. —पं *ind.* Angrily.

सक्त *p. p.* [संज्-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Addicted, devoted or attached to;

fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौग्धपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेंद्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed. hindered. -Comp. -वैर a. engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity: S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः f. 1 Contact, touch -2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्य निलालतानां Ki 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु m. pl. [संज्-तुन् किच्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal: भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. -Comp. -फला-ली the Samî tree.

सक्तुकः 1 =सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सक्तुल a. Containing barley flour

सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual

सक्थि n. [संज्-किथन् Un. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मुग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय a. Active, moveable.

सक्षण a. Being at leisure.

सखि m. [सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Un. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen. sing.; loc. sing) A friend, companion, an associate: तस्मात्सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्त्वयैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख: वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; सचिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1).

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gît. 1.

सखायति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

सख्यं [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; मुमूर्च्छ सख्य रामस्य समनश्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; समनशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhâsh -2 Equality. -ख्यः A friend.

सगृ 1 P. (सगति) To cover.

सगण a. Attended by troops or flocks. -णः An epithet of Siva.

सगंध a. Fragrant. -धः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः सगंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

सगर a [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. -रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sagara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagiratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः-र्भ्यः A brother of whole blood: Mv. 6. 27.

सगुण a. 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र a. Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor: तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापराद्धोऽसि S. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. -त्रं Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः f. Eating together.

सघ् 5 P. (सघ्नोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट a. 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहितास्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषमोरुकसंकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U 1. 8. -टं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेष्वविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यंते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31 93.

संकथ् 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रगतान् विसर्पति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of -5 To drive away, put to fight, rout

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित p. p 1 Heaped up, piled up collected. - Blended together, intermixed -3 Seized, laid hold of. -4 Added -5 Resumed, regained: Mâl. 3. -तं (In arith.) The first sum. -तं Addition. -Comp. -ऐक्यं the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकसुक a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered

संकाश a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, हिरण्य°. -2 Near, close, at hand. -शः 1 Appearance, presence, -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch.

संकुच् 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. -*Caus*. To contract, narrow.

संकुचित p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged; लंघापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —चं Saffron. -Comp. —पिशुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रतारामहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R 6. 22; Mâl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः परिजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Mâl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकूजितं The cry of the Chakravâka.

संकृ 8 U. (संकुरुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकृष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —णः N. of Balaràma; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकृ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर *S.* 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रांतिजुषामत्र नन्वंगांगित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगांगिभेऽलंकृतीनां तद्भेदैकाश्रयस्थितौ । संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकरास्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —र्णी A difficulty. —र्णा A kind of riddle. -Comp. —जाति, -योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). —युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृप् 1 A. To wish or long for. —*Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोत्थित सिद्ध्यस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तस्संकल्पोपहितजाडिम स्तंभमभ्यति गर्भं Mâl. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्प तैरजस्रमनंग नीतास्मि मया निवृद्धिं *S.* 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Mâl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* 1, willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. —जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः epithets of the god of love; भगवन्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —रूप *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; *S.* 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. —गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संकर्षणः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. —*Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमितार्क्षरत्न पितामहेन V. 3; Ku 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of, -6 To promise mutua-

assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. **-मः -मं** 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3 A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मीकैर्यदवृद्धैरगृह्यभिर्धृतं U. 1, 22. -3 Seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankrânti (in astr.). **—तं** Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिताः...पयसो गंडूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating(one's knowledge to another),power of imparting (instruction to another); विवादे दर्शयिष्यंते क्रियासंक्रांतिसाधनः M. 1. 19; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress; see संक्रम.

संक्रीड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together; संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 68. -2 To creak, rattle (as wheels); संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्रीडनं Sporting together.

संक्रीडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्लेदः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the fœtus.

संक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction.-2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तविपाशासु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw,destroy.-3 To shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्यते क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयावा त्रियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34.-4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः *f.* 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment.-3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुभ् 1 A, 4. 9. P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. —*Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning.-4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70. Ve. 3. 25; *Si.* 18. 70; Mâl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तावंत्येव च सत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायंते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Numbering,amounting to; शतसंख्यका नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामेवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection.-7 Manner.-**Comp.** —अतिग, अतीत *a.* beyond number, innumerable, countless. —मात्रं mere numeration. —वाचक *a* expressive of number. (—कः) a numeral. —समापनः an epithet of *Siva*.

संख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. —तं A number. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् *a.* 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —*m.* A learned man.

संगः [संज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch, contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सद्भिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Subhâsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire; ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -5 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दौर्मंत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगात् Bh. 2. 42; °विमुक्त° Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction; R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

संगिन *a.* 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; *S* 5. 11; R. 19 16; M. 4. 2; Bg. 3. 26; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted; Ki 14. 59.

संगाणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छंते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7

To go to, attain (with acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite; वधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to; प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious; शृणुतमिवानीं संगतार्थं नवेति *S.* 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted; see गम् with सं. —तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सताम् V. 5. 24, *S.* 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.- **-Comp.** —संधिः a peace concluded after frien dship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R 7. 15; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequenting. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union; V. 4. 37; R. 12, 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in साद्धिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः *S.* 3. 14; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union; see संगम. —नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement; तथेति तस्याविवृतं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगरमग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48; पालितसंगराय 13. 65. -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अतरत्स्वभुजौजसा महीं महतः संगरसागरानसौ *Si.* 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the *Sami* tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhûrtas after Prâtastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त *p. p.* 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगूढ *p. p.* 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगृ 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.); राज्ञे समगिरेतां Dk. -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. —तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकंठ्यो गंधर्व्यः संगीतं सहमर्तृकाः Bhâg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् *S.* 1; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. **-Comp.** —अर्थः 1. the subject of a musical performance. -2. the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56. —शाला a concert-hall; Mâl. 2. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः *f.* 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Conversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य धनं, पाशान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To to take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत *a.* 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह् above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्राष्ट्रस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7.114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a kind of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Śiva. **-Comp.** —श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting, receiving. —नी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching

the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्रहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन् *m.* The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *a.* conquering in battle. -**पटहः** a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -**चारिन्** *m.* a fish. -**जीविन्** *m.* a hired labourer, *coolie*. -**तलः** the two hands with the open palms brought together. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* close combination.

संघट्ट् 1 A. To meet, assemble together. -*Caus.* 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट्ट् 1 A. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नंगरसंगदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (दवाग्निः) Me. 53; Mâl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. -**हा** A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासितविद्युतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of bell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas). -**Comp.** -**कठिन** *a.* hard like a solid, solid; Ku. 2. 11. -**शिला** a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone; Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resounding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. -**ष्टः** A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with: स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह निर्वनिवेशै R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; तस्याश्च मम च कश्चिदतिसंघर्षः Dk.; नाट्याचार्ये योऽहान् ज्ञातसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच् 1 A., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -**तं** *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra; see शची.

सचित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures); Me. 64.

सचिल्लक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. -2 A minister, counsellor; सचिवान्सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34, 4. 87; कार्यान्तरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतनः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल *a.* Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. -**नः** A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजंबाल *a* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजात *a.* Born together. -**तः** A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजातित्वं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष् (स्) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. -2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सजूः, सजुषौ, सजुषः; instr. dual सजूर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, *ghât*. -**नः** A good man; see under सत्. -**ना** 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सज्जीभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. -2 Strung (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्स्ना A moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर् 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरंतान्ये

Bk. 8. 32 : कचित्पथा संचरते सुरागां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57. -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct; यूथानि संचारय *S.* 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.) to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

सचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12 -3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10; सुलभपुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन्नदेशे Mk. 7; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -7 Inciting. -8 Leading, guiding. -9 Transmission, contagion. -10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -11 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting, —कः 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित *p. p.* 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed; see संचर्.

संचारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Mâl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; संचारिणी दीपशिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible, -5 Evanescent, as a Bhâva; see below.-6 Influencing.-7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. —*m.* 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल् 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up -4 To depart, go away.

संचल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation,trembling, shaking; अचलसंचलाहरणोद्यमः Ki.18.8.

संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति *S.* 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् *a.* 1 Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with.-5 Impeded,obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः *f.* A collection.

सांचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

सांचिंतनं Consideration, reflection.

सांचिंतित *a.* 1 Considered, thought about.-2 Designed,intended.-3 Settled.

संचूर्ण् 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting,dividing.-2 Removal, solution.

संज् 1 P. (सजति, सक्त; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (ससंजुः); R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. —*Pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). —*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातकोप 'being angry'); so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhṛitarâshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhâratî war to the blind king Dhṛitarâshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प् 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव् 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by any profession). -3 To be restored to life. —*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, reanimate. -2 To maintain,nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. -3 N. of

one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinàtha's commentaries on Ku., R, and Me. -Comp. -ओषधि f. a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसो नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of.-2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (*a*) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (*b*) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज्ञं A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's, consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वंद्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatrî Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamî, and the two Aśvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjna returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumaras or Asvins q. v.]. -Comp. -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter.

संज्ञावत् *a.* Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिन् *a.* 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-*m.* also in this Sense).

संज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु *a.* Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever; Mâl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्वंतमुद्धूतसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी *f.*, **सटिका** Zedoary.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट् 10 U. (सट्टयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prâkṛita; *e. g.* कर्पूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सट्टा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सठ् 10 U. (सठयति ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सठि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंढ.

संडिशः A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent; संतः स्वतः प्रकाशंते गुणा न परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सतीं योगविसृष्टदेहां Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore -3. to adorn). -Comp. -अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-

त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. **-उत्तरं** (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. **-कर्तृ** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. **-कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. **-क्रोडः** a hawk, kite. **-कारः** 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. **-कुलं** a good or noble family. **-कुलीन** *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. **-कृत** *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (**-तः**) an epithet of Siva. (**-तं**) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. **-कृतिः** *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. **-क्रिया** 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *S.* 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषान् *S.* 7. -4. courtesy, salutation -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. **-गति** *f.* (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. **-गुण** *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (**-णः**) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. **-चरित, -चरित्र** *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सूनुः सच्चरितः Bh. 2 25. (**-n.**) 1, good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; *S.* 1. **-चारा** (सच्चारा) turmeric. **-चित्** (सच्चित्) the Supreme Spirit. **°अंशः** a portion of existence and thought. **°आत्मन्** *m* the soul consisting of entity and thought. **°आनंदः** 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. **-जन** *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (**-नः**) a good or virtuous man. **-पतिः** Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. **-पत्र** the new leaf of a water-lily. **-पथः** 1. a good road -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. **-परिग्रहः** acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. **-पशुः** a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. **-पात्रं** a worthy or virtuous person. **°वर्षः** bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. **°वर्षिन्** *a.* having judicious liberality **-पुत्रः** 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. **-प्रतिहेतुः**; (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvábhásas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counter balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वंतरं स सत्प्रतिपक्षः; *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'. **-फलः** the pomegranate tree. **-भावः** (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. **-मातुरः** (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. **-मात्रः** (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. **-मानं** (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. **-मित्रं** (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. **-युवतिः** *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. **-वंश** (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. **-वचस्** *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. **-वस्तु** *n* (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. **-विद्य** *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. **-वृत्त** *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well conducted, virtuous, upright. -2 perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gît. 3 (where both senses are intended). (**-त्तं**) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition **-शील** (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). **-संसर्गः, -सन्निधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः** company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणतां H. 1. सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि नारयंति U. 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. **-संप्रयोगः** right application. **-सहाय** *a.* having virtuous friends. (**-यः**) a good companion. **-सार** *a.* having good sap or essence. (**-रः**) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. **-हेतुः** (सद्धेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgâ; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. **-तं** *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Râm. -Comp. **-गः, -गतिः** wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनंतःसंचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk.; सततगास्ततगानिगिरोऽलिभिः *Si.* 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Mé. 69. **-यायिन्** *a.* 1. always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितेव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति Mâl. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jâti or generality; द्रव्यादित्रिकवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्रं [सद्-ष्ट्रन्] (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. **-अपश्रयः** a place of refuge, asylum. **-अयनं** (**णं**) a long sacrificial session.

—परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. —शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्रायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; *Si.* 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्रा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो भावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity.-2 Nature, essence -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; *S.* 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo.-7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यानि वैशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि *S.* 7; Mâl. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth,reality,certainty.-13Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings).-16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Malli.'s interpretation does not appear to suit the context). —उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. —उद्रेकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre eminence in strength or courage. —लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; *S.* 5. —विप्लवः loss of consciousness. —विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3 virtuous, upright. —संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. —संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. —संप्लवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. —सारः 1. essence of strength -2. a very powerful person. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhâsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine: as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. —त्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Râma. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नांदीमुखश्राद्ध q. v.—त्यं 1 Truth; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth', -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याङ्कुरमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age,the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. —त्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. —अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. —अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. —अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (—तं-ते) 1. truth and falsehood -2. practice of truth and falsehood; *i. e.* trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. —अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. —आत्मन् true. (—*m.*) a virtuous or upright man. —उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. —उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. —उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. —कामः a lover of truth. —तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. —दर्शिन् *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. —धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. —धृति *a.* strictly truthful. —पुरं the world of Vishṇu. —पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं Ms. 6 46. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. —प्रतिष्ठान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. —फलः the *Bilva* tree. —भामा N. of the daughter of Satrâjit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pârijâta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). —भारतः N. of Vyâsa —युगं the golden age; see सत्त्व (6) above. —यौवनः a Vidyâdhara. —रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyâsa. —वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1. a saint, *Rishi*. -2. a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. —वद्य *a.* veracious. (-द्यं) truth, veracity. —वाच् *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-*f.*) -वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. —वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. —व्रत, -संगर,-संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. —श्रवसी Ved. an epithet of Ushas. —श्रावणं taking a solemn oath. —संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. —संगरः N. of Kubera. —संधः 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadi.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. —कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ । भावमानयने सत्यां सत्यंकारमिवांतकः Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sâvitrî, q v.—त्री 1 N of the daughter of a fisherman,who became mother of

Vâŷsa by the sage Parâsara. –2 N. of the wife of Nârada. –3 Of the wife of Ricîka.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. –2 N. of Sîtâ. –3 Of Draupadî. –4 Of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. –5 Of Durgâ. –6 Of Satyabhâmâ, wife of Kṛishṇa. –7 Of the mother of Vishṇu; सत्यायामनवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., **सत्यापयति** Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. –2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त्र. **—त्रं** *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थैः संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhâmâ. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जांबवत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhama to him. Afterwards when Satyabhama was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akrura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akrura. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found tnat the jewel was with Akrura, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. **—रं** *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार *a.* Sputtered. **—रः** Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्न; the स् of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरस्मिन् नितंबे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. –2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पंक गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). –3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. –4 To be dejected or low spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gît. 6. –5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशत्रु ददृशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. –6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. –7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. –8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदंति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. –9 To go. **—***Caus.* (सादयति-ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. –2 To throw or cast down, place, put. –3 To weary, exhaust. –4 To cause to perish, destroy. **—***Desid.* (सिषत्सति) To wish to sit &c.

सत्रं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद्-आधारे ष्ट्रन्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. –2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. –3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. –4 Water. –5 A sacrificial hall. –6 The abode of Yama. –7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. **—यं** *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. –2 Gently, softly; *S.* 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. –2 An assembly; पंकेनेव सरो भाति सदः खलजनेन विना Bv. 1.116; Bh. 2. 63. **-Comp.** **—गत** *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. **—गृहं** an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यः [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). –2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः *S.* 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. **-Comp.** **—आनंद** *a.* ever happy. (**-दः**) an epithet of Siva. **—गति** 1. wind. –2. the universal spirit. –3. the sun. –4. everlasting happiness, final beatitude. **—तोया, —नीरा** 1. N. of the *Karatoyâ* river. –2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. **—दान** *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (**-नः**) 1. a ruttish elephant. –2. a scent-elephant (=गंधद्विप q. v.). –3. N. of the elephant of Indra. –4. N. of Ganesa. **—नर्तः** a kind of bird, the wagtail **—पुष्प** *a.* ever-flowering. (**-ष्पः**) the cocoa-nut tree. **—प्रसूनः** N. of various plants:- रोहित, अर्क and कुंद. **—फल** *a.* always bearing fruit. (**-लः**) 1. the Bilva tree. –2. the jack tree. –3. the glomerous fig-tree. –4 the cocoanut tree. **—भव्य** *a.* always present. **—योगिन्** *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. **—शिवः** N. of Siva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. **—नः** An epithet of Vishṇu.

सदृक्ष (क्षी *f.*), **सदृश्, सदृश** *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. –2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. –3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. **-Comp.** **—स्पंदनं** a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. –2 Belonging to the same place or country. –3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. –2 Wrong, improper. –3 Objectionable.

सद्मन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनयनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. A place, station. –3 A temple. –4 An altar. –5 A seat. –6 Conflict. –7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhâsh. –2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनयनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. –3 Quickly, promptly. –4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हतान्मीन् *S.* 4. **-Comp.** **—कालः** the present time. **—कालीन** *a.*

recent. —जात *a.* (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1. a calf. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —गतिन् *a.* quickly perishing, frail ; Me. 10. —प्राणकर *a.* quickly invigorating ; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट् ॥. —प्राणहर *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour ; शुष्कं मांसं स्त्रियो वृद्धं बालं क्लीबरुग्णं गवि । प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रां सद्यः प्राणहराणि षट्. —भाविन् *a.* newly-born. (-*m.*) a calf. —शुद्धिः,-शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. -2 Instantaneous.

सद्रु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. -2 Going.

सद्वंद्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वसथः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resemblihg. -**Comp.** —चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agnî.

सधिस् *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्र्यंच् *a.* (सध्रीची *f.*)[सहांचतेः cf. P. VI. 3. 95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —*m.* A companion (husband); *Si.* 8. 44.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante ; Bh. 6. 7.

सध्रीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P.; 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात; *pass.* सन्यते, सायते ; *desid.* सिसनिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honor with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. —नं Ved. Food.

सनक: N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. —*ind.* Always, perpetually. -**Comp.** —कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सगसूत्र.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent ; एष धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled ; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. —नः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu ; सनातनः पितरमुपागतस्त्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Durgâ or Pârvatî. -3 Of Sarasvatî.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Râm. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिणः *S.* 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति *S* 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामंडपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. —था A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभः Dk. -4 Affectionate. —भिः 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman.-2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense). -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवं, सनिष्ठेवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gaurî.

सनीड (ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike ; नालिशाभ्यां सुनिशितैः श्यामनेत्रं संतनक्षतुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षण Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted,continual,constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. —तं *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संतति: *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चिंतासंततितनुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10 ; कुसुमसंततिसंतताभिः *Si.* 6. 36. -5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -6 A race, lineage, family. -7 Offspring, progeny ; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -8 A heap, mass ; (अलं) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread ; *S.* 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69 ; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34 ; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -**Comp.** —संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 43, 7. 3 ; *Si.* 6 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream.

-3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm ; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3 ; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. —*Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ' of the afflicted' ; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रांते संतप्यते गुरू मम Mb. ; Bu. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse ; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance. —*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.)

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. **-Comp.** —अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. —वक्षस् *a.* short-breathed.

संताप: 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Mâl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; संतापसंततिसहव्यसनाय तस्य मासक्तनेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेत: Mâl. 1. 23 ; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रशिसि वा 1. 31 ; *S.* 3. -3 Passion, rage -4 Remorse, repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; संतापे दिशतु शिव: शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Burning, inflaming. —न: N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting.-3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमक: Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमस् *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 9. 98 ; *Si.* 9. 22 ; Bk. 5 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संति: 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift ; cf. सति.

संतुप् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented ; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टि: *f.* Complete satisfaction,

संतोष: 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim,float. -3 To get over, overcome,surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon; जायामपोषामुत संत्यजसि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun ; Bh. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce ; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude ; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभं Râj. T. 3. 343. —*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्रस् 1. 4. P. To fear, be afraid or terrified;Bk. 14.39. —*Caus.* To frighten, terrify ; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रास: Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंश् 1 P. 1 To bite. sting ; संदष्टाधरपल्लवा Amaru. 32. -2 (*a*) To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदष्टसर्पत्वचा *S.* 7. 11 ; संदष्टवस्त्रेष्वबलानितंबेषु R 16. 65, 48. (*b*) To press together, crush by pressure; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि *S.* 3. 18.

संदंश: 1 A pair of tongs. -2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंशक: A pair of tongs.

संदंशिका A pair of pincers.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together,crushed -3 Nipped; pinched. —ष्टं A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह् 1 P. To burn ; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाह: Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. —न: That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

संदाव: Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over ; Bk. 6. 141 ; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct. instruct, advise, send as a message ; किं नु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यं *S.* 4 ; *Si.* 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message ; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. —ष्ट: One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टहर also). —ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदेश: 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand ; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7, 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अनुष्ठितो गुरोः संदेशः *S.* 5. **-Comp.** —अर्थः the subject of a message ; Me. 5. —वाच् *f.* a message. —हरः, -हारकः 1. a news-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदेशकं News, tidings.

संदिह् 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint.-3 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16 ; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with

(in *pass.*); पांतु स्वामकडोरकेतक-शिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेंदवः (जटाः) Mâl. 1. 2; or धूपैर्नीलावितिःसृतैर्बलभयः संदिग्ध-पारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. —*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubted, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. —र्थं 1 A doubt, uncertainty.-2 Besmearing. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.*ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-र्थः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. —मति, -बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहहेलासारोपितः K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः ससंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called ससंदेह by Mammaṭa and others): ससंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Mál. 1. 2 (*l.* 3); V. 3. 2. -**Comp.** —दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहिन् *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीप् 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. —*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. —नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. —*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदृभ् 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging.-2 Collection, uniting, mixture; U. 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धि गिरां Gît. 1. -4 Construction -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंधाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -**Comp.** —विरुद्ध *a* irrelevant, incoherent. —शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. —शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. —*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. —*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं मृतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing.-2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision.-5 Regard, consideration. -5 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधुबिंदुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतनोत्ताम्यति Mâl 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि उदकेन संधीयंते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रवो न हि संदध्युरात्मोच्छित्तिरनापि संधिता H. 1. 88; Châṇ. 19; Kâm. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे वृशमुद्दामतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भूशमरतिं हि साद्रियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् *S.* 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8.-6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; मृद्घटवत्सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने गुल्फः Susr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by

means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel.-17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundery. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, conbination, connection ; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhâsh.; Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवंति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा नहि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगानुधावनकंडितसंधेः *S.* 2. -5 A fold (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva.-16 Distillation. -**Comp.** -अक्षरं a diphthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -प्रबंधनं the ligament of a joint. -बंधः the tissues of joints ; *S.* 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, -मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -रंध्रकं a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period.-हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined ; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled ; सुजनस्तु कनकघटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चाशु संधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष् 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also) ; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. -*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52 ; आतपांतसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. -2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain ; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory ; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess ; retain, keep ; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-णा 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संध्या 1 Union.-2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः । अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7. -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk.-6 The period which precedes a *Yuga*, the time intervening between the expiration of one *Yuga* and the commencement of another ; Ms. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brâhmaṇa ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्न, अपराह्ण.). -**Comp.** -अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः twilight. -अभ्रं 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays) ; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागा: Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhyà adoration. -कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). -नाटिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -पुष्पी 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -मंगलं an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp ; V. 3. 2. -रागः red-lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -वंदनं the morning and evening prayers. -समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed ; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). -न्नः The tree called पियाल. -न्नं A little, a small quantity. -**Comp.** -कंठ *a.* choked.-हर्ष *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyâla tree. -**Comp.** -द्रुः the Piyâla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline ; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34 ; Bk. 2. 31 ; पर्वसु संनता V. 4 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey ; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accom-

plished. —*Caus.* 1 To contract, bend together. –2 To cause to bend or stoop. –3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. –2 Downcast. –3 Contracted.

संनतिः *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. –2 Stooping posture, crouching. –3 Humility. –4 A kind of sacrifice. –5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. –2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. –2 To wear, put on, dress. –3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्ततो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. –4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense); युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh.; छेत्तुं वज्रमणिञ्च शिरीषकुसुमप्रांतेन संनह्यते Bk. 2, 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. –2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. –3 Arranged, ready, or prepared, for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृप्तनिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. –4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. –5 Pervading; कुसुमामिव लोभनीयं यौवनमंगेषु संनद्धं *S.* 1. 21. –6 Well-provided with anything. –7 Murderous. –8 Closely attached, bordering, near. –9 Ready to burst or blossom. –10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. –2 Preparation. –3 Fastening tightly. –4 Industry, effort.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. –2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. –3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुष्टवाग्बाणदारुणे । कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kîr. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. –2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. –3 Connection, relation. –4 (In Nyâya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इंद्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. –2 Approaching, approximating. –3 Proximity, vicinity. –4 Relation, connection. –5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. –2 Proximate, adjacent, near. —ष्टं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. –2 To place near; *S.* 3. 19. –3 To fix upon, direct towards; (दृष्टिं) पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. –4 To draw near, approach. –5 To collect, pile up. –6 To observe, inspect. —*Pass.* To be near, be present. —*Caus.* To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधातृ *m.* 1 One who brings near. –2 One who deposits. –3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. –4 An officer who introduces people at court. –5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together juxta-position. –2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. –3 Perceptibility, appearance. –4 A receptacle. –5 Receiving, taking charge of. –6 Combination, aggregate; Pt. 1. 191. –7 Depositing. –8 The object of an organ of sense (इंद्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. To alight, descend. –2 To come together, assemble, meet together. –3 To fall upon, attack; U. 3. 6. –4 To arrive, appear. –5 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. –2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. –2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. –3 Collision, contact. –4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. –5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जति Ku. 1. 3. –6 Arrival. –7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. –8 A kind of musical time or measure. –Comp. —ज्वरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः=संनिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. –2 Connection, attachment. –3 Effectiveness

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. –2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविश् 6 A. 1 To enter into, enter deeply. –2 To encamp, sit down. –3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. —*Caus.* 1 To place, put. –2 To install or place on; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. –3 To unite, join, collect. –4 To introduce, insert, put in. –5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. –6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. –7 To found (a town &c.). –8 To fix the mind on. –8 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. –2 Collected, met together, assembled. –3 Absorbed or engrossed in. –4 Abiding or resting in. –5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. –6 Encamped; see संनिविश् above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. –2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. –3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1, 9. –4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. –5 Vicinity, proximity. –6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. –7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. –8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. –9

Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; *S.* 6. 9; R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

संनिहित *p.p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; *S.* 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुरुपतिः *S.* 1; हृदयसंनिहिते *S.* 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. -6 Staying or being in. —तं Proximity, vicinity. -**Comp.** —अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस् 4 P. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यं V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्द्राक्षावितर्दि-द्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. —क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (In logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. —त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mâl. 4. 5; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने *S.* 4. 17.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राक् 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपर्या Worship, honouring; सोहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; *Si.* 1. 14; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रतिविहितसपर्यास्तस्य यास्तान्यहानि (स्मरसि) U. 1. 26.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिंडः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडीकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Srâddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapiṇḍa or kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -**Comp.** —अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुपुंगवः the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तप्रकृति below. —अर्चिस् *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. -2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1. N. of fire. -2. of Saturn. -3. the Chitraka plant. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. —अस्रं a heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and वसिष्ठ. -2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). —कोण *a.* septangular. —गंगं *ind.* in

the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वः, -ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacrifice ; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दशन् *a.* seventeen. —दीधितिः N. of fire. —द्वीपा an epithet of the earth ; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः *S.* 7. 33 —धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body ; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen ; (रसास्रमांसमेदोऽस्थि-मज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). —नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्र a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). —पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (-र्णी) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom ; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोश-राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. ; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the *Sirîsha* tree. —भूमिक, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red ; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रांतरनखानि च । तालुकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्तता ॥). —रात्र a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शत 1. 700. -2. 107. (-तीं) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सप्तिः an epithet of the sun ; सर्वैरुक्षैः समग्रै-स्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13 ; *S* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. -2 Seven. -3 Seventh. —कं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्तति: *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. -2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. —मी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). -2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke.-2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Subhâsh. ; see सप्तसप्ति also. -3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. -2 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source ; R. 1. 22.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish, cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also) -2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सबंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected -2 Having a friend, befriended. -3 Of the same family. —धुः A relation, kinsman.

सबलिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. -2 Oppressive.

सब्रह्मचर्य Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. -2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser ; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क गता K. ; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. -3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind ; Vb. 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भांति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave ; पंडितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1 ; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः H. 1. -2 Company, society, meeting, large number.-3 Council-chamber or hall. -4 A court of justice. -5 A public audience (modern *levee*). -6 A gambling-house. -7 Any room or place much frequented. -Comp.—अाचारः 1. the customs of society. -2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. -2. a member of a society. —उचितः a learned Brâhmaṇa, an educated person. —पतिः,-नायकः 1. the president of a society, chairman. -2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सद् *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. -2. a member of an assembly or meeting. -3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate ; स्नेहात्स-भाजयितुमैच्छत् U. 1. 7 ; *Si.* 13. 14 ; *S.* 5. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To please, gratify. -4 To beautify, adorn, grace ; U. 4. 19. -5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipinng ; *Si.* 13. 14. (*b*) Welcoming, congratulation ; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. -2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. -3 Service.

सभावन: N. of Siva.

सभि (भी) कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य इक्] The keeper of a gaming-house ; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. -2 Fit for society. -3 Refined, polished, civilized. -4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous ; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. -5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An assessor. -2 An assistant at an assembly. -3 A person of honourable parentage. -4 The keeper of a gaming-house. -5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. -6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्यता, -त्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. -2 Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (*a*) with, together with, together ; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c. (*b*) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by ' very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्, संतोष, संन्यस्, संन्यास, संताप &c (*c*) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. -2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means ' like, same, similar, ' as in समर्थ. -3 Sometimes it means ' near ', ' before' ; as in समक्ष. -4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a

separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21 ; Pt. 2. 7 ; Bg. 2. 38. -3 Like, similar, resembling ; with instr. or gen. or in comp. ; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhâsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain ; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति *S.* 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —मः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन).-2 A mode of measuring time in music. —मं 1 A level plain, flat country ; Ki. 9.11. -2 (In rhet.) N.of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —मं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः *S.* 1. 27 ; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally ; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner ; Pt. 1. 78. -4 Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together ; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. 4. 4 ; 10. 59 ; 14. 1. **-Comp.** —अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. —अंतर *a.* parallel. —आचारः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. —उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ or simile. —कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). —कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. —कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. —कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. —कोलः a serpent, snake. —क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. —खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. —गंधकः incense. —गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Usîra. —चतुरस्र *a.* square. (-स्रं) an equilateral tetragon. —चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. —चित्त *a.* 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. —छेद, छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. —जाति *a.* homogeneous. —ज्ञा fame. —त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. —दर्शन, -दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial ; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि । शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. —दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another) ; a fellow-sufferer ; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow ; *S.* 3. 11. —दृश् -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. —द्वादशास्रः -स्रं an equilateral dodecagon. —द्विभुजः a rhomboid. —धृत *a.* equal to. —पदं an attitude in shooting. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. —भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. —मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. —मय *a.* of like origin. —रंजित *a.* tinged. —रभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —रेख *a.* straight ; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः *S.* 1. 9. —लंबः -बं a trapezoid. —वर्णः community of caste. —वर्तिन् *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-*m.*) Yama, the god of death. —वृत्तं 1. an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. —वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. —वेध. mean depth. —शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधिः peace on equal terms. —सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). —सूत्र, —सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. —स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. —स्थलं an even ground. —स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunâ (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness, समतां नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. —क्षं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete ; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भुजाधिरूढस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy. —सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -4 To surpass, excel. -4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel, -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful ; U. 4. —कं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समाधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire ; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give

ull consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्यक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. —तः Limit, boundary, term. (**समंतं, समंततः, समंतात्** are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). **-Comp.** —दुग्धा the plant called स्नुही q. v. —पंचकं N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. —भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. —भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. —न्युः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयात् Br. Sût. I. 1. 4; न च तद्गतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपाविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समाभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समाभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथःसमयात् *S.* 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets; (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (**समयेन** 'on condition, conditionally'). **-Comp.** —अध्युषितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. —अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. —आचारः conventional practice, established usage; Mâl. 4. 6. —क्रिया making an agreement. —परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. —भेदः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. —व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. —व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्ति Dk.; *Si.* 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः-रं War, battle, fight; कर्णादयोऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवंति Ve. 3. **-Comp.** —उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. —मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ् 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तामिव आत्मानं समर्थयते *S.* 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तद्धनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. —र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.): अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं -ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see **समर्थ्** above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. —लं Excre-

ment, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :—वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयं । संधयो निर्विमर्शास्तु त्रयोंकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. —*Caus.* 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; *S.* 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Subhâsh. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -**Comp.** —संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -**Comp.** —कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश् I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to. -3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतात्म्यवेदनात् । तदभावात्तदन्ये तु ज्ञायंते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasî. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 P. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, combine, Ms. 3 85;7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' —*Pass.* To be compounded, form or enter into a compound; अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compounded. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhâsh.; (thus the lines वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरं; तरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेमुः सर्वे सुराः शिवौ.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कथंचित्कर्त्रीयमप्यर्धतनूसमस्यां N. 7. 82 (समस्या=संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pâṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन समं प्रात्राजयत्समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. —*ind.* With; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried.

समाकृष् 1 P. To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. —*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill; समवेत समाक्रांतं त्रयं द्विरदगामिना । तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail, conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -4 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. —**ता** A kind of riddle.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर् 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचार: 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाज: 1 An assembly, a meeting ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिक: 1 A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. —*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflect on.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेश: Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Râm.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhâg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh, 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -6 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction ; चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pûrvapaksha; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.* the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga) ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3 40, 50 ; Mk. 1. 1. ; Bh. 3. 54 ; R. 8. 79 ; *Si.* 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Git. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतत्समाधिभीरुत्वं देवानां *S.* 1 ; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24 ; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6 ; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requital. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck ; a particular position of the neck ; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa ; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयोगतः K. P. 10 ; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style ; see Kâv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. -Comp. —भंगः interruption of meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्,समाधिमत् *a.* 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious ; Ku. 1. 22.

समाधमात *p. p.* 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like, similar ; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. —नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. —नं *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.) ; जलधरेण समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. —अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ऌ (opp. संध्यक्षर). —अधिकरण *a.* 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.) ; तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-णं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. —अधिकारः generic characteristic. —अर्थ *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. —उदक : a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors ; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree ; समानोदकभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्दशात् ; see Ms. 5. 60 also. —उदर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ ; see Kâv. 2. 29. —काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous. —गोत्र=सगोत्र q. v. —दुःख *a.* sympathiser. —धर्मन् *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sym-

pathising, appreciator of merits; Mâl. 1. 6. —यमः the same pitch of voice. —वयस् *a.* of the same age. —रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. P. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; *S.* 5. 15. –2 To fetch, bring; R 12. 78. –3 To collect, assemble. –4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. –2 To accomplish, fulfil. –3 To finish, complete; यावतैषां समाप्येरन् वह्नयः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधिं 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. –2 Acquisition. –3 Killing, destroying. –4 A section, chapter. –5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. –2 Clever.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. –2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. –3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. –4 Perfection, development; Ku. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. –2 Finite. –3 One who has finished the whole of anything. —कः 1 A finisher. –2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. –2 To take place, happen, occur. –3 To fall upon, attack. –4 To undergo. –5 To begin. –6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. –2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टेन केशिना दानवेन V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. –2 Occurred, happened. –3 Come, arrived. –4 Finished, completed, accomplished. –5 Proficient. –6 Endowed with. –7 Distressed, afflicted. –8 Killed. —म् End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्यं The change of a Visarga to स् or ष्.

समापालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. –2 Filled with. –3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

समाम्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. –2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः समामनंति U. 4. –3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. –4 To enumerate.

समाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention. –2 Enumeration. –3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. –2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अश्व इति पशुसमाम्नाये पठ्यते U. 4. –3 Tradition, repetition (in general). –4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. –5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायं *Sik.* 57; (*i. e.* the letters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pâṇini). –6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. –2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. –2 To provide with, furnish, supply. –3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. –2 Intent on, devoted to. –3 Made ready, prepared. –4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. –5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. –2 Preparation. –3 Fitting (an arrow). –4 A collection, heap, multitude. –6 A cause, motive, object. –6 Association.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. –2 Collected, brought together. –3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारभ् 1 A. To begin, undertake. –2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. –2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यमुख्याः समारंभाः...तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. –3 An unguent; see समालंभ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. –2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. –2 To untertake, engage in. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. –2 To string (as a bow). –3 To plant. –4 To ascribe, attribute. –5 To hand or deliver over to. –6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. –2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. –2 Strung (as a bow), भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. –3 Deposited, planted, lodged. –4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. –2 Riding upon. –3 Agreeing.

समालभ् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. –2 To anoint, smear over. –3 To handle, touch.

समालंभः, समालंभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. –2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. –3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालंभनं विरचयावः *S.* 4.

समालंब् 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. –2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. –3 To devote or give oneself up to. –4 To assume, maintain. –5 To settle down or abide in.

समालंबनं Resting on, clinging to.

समालंबिन् *a.* Clinging to. —नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. –2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. –2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connec

tion. –2 Inseparable connection ; see समवाय. –3 Aggregation. –4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविश् 6 P. 1 To enter : Bk; 8. 27. –2 To go to, approach. –3 To be devoted to, be intent on. –4 To pervade, occupy, fill. –5 To sit down, settle down. –6 To overcome. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter in, insert. –2 To contain, comprise, hold. –3 To place or fix in or upon. –4 To entrust, assign ; Pt. 1, 85. –5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. –2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. –3 Possessed by an evil spirit. –4 Endowed with. –5 Settled, fixed, seated. –6 Well-instructed.

समावेश: 1 Entering or abiding together. –2 Meeting, association. –3 Inclusion, comprehension. –4 Penetration. –5 Possession by an evil spirit. –6 Passion, emotion. –7 (In gram.) Common applicability of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. –2 To surround, envelope. –3 To conceal, hide. –4 To shut, close. –5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत *p. p.* 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. –2 Screened, veiled. –3 Hidden, concealed. –4 Protected. –5 Shut out, excluded. –6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A. 1 To approach. –2 To return (as a Bráhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). –3 To come together, assemble. –4 To turn out well, succeed. –5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. –2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. –2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. –2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy ; Pt. 1. 372. –3 To observe, practise, follow. –4 To rest or depend on. –5 To confide in. –6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. –2 Refuge, shelter, protection. –3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. –4 Dwelling, residence

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. –2 To regain confidence. –3 To believe in. —*Caus.* To console, encourage, cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. –2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. –3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. –2 Consolation ; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. –2 Composition of words, a compound ; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). –3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. –4 A collection, an assemblage. –5 Whole, totality. –6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. –7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly' ; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20 ; Bg. 13. 18 ; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2). –**Comp.** —**अध्याहारः** supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —**अर्था** a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (=समस्या q. v.) —**उक्तिः** *f.* a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:—परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासंज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. –2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to ; fixed or placed in. –2 United, combined. –3 Reached, attained. –3 Affected by.

समासक्तिः *f.*, **समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. –2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. –2 Fixing or placing on. –3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. –2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. –2 To overtake ; V. 1. –3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. –2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. –3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry ; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहौषधिः Bk. 15. 107. –2 To collect, bring together, convene : तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतराजलोकं R. 5. 64 ; Bk. 8. 63. –3 To draw, attract. –4 To destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. –5 To complete (as a sacrifice). –6 To return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. –7 To curb, restrain. –8 To offer. –9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. –2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage ; Mâl. 9. –2 Composition of words. –3 Conjunction of words or sentences. –4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. –5 Abridgment, contraction, consiseness. –6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (=प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. –2 Abundant, excessive, much. –3 Received, accepted, taken. –4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. –2 Adjusted, settled. –3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). –4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. –5 Finished. –6 Agreed upon. –7 Arranged, disposed. –8 Inferred. –9 Accomplished, finished. –10 Deposited, entrusted; see समाधा also. —**तः** A holy man. —**तं** Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. –2 To challenge, provoke to battle. –3 To invite. –4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. –2 War, battle. –3 A single

combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वा A name, an appellation; *Si.* 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle; **समिति पतिनिपाताकर्णन** &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; *S.* 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; *Si.* 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation.

समितिंजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

सामिता Wheat-flour.

समिंध् 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. —*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्वत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel; **समिद्वंतः प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः (वह्नयः)** *S.* 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; **समित्राहरणाय** *S.* 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; *Si.* 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, levelling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; **तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते** R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in **असमीक्ष्यकारिन्**. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —**क्षं** 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sânkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mîmámsâ system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sânkhya system of philosophy; *Si.* 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent —**नं** 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. —**पं** Proximity, vicinity (**समीपं, समीपतस्** and **समीपे** are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); **अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते** *S.* 5. 17. -**Comp.** —**वर्तिन्, -स्थ** *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर् *caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit; (*b*) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; **धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे** Gît. 5. -2 The *Sami* tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; **समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्याहिंस्यते केन हुताशनस्य** Ku 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (**मरुवक**). —**णं** Throwing, sending forth.

समीह् 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; **प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसुभिः समीहितुं** Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. —**तं** Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see **च**. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kârikâs 115 and 116), (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छ्रि 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्राय: Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्वसितं, समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To

appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृंभणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising. -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. —तं A remnant, leavings.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. —*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्योः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संभूयसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 To rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पतनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. —*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिंज, समुत्पिंजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. —जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -3 Combination. -4 The whole. -5 Revenue. -6 Effort, exertion. -7 War, battle. -8 Day. -9 The rear of an army. —यं 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; *S.* 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुदाय.

समुदाहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्भाग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुद्गम् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. —द्गः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्गक below. -**Comp.** —यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket; *S.* 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; *e. g.* Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतं A loud song.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn-up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्धृ 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Tak

ing out from (a share). -7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्रणसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः. —द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. —द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Samî tree. **-Comp.** —अंतः-तं 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. —अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2. the earth. —अंबरा the earth. —अरुः, -आरुः 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Râma's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. —ऋक्षः, -फेनः the cuttle fish-bone. —ऋता a river. —कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. —ग *a.* sea-faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (-गा) a river. —गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. —चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. —नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. —मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. —यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. —यात्रा a sea-voyage. —यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. —रोधित् *f.* a river. —वह्निः submarine fire. —वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean-wave. -3. the sea-coast line. —सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (द्री) य, समुद्र्य *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्वह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्वहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्वाहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्वेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुंद् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुंदनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुन्न *a.* Wet, moist.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. —*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिं; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं Subhâsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातेऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नह् 4 P. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्मूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to; *S.* 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः -समुपस्थानं q. v.

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen; U. 5. 26. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुल्लस् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरुः, समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूह् 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जनसमूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पद्मसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 P. To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. —*Caus.* (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4. 5. P. To thrive, prosper,

flourish. —*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.).

समृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया *Si.* 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधित *p. p.* Greatly increased; *Si.* 6. 20. -2 Strong. -3 United.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail. -4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; Pt. 2. 54; cf. डीन. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11 N. of the son of Garuḍa.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭâyu.

संपातिकः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपद्यते वः कामोयं कालः काङ्क्षितप्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); त्र्याहताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यंते. -3 To turn out to be, become; संपद्स्यंते नगरि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23; संपेदे श्रवसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced. -5 To fall or come together, unite. -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपन्न. -7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. -9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. -3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agreement.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 250.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपत्ति. -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीताविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. -3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; *S.* 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence; as in रूपसंपद् ; *Si.* 3. 35. -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदां Ku. 5.27; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. -9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decoration. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls.-**Comp.** —वरः a king. —वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

संपन्न *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful, happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full-grown, mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —न्नः An epithet of Siva. —न्नं 1 Riches, wealth; Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. -3 Future state, futurity. -4 A son.

संपराय (यि) कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little.—कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. -2 A spindle.

संपिंडित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेषणं Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To tor-

ture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. —डा Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, compotation.

संपुटः A cavity; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. l.; Kâv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; Pt. 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. —र्णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —र्ण Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेंद्रभवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतृ *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating, burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः—कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine; judge; किं तत्कार्यं वेत्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रत्तिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 2; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं -णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together.

–2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse.—*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. –2 A conjuror. –3 A libertine. –4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदंते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. –2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras.); (वरतनु) संप्रवदंति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. –3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter together. –2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. –2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. –2 To begin, set about, commence. –3 To proceed, go on. –4 To attack, assail. –5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. –2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्ट Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. –2 An inquiry. –3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. –2 Favour, grace. –3 Serenity, sedateness. –4 Trust, confidence. –5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. –2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. –2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. –2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7. –3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. –2 To gain, obtain. –3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्नुवंत्यापदं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. –2 Friendly assent. –3 Delight, joy.

संप्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. –2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. –2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. –2 To send a messsage to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. –2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1. To fluctuate, float about. –2 To flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. –2 Surge. –3 Flood. –4 Falling into ruin. –5 Subversion.

संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफेटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माधव and अघोरघंट. in Mâl. act 5.

संब् I. 1 P. (संबति) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (संबयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाकृ to plough twice); see शंब also. –2 Water.

संबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. –2 To make, construct, form. —*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. –2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. –2 Attached to. –3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. –4 Endowed with. –5 Connected in sense. –6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* Able, capable. –2 Fit, proper, right. —धः 1 Connection, union, association. –2 Relation, relationship. –3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. –4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. –5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. –6 Fitness, propriety. –7 Prosperity, success. –8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. –2 Fit, suitable. —कः 1 A friend. –2 A relation by birth or marriage. –3 A kind of peace.

संबंधिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. –2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. –3 Possessing good qualities. —*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. –2 A relation, kinsman (in general). U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संबरः 1 A dam, bridge. –2 A kind of deer. –3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. –4 N. of a mountain. —रं 1 Restraint. –2 Water. –3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). –**Comp.** —अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid.

संबलः-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

संबाध् 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. –2 To compress, contract. –3 To block up, throng, crowd. –4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संबाधे बृहदपि तद्भुव वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; क्वयोस्मिन संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाधं K. —धः 1 Being thronged with. –2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. –3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. –4 The road to hell. –5 Fear, dread. –6 The vulva.

संबाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. –2 Compressing. –3 A barrier, gate. –4 The vulva. –5 The point of a stake. –6 A door-keeper (*m.?*).

संबुध् 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. –2 To perceive, observe, notice. –3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन्मां R. 13. 25. –2 To address, call out to. –3 To instruct. –4 To admonish, advise. –5 To wake up, rouse. –6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. –2 Very wise or prudent. –3 Wide awake. —द्धः A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. –2 Full conscious-

ness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एङ् ह्रस्वात्संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —**ग्नः** An epithet of *Siva*.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्यः The wood-apple.

संभाष् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent. —*Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p.p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. —**तं** Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशां सखीनां Mâl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. —**न्नः** An epithet of *Siva*.-**Comp.**—**वृत्त** *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Mâl. 10. 11; हर्षद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Mâl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Mâl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुसंभेदपावनः 9. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियः Subhâsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 96. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. —*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 A. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्नियंतुं स्वमभावि भानुना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mâl. 5. 9, 18.-7 To be consistent.-8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think.-3 To guess or conjecture; *S.* 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्मां R. 5. 11; 7. 8. -9 To honour or present with, treat with; Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —*Pass.* of *caus.* To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते *S.* 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Mâl. 9; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः *S.* 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अप्सरः संभवैषा *S.* 1. -2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramâṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं -ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमयोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं दोषेषु संभावितः K. -2 Esteemed, honoured; respected; Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got; Mâl. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य *a.* 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination, union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय *ind.* 1 Coming or meeting

together.–2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. –**Comp.** –कारिन् *a.* a coadjutor or colleague. –समुत्थानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. –2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8.51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115 –3 To maintain, cherish, foster. –4 To make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. –5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. –2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mâl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. –3 An ingredient, a constituent part. –4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. –5 Fulness. –6 Wealth, affluence. –7 Maintenance, support.

संभृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. –2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. –3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. –4 Placed, deposited. –5 Full, complete, entire. –6 Gained, obtained. –7 Carried, borne. –8 Nourished. –9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः *f.* 1 Collection. –2 Preparation, equipment, provision. –3 Fulness. –4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, rove. –2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. –*Caus.* To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. –2 Haste, hurry. –3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. –4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. –5 Error, mistake, ignorance. –6 Zeal, activity. –7 Respect, reverence; गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2, 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्यद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Râm. –8 Uproar, tumult. –9 Ignorance. –**Comp.** –ज्वलित *a.* excited by agitation. –भृत् *a.* embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रांत *p. p.* Whirled about. –2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. –2 To rejoice, be glad. –*Caus.* 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. –2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm).

संमत्त *p. p.* 1 Completely drunk. –2 Overjoyed, enraptured. –3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संमद *a.* Greatly delighted, happy. –दः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संमादः Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. –2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. –3 To think, suppose, regard. –4 To sanction, authorize. –5 To esteem, honour, value highly; क्वचिदग्निमिवानाद्यं कलौ संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; सनमंस्त बंधून् 1. 2. –6 To allow, permit. –*Caus.* 1 To honour, respect, value highly. –2 To consider, regard. –3 To instruct, teach.

संमत *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. –2 Liked, dear, beloved; R. 1. 28. –3 Like, resembling. –4 Regarded, considered, thought. –5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; Pt. 1. 56. –तं 1 Agreement; see संमति. –2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः *f.* 1 Agreement. –2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. –3 Wish, desire. –4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. –5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्रा सममृतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. –6 Love, affection. –7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. –नं 1 A measure. –2 Comparing.

संमाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. –2 Instructing, teaching.

संमन्त्र् 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमंत्रयोक्तवानसि Mu. 1. –2 To salute, greet.

संमंत्रणं Consultation.

संमातुर =सन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To measure. –2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. –3 To liken, compare. –4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhâsh. –5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. –2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. –3 As large as, reaching to. –4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. –5 Provided or furnished with. –6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिल् 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. –2 Mixture. –3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र् See मिश्र्.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

संमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. –2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलंति न तावद्बंधनकोषास्तयावचितपुष्पाः S. 3. 6. –*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. –2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. –3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*), संमुखीन *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. –2 Encountering, meeting. –3 Disposed to. –4 Looking or directed towards. –5 Propitious. –खं *ind.* In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुखिन् *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

समुच्छ् 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. –2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. –3 To thicken; coagulate. –*Caus.* 1 To form, fashion. –2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. –2 Congealing, becoming dense. –3 Thickening, increasing. –4 Height. –5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमुह् 4 P. 1 To be perplexed. –2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. –*Caus.* To infatuate,

stupefy.

संमुग्ध *p. p.* 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. **—ग्धं** *ind.* In a fascinating manner.

संमूढ *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -5 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. **—ढा** A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. **—नः** N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid ; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत *a.* Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces ; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. **—***Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Throng, crowd, concourse ; यद्गोप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत्संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जतां R. 15. 101 ; Mâl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यच्, सम्यंच् *a.* (समीची *f.*) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right, fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable ; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यंचि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All, whole, entire. **—***ind.* (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly ; सम्यगियमाह *S.* 1 ; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. **-Comp.** **—पाठः** a correct reading or recitation. **—प्रयोगः** proper use, due application. **—प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* the right direction (of the organ). **—वृत्तिः** *f.* steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord ; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Râjasûya sacrifice ; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मंडलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. ; R. 2. 5.

सय् 1 A. (सयते) To go, move.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. **—निः** 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* [सरति सृ अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative **—रः** 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace ; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणौ मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A waterfall. **—रं** 1 Water. -2 A lake,pool. **—रा** 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. **—री** A water-fall. **-Comp** **—उत्सवः** a crane. **—जं** fresh butter ; cf. शरज. **—त्रिका** 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः-कं [सृ-वुन्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. -3 Drinking spirits ; चक्रुरस्य सह पुरंध्रिजनैरयथार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः *Si.* 15. 80, 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet ; *Si.* 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. **—कं** 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा 1 A bee ; तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रघटलैरिव R. 4. 63 ; *Si.* 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f*, सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरट् *m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरटः 1 Wind. -2 A lizard ; लूताहिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चांबुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरटिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud.

सरटुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* [सृ-ल्युट्] Going, moving, flowing. **—णं** 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A path, way, road, course ; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरत्निः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure ; cf. रत्नि or अरत्नि.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car. **—थः** A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. **—सं** *ind.* Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhîshaṇa, brother of Râvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind. **—युः -यूः** *f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyâ, or Oude ; R. 8. 95, 13, 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* [सृ-अलच्] 1 Straight, not crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple-minded ; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Mâl. 6. 10 ; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. **—लः** 1 A kind of pine tree ; विचलितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9 ; Me. 53 ; R. 4. 75. -2 Fire. **—Comp.** **—निर्गः** 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. **—द्रवः** fragrant resin. **—यायिनी** a plant with an erect stem.

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *n.* [सृ-असुन्] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामस्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. **-Comp.** **—जं, -जन्मन्** *n.*, **-रुहं** (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20; सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. **—जः** (also सरसिजः) the Sârasa bird. (**सरोजिन्** *m.* an epithet of Brahman). **—जिनी, -रुहिणी** 1. a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding

in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. —रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. —रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n.* a lotus. —वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also).-6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Gît. 1; Mâl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Mâl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical seniment; see रस.

सरसि (सी) कः The Sârasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. **-Comp.** —रुहं a lotus. (-हः) the Sârasa bird.

सरस्वत् *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. —*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vâyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39,43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgâ. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरहस्य *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराग *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽगना Subhâsh.

सराव *a.* Sounding, making a noise. —वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंगुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिं M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. **-Comp.** —नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः), -भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. —वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. —सुतः an epithet of Bhîshma.

सरिद्वत् *m.* The ocean.

सरि (री) मन् *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सालिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a.* Thin, fine, small. —रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, त्वं 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरोष *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चंद्रो नु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. **-Comp.** —क्रमः the order of creation. —बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahâkâvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज् 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree. -3 A timber tree; Mâl. 9. 17. **-Comp.** —निर्यासकः, —माणिः -रसः, resin.

सर्जकः The Sàla tree.

सर्जनं [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose.-3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f.* Natron.

सर्जू: A trader. —*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sâla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सृप्-घञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding.-2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The *Aslesha* constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. **-Comp.** —अरातिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuda. —अशनः a peacock. —आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. —ईश्वरः N. of Vâsuki. —छत्रं a mushroom. —तृणः an ichneumon. —दंष्ट्रा a snake's fang. —धारकः a snake-charmer. —फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. —भुज् *m.* 1. a peacock.-2. a crane.-3. a large snake. —मणिः a snake-gem. —राजः N. of Vâsuki. —विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake-charmer. —सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). —सत्रिन् *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. —हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuda.

सर्पणं [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion.-3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मंदविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n.* [सृप्-इसि] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). **-Comp.** —समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.—**Comp.** —आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. —कुंडिका a butter-jar.

सर्पिष्मत् *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्ब् 1 P. (सर्बति) To go, move.

सर्मः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्व् 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron. a.* [सृतमनेन विश्वमिति-सर्वं Un. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*)

1 All, every ; उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2 ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. —र्वः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of *Siva*. -**Comp.** —अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedângas. (-गः or °रूपः) N. of *Siva*. —अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. —अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. —अन्नीन *a.* eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. —अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religious hypocrite. —अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants , chariots, cavalry, and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgâ. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or *Sâkyamuni*. —अवसरः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely ; सर्वाकारहृद्यंगमायास्तस्याः Mâl. 1, 7; 1. 14. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. the whole soul ; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) -2. N. of *Siva*. —आश्रयः, -आश्रयः N. of *Siva*. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम *a.* best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओघः =सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, -कर्मन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —कर्तृ *m.* N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मीण *a.* performing everything. —कामः, -कामदः, -कामवरः N. of *Siva*. —कालीन *a.* for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् *m.* an actor. —क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —गत *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. (-गः) 1. *Siva*. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. Brahman. -4. the spirit, soul. (-गं) water. —गा the plant called प्रियंगु. —गामिन्, -गति *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रंथिः, -ग्रंथिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —जनीन *a.* world-wide, famous. —जित् *a.* 1. excellent, incomparable. -2. all-conquering, invincible. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Buddha. -3. the Supreme Being. —ज्ञा N. of Durgâ. —तंत्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of *Siva*. —दम -दमन *a.* all-subduing, irresistible. (-*m.*) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta ; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः *S.* 7. 33. —दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mâdhavâchârya. —दर्शिन् *m.* 1. a Buddha. -2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय *a.* comprising all the gods. (-यः) N. of *Siva*. —देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. —धनं (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. —धारिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —नामन् *n.* a class of pronominal words. °स्थानं N. for the nom. (all nnmbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns ; cf. सुट् also. —प्रिय *a.* popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a female goat. —भावः all-being or nature ; (सर्वभावेन ' with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul '). —भावकरः, -भावनः N. of *Siva*. —मंगला an epithet of Pârvatî. —मूषकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sâla tree, resin. -2. salt, saltness. -3. a kind of musical instrument. -4. a learned man. ° उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of *Siva*. —लिंगिन् *m.* an impostor. —लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —वल्लभा an unchaste woman. —वासः, -वासिन् *m.*, विख्यातः -विग्रहः N. of *Siva*. —वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. —वेदस् *m.* one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. —वेशिन् *m.* an actor. —व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. —शक्र *a.* omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं-संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see ° अभिसार *m.* —सह *a.* all-forbearing, very patient. (-हः) bdellium. (-हा, also सर्वंसहा) the earth. —साक्षिन् *a.* all-witnessing. (-*m.*) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. -2. N. of wind. -3. of Agni. —साधनः *Siva*. —सिद्धिः *f.* universal success. (-*m.*) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions ; as in सर्वस्वखंडः, सर्वस्वहरणं ' confiscation of the whole property.' -2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything सर्वस्वं तपसो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभोरुह Subhâsh., see *S.* 1. 24 ; 6. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6 ; Bv. 1. 63. —हरः death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक *a.* 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. —कं *ind.* Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष *a.* ' All-destroying ', all-powerful ; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23 ; Bv. 4. 2. —षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. -3 Completely, entirely. -**Comp.** —गामिन् *a.* 1. having access everywhere ; Ku. 3. 12. -2. all-pervading. —भद्रः 1. the car of Vishṇu. -2. a bamboo. -3. a kind of verse artificially arranged ; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 25. -4. a temple or palace having openings on four sides ; (*n.* also in this sense). -5. the *Nimba* tree. -6. a kind of military array. (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. —मुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited ; *S.* 5. 26. (-खः) 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). -3. the Supreme Being. -4. the soul. -5. a Brâhmaṇa. -6 fire. -7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-खं) 1. water. -2. sky. —शुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places. -2 At all times. -**Comp.** —गः, -गामिन् *m.* air, wind.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all means ; U. 1. 5. -2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः =सर्वदमनः.

सर्वद्यच् *a.* Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, -ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [Un. 3. 141] Mustard; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhâsh.; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

सल् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज *a.* Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सलति गच्छति निम्नं सल्-इलच् Un. 1. 54] Water; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः *S.* 1. 3. -2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. -**Comp.** —आर्द्रिन् *a.* thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इंधनः the submarine fire. —उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2. =उदकक्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, -राशिः the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील *a.* Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं *ind.* 1 Playfully. -2 Affectionately.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*).

सल्लकी A kind of tree; cf. शल्लकी.

सवः [सू-सु-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The *Arka* plant. —वं 1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations

सवनं [सु सू वा -ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75; *S.* 3. 27. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् *a.* Of the same age; R. 3. 28.—*m.* 1 A contemporary, coeval. -2 A companion of the same age. —*f.* A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.

सवर्ण *a.* [समानो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्र-सुधासवर्णा *Si.* 4. 23; Me. 18; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9.

सवर्णनं Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक *a.* 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश *a.* 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

सविग्रह *a,* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क, सविमर्श *a.* Thoughtful. —र्कं, -र्शं *ind.* Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सू-तृच्] Generating, producing, yielding; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. —*m.* 1 The sun; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Of Indra. -4 The *Arka* tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सवितृल *a.* Solar.

सवित्रं Cause of generation.

सवित्रिय *a.* Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सविध *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरस्थ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. —धं Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न सविधे दयिता ह्रदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10; N. 2. 47; *Si.* 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

सविनय *a.* Modest, humble. —यं *ind.* Modestly, respectfully.

सविभ्रम, सविलास *a.* Sportive, coquettish, wanton; Pt. 1. 135.

सविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (सविशेषं and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविशेषक *a.* 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. —कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

सविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. —रं *ind.* In detail, *in extenso*.

सविस्मय *a.* 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. —यं *ind.* With surprise.

सवृद्धिक *a.* Bearing interest.

सवेश *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सवैलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Unnatural, forced; affected. -2 Embarrassed; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

सव्य *a.* [Un. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. —व्यः An epithet of Vishṇu. —व्यं *ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसव्य. -**Comp.** —इतर *a.* right. —साचिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:—उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गांडीवस्य विकर्षणे। तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mâl. 1; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvábhâsa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see अनैकांतिक.

सव्याज *a.* 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. —जं *ind.* Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्टृ *m.* A charioteer.

सशब्द *a.* 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. —ब्दं *ind.* With a loud noise; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः Bk. 2. 90.

सशल्य *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. —स्या A variety of sun-flowe

सश्च् 1 U. (सश्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade; see सच्.

सश्मश्रु *a.* Bearded. —*f.* A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस् 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. —त्त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a.* Doubtful. —ह: N. of a figure of speech; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. —मं *ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्ज् See संज्.

सस्पृह *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. —हं *ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्य [सस्-यत्] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवंति Pt. 5. 97; see शस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. **-Comp.** —अद्, -भक्षक *a.* granivorous. —इष्टि: *f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. —प्रद *a.* fertile. —मारिन् *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. —संवर: the Sála tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. —क: 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired; U. 3. 42. —दा A girl recently deflowered.

सह् I. 4 P. (सह्यति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स् of सह् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed to ढ्) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait, be patient; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. -4 To bear, support, bear up; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत *S.* 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be able (with inf.). —*Caus.* (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति *S.* 4. 15. —*Desid.* (सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह्-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able; see असह. —ह: The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. —हं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. —नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. **-Comp.** —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहिंत्र Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह् -इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडित्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time; अस्तोदयौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपतिद्विषां Subhâsh. (The following senses are given of this word:—साकल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि, संबंध, and सामर्थ्य.) **-Comp.** —अध्ययनं 1. studying together; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (-र्थ:) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat, —उक्ति: *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; *e. g.* पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उटज: a hut made of leaves. —उदर: a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ. —ऊढ:, -ऊढज: the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). —कार *a.* having the sound ह Nalod. 2. 14. (-र:) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango; tree: क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते *S.* 3. °भंजिका a kind of game. —कारिन्, -कृत्, -कृत्वन् *a* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. —चर *a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-र:) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a husband. -4. a surety. (-री *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चार: 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sàdhya* (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार). —चारिन् see सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. inborn, natural, innate. -2. hereditary; *S.* 6. 1. (-ज:) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. °अरि: a natural enemy. °उदासीन: a born neutral. °मित्रं a natural friend. —जात *a.* natural; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —दार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —देव: N. of the youngest of the five Pàṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mâdrî by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्म: same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband. °चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married (also सहधर्मिणी in this sense). -2. a fellow-worker. -पथिन् *m.* -पंथा: *m. f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुक्रीडिन्, —पांशुक्रिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. —भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower,

—भू *a.* natural, innate ; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —मृता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस् *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः -वासः dwelling together ; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः *S.* 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहरिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —र्षं *ind.* Gladly, delighted.

सहस् *m.* [सह्-असि] 1 The month called Mârgasîrsha ; *Si.* 6. 57 ; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately ; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once ; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11.-4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausha; सहस्यरात्रीरुवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं हसति हस् -र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. **-Comp.** —अंशु, -अर्चिस्, -कर,-किरण, -दीधिति, -धामन्, पाद, मरीचि, रश्मि, *m.* the sun ; *S.* 7. 4 ; R. 13. 44 ; Mu. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Purusha ; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of *Siva*. -4. of Vishṇu. —आननः N. of Vishṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. —कांडा white Dûrvâ grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —द *a.* liberal. (-दः) an epithet of *Siva*. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. —दृश्, -नयन, —नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Vishṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kàrtavîrya. —धारः the discus of Vishṇu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus ; R. 7. 11. -2. the Sârasa bird. —पाद् *m.* an epithet of Purusha. -2. of *Siva*. -3. of Vishṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kârtavîrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bâṇa. -3. of *Siva* (or of Vishṇu according to some). —भुजः, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Vishṇu. —भुजा N. of Durgâ. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वदनः N. of Vishṇu. —वीर्या Dûrvâ grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (—*n.*) asa-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हयैश्वः the car of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of *Siva*.

सहस्रतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Thousandfold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold ; दीर्यें किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. —*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह् एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion ; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशंति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44 ; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5 The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of *Siva*.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance ; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35 ; R. 9, 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

साहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with ; पवनाभिसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. —तं *ind.* Together with , with.

सहित् *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः 1 The sun. —*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. —यः 1 A learned man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृल्लेख *a.* Questionable, doubtful. —खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. —रः A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear. -4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. —ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोप्यासीत्सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. —ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. **-Comp.** —आत्मजा N. of the river Kâverî.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Pârvatî.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतवाणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* [संयुगे साधुः ख] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5 ; R. 11. 30. —नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की

f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. —क: 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. —क: A disputant.

सांवृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. —कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. -2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. **-Comp.** —द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साक A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमाननांबुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये ; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकूत *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Gît. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. —तं *ind.* 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyâ; साकेतनार्योऽजालिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36 ; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं Mbh. —ताः (*m.* pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyá.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyâ. —कं =साकेतं.

साक्तुक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). —कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form ; साक्षात् प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं *S.* 6. 15 ; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by ' incarnate ' ; साक्षाद्यमः ; or by ' open, direct ' ; तत्साक्षात्यतिषेधः कोपाय Mâl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of ; साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7). **-Comp.** —करणं 1. causing to be visibly present, -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. —कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [सह अक्षि अस्य ; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. —*m.* 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेष्वपि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. **-Comp.** —द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. —प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. —भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony ; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षेप *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साखेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea ; सागरः सागरोपमः ; (fig. also) ; दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c. ; cf. सगर. -2 The number ' four ' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. **-Comp.** —अनुकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. —अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. —अंबरा, -नेमिः, मेखला the earth. —आलयः N. of Varuṇa. —उत्थं sea-salt. —गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. —गामिनी a river. —ह्रवनं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

सामिक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire. —कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र *a.* 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्य Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यं-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner ; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. —ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila ; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles ; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva, i. e.* the *Purusha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakṛiti q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedânta in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyâya or Vaiseshika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedânta is that it maintains two principles which the Vedânta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedânta affirms) ; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. —ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sânkya philosophy ; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. **-Comp.** —प्रसादः, -मुख्यः epithets of *Siva*.

सांग *a.* [सहांगेन अंगैर्वा] 1 Having

members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. —क: 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. —क: A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. —वाटिका the white-flowered hog-weed. —विलोकितं a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

सांजनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. —पं *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागरां R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. —तं Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः N. of king Sâlivâhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनकः, सातीलकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मन्मथमाविरासीत् Mál. 1.26. —कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhâvas* in poetry; (these are eight:—स्तंभः स्वेदोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमश्रु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. —र्की N. of Durgâ.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yâdava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa, and took part with the Pâṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyâsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yâdava tribe.

सात्वत: 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. —ताः (*m.* pl) N. of a people; *Si.* 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of *Si*supâla; *Si.* 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-घञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसादमीतवेपथुमत् *Si.* 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. —नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

सादिः [सद्-इण्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. —*m.* 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि *S.* 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुंजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85.

साद्यंत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साध् I. 5 P. (साध्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्यति) To be completed or accomplished. —*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितं N. 2. 62; यावद्यंते साधयितुं तवार्थे R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पांडवाः शक्याः साधयितुं Mb.-6 To kill, destroy; सुग्रीवांतकमासिदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; *S.* 1. 7; प्रायेण ण्यंतकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [साध्-ण्वुल्, सिध्-णिच् ण्वुल् साधादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by ma-

gic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. -कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; Mâl. 5. 1. -का N. of Durgâ.

साधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [साध् णिच् ल्युट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c.-नं Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 19. 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent; कुठारः छिदिक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत्सपक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -**Comp.** -अर्ह *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. -क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kâraka*. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता *Si.* 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [साध्-णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयतां H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated; अनुरागनुरागाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. -ध्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. -ध्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं.....&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10 -**Comp.** -अभावः the absence of the major term. -ऋषिः an epithet of *Siva*. -पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -**Comp.** -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् *m.* The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. -*n.* That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधंतः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पंचमं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2, Bhâsha P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) 1 Common (to two or more), joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः *S.* 3; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common; साधारणीन खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvad. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कंठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि *S.* 4; वीज्यते स हि संभ्रमः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकांतिक q.v. -णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -**Comp.** -देशः a wild marshy country. -धनं joint property. -धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिंद्रियनिग्रहः। दमः क्षमार्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः)॥ -2. the common duty of procreation; (प्रजानार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः। तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः॥). -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide; केन वान्येन साधारणीकरोमि दुःखं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता.

साधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उन्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत्साधु न चित्रे स्यादिक्रियते तत्तदन्यथा *S.* 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (*a*) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2.

28 ; Pt. 1. 247. (*b*) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. —धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. -3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —*ind.* 1 Well, well-done, very nice, bravo; साधु गीतं *S.* 1; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -**Comp.** —आचार *a.* well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज *a.* noble, of a noble family. —दर्शन *a.* 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी *a.* kind, well-disposed. (-*f.*) a mother-in-law. —भाव: kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; *Si.* 18. 55. —वाहः, -वाहिन् *m.* a well-trained horse. —वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (—त्तः) a virtuous man. (—त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् *m.* Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of. साधु or वाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or वाढ q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-त्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c.; U. 1. 5; सत्संगात्भवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhâsh.

साधूतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानंद *a.* Happy, delighted. —दं Joyfully, delightfully; Mâl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु *m., n.* 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानूनि गंधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 5; Ki. 5. 36.-2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

सानुमत् *m.* A mountain. —ती N. of an Apsaras; *S.* 6.

सानुकंप *a.* Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुक्रोश *a.* Tender, compassionate.

सानुनय *a.* Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous; R. 1. 64.

सानुराग *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santâna, q. v. —कः A Brâhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत्व् 10 U. (सांत्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

सांत्वः, सांत्वनं -ना [सांत्व् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishṇu Purâṇa, he was the tutor of Krishṇa and Balarâma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा *Si.* 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सांद्रानंदक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्रवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासांतराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11; *Si.* 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -**Comp.** —कुतूहल *a.* greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य *a.* (ध्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; *Si.* 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; *Si.* 15. 72. —कः An armour-bearer.

सांनाय्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; *Si.* 11. 41.

सांनिध्य 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Mâl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6; 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [सन्निपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य

ठक्] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय *a.* Hereditary.

सापत्न *a.* (नी *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —त्नाः (*m.* pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध *a.* Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद *a.*1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; U. 1.6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. —दं *ind.* Censuringly.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष *a.* Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद *a.* (दी *f.*), **साप्तपदीन** *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सतां संगतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2 43, 4. 103. —दं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष *a.* (षी *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.

साफल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productivenss. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध *a.* Disordered, deranged; *S.* 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय *a.* Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt —कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीषि यलोपः Tv] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture ; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality ; प्रायेण सामग्र्य विधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety ; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n.* [सो-मनिन् Un. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upâyas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy) ; सामदंडौ प्रशंसंति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words ; Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise : सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sâmaveda. -7 The Sâmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun ; cf. Ms 1. 23). -Comp. —उद्भवः an elephant. —उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. —गः a Brâhmaṇa who chants the Sâmaveda. —गर्भः, -गायनः N of Vishṇu. —जः, -जात *a.* 1. produced by the Sâmaveda. -2. produced by conciliatory means. (—जः, -तः) an elephant ; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. —योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. —वादः kind words, conciliatory words ; Si. 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. —वेदः the third of the four Vedas. —वेदिन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who has studied the Sâmaveda. —वेदीयः a Chhândoga priest.

सामक *a* Belonging to the Sâmaveda.

सामन *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

सामन्यः 1 A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Sâma-veda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, सांम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. —तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king -3 A feudatory or tributary prince ; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. —तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. —सूत्रं N. of certain Sûtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समय-ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement ; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp. —अभावः temporary non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of').

सामवायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. —कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समाजः समावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. —कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्रभवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mâl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general ; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44 ; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पशुभिर्नराणां Subhâsh ; R. 14. 67 ; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -4 Ordinary, of an, average or middle degree ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. —न्य 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic pro-

perty, general characteristic ; निरव-येकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs -8 A general proposition उक्तिरौतिरन्यासः स्यादसामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5.120.-9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:—प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया । एकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यामिति स्मृतम् K. P. 10. —न्या A harlot, prostitute. -**Comp.** —ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. —पक्षः the mean. —पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. —प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं *ind.* with equal respect; S. 4. 16. —लक्षणं a generic definition ; इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. —वनिता a common woman, prostitute. —शास्त्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind.* Commonly, generally, usually. -**Comp.** —दृष्ट (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed , concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. —कं The whole class of compounds; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished ; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः करुरुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः *Si.* 13. 31, R. 19.16.-2 Blamable,vile, contemptible. [Cf. L. *semi* ; Gr. *hemi*].

सामिधेनी [सम्+इंध् करणे ल्युट् नि०) 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. —प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*)[समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं. —द्रः A mariner, voyager —द्रं 1 Sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body (which re supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). —कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A fortune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. -2 Military, strategic. -3 Calamitous. -4 Relating to the other world. —कं War, battle, conflict ; *Si.* 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. -**Comp.** —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time ; हंत स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right ; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांबः N. of *Siva.*

सांबंधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. —कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. -2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness,evenness ; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity;स्पष्टं प्रापत्साम्यमुर्वीधरस्य *Si.* 18. 38 ; H. 1. 45 ; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view ; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway ; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23 ; R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End,close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow. (साये ' in the evening, at the close of the day.) -**Comp.** —अह्न् *m.* (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time ; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening ; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते *S.* 3. 27 ; अलिनारमत्यालिनी शिलींध्रे सह सायंतनीपपादलाभे *Si.* 6. 72.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening : प्रपतां प्रातरन्वेषु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेष्वपि R. 1. 90. -**Comp** —कालः evening. —धृतिः *f.* the evening oblation. —मंडलं 1. sunset. -2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. -2. the evening prayer. -3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. °देवता N. of Sarasvatî.

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] An arrow ; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं *S.* 1. 11. -2 A sword. -**Comp.** —पुंखः the feathered part of an arrow ; सक्तांगुलिः सायकपुंख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned Brâhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* [सृ-घञ्, सार्-अच् वा] 1 Essential. -2 Best, highest, most excellent ; Mu. 1, 13. -3 Real true, genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, -रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence ; स्नेहस्य तत्फलरसौ प्रणयस्य स Mâl. 1. 9 ; U. 6. 22. असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगांभः शंभुसेवनं ॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार

सर्जसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy ; सारं धनुश्चीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage ; R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches ; गामाक्तसारां R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax' ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21. The heart. —रा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 Kusa grass. —रं 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel.-Comp. —असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. -2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. —गंधः sandal wood. —ग्रीवः N. of Siva. —जं fresh butter. —तरुः the plantain tree. —दा 1. N. of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भांडं 1. a natural vessel. -2. a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. —लोहं steel.

सारतस् *ind.* 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap.

सारक *a.* Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग *a* (गी *f.*) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं०] Spotted, variegated. —गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer, an antelope ; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा *S.* 1. 5. -3 A deer in general ; सारंगास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यंति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Siva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Châtaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night. -29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (णी *f.*) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. -2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः -णी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

सारणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [सृ-अथिण्, सह रथेन सरथः घेटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv. ; cf. Un. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer : स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78 ; मातलिसारथिर्यथौ 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper; R 3. 37.-3 The ocean

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —यी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस *a.* (सी *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake ; Kâv. 3. 14 ; Nalod 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sârasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some) ; विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसानुदस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, *Si.* 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane.

सारस (श) नं 1 A girdle or zone; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatî. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatî : कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sârasvata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatî. -2 N. of a particular class of Brâhmaṇas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatî. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. —ताः (*m.* pl.) The people of the Sârasvata country. —तं Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसारस्वतं Gît. 12.

सारालिः Sesamum.

सारिः -री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ -ण्वुल्] A kind of bird; अत्रांतरे मुखरैः पक्षिभिः सारिकाः Subhâsh. ; सारिकां पंजरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; अंतर्वेदिसारूप्यतः Mâl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोष्ट्रकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ *a.* [अर्थेन सहितः ; सृ -थन् ग्वार्थे अण् वा] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. —र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चरंत्यद्रिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men ; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock, (of animals of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्तैरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद्भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general ; आर्यसार्थः Pt. 1 ; त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. —ज *a.* bred in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; *S.* 6.

सार्थक *a.* 1 Having sense, signi-

ficant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Me. 89.

सार्पः (र्पः) N. of the constellation *Aslesha*.

सार्पिष *a.* (षी *f.*), **सार्पिष्क** (ष्की *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), **सार्वजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञ Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, *i. e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. —कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक *a* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to, consisting of, the whole earth, universal. —मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक *a* (की *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl. 1. 13.

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववैद्यः A Brâhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्षप *a.* (पी *f.*) Made of mustard. —पं Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti* ; ब्रह्मणो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्ट्य The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालनः 1 The resin of the Sâla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला. -Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालावृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -Comp. —इन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

सालिकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

साव : A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. —कः The young of an animal ; (for शावक q v.).

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged —शं *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful feeling contempt ; M. 5. 8.

सावद्यं (*i. e.* ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. —नं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed ; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Su bhâsh.

सावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सवनं यागांगं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तस्येदमण्] Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts ; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed

shut ; R. 16. 7. -3 Feneed.

सावर्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu ; see सावर्णि. -**Comp.** —लक्ष्यं 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇâ).

सावर्ण्यं 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Identity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. —पं *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावष्टंभ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement ; Mâl. 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness ; Pt. 1. 200. —भं *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —लं *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र *a.* (त्री *f.*)[सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings); यत्सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gâyatrî*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fœtus. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gâyatrî* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pârvatî. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An epithet of Sûryâ (daughter of Savitṛi). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sâlva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -**Comp.** —पतितः, -परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य. —व्रतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —सं *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. -2 Struck with wonder. —र्यं *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टांगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टन्).

सास *a.* Having a bow ; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुसू *a.* Having arrows ; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —यं *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; *S.* 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox ; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्वं लक्षणं T. S ; रोमंथमंथरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण *Si.* 5. 62.

साहचर्य Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नौ विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Mál.

1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24. **-Comp.—नियमः** a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9.59.-4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासं Mal. 2; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत्करार्पणसाहसं 9. 10: Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. **-Comp.** —अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramáditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. —अध्यवसायिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकरसिक *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —कारिन् *a.* 1. bold, audacious. -2. rash, inconsiderate. —लांछन *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहासिकः *a.* (की *f.*) [साहसे प्रभृतःठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेठुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44.-3 Castigatory, punitive.—कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mál. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. —स्रः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —स्रं An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help aid; स कृत्स्नोचितमिंद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साह्यं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help.-**Comp.**—कृत् *m.* a companion.

साह्वयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To ensnare.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषो०] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्; cf: भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः Subhâsh. -2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.-3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e.g.* रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. **-Comp.** —अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows ; (for explanation see under न्याय). —आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (-नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. —केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of *Siva*. —तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. —तुंडः a kind of fish. —दंष्ट्रः an epithet of *Siva*. —दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, -नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. -2. a war-cry. —नादः N. of *Siva*. —यानी, -रथा N. of the goddess Pàrvatî. —लीलः a kind of coitus. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgâ. —विक्रांतः a horse. —संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. -2. handsome. (-नं) the killing of a lion. —स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंही 1 A lioness. -2 N. of the mother of Râhu.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासाद्यनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं), **सिंहाणकः-कं** 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Râhu. **-Comp.** —तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Râhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. -2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः संत्यस्य इलच्] Sandy ; Bh 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच्-थक्] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh. —क्थं 1 Bees'-wax. -2 Indigo.

सिक्थकं Bees'-wax.

सिक्यं See शिक्य.

सिक्थ्यः Crystal, glass.

सिंघ (घा) णं, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिंचति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेक्तुं, सिक्त; स् of सिच् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops, Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten; soak, wet ; विश्रांतः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिंचन् Me. 26 ; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिंचति वाचि सत्यं Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिंचतं *S.* 3. -6 To impregnate. —*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to

sprinkle. —*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच्च] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling; आदित्सुभिर्नूपुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —तः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. —अंशु=सितकर q. v. —अग्रः a thorn. —अंगः the श्वेतरोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. —अपांगः a peacock. —अभ्रः, -भ्रं camphor. —अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —असितः an epithet of Balarâma. (-तौ) Venus and Saturn. —आदिः molasses. —आननः N. of Garuḍa. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white; *i.e* black. °गतिः fire. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्भवं white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शिविकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पित्तेन दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moonlight. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -Comp —खंडः a kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dûrvâ grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. —कंठ, -वासस् see शितिकंठ; शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सेद्धुं, सिद्ध; *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15.8. -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on; उदकर्षीः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि च वचनमात्रेणैवाविपरीतं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36 -II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्धः the स् of सिध् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p.p.* 1 Accomplished,, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established; नैवर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्धन्न स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्मादिंद्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit.). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. —द्धः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v.; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयंते शृंगाणि यस्य पवतिं सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyâsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. —द्धं Sea-salt.—Comp. —अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrvapaksha). -3. a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion. °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. —अन्नं cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of *Siva*. -3. of the great Buddha. —आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or *Siddhas*. —गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. —जलं, -सलिलं sour rice-gruel. —देवः N. of *Siva*. —धातुः quicksilver. —पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. —पुरुष=सिद्ध (1, 3, 4) above. —पुष्पः the Karavîra plant. —प्रयोजनः white mustard. —यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —रस *a.* mineral, metallic, (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. —संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधकः N. of *Siva*. —साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य *a.* accomplished, prove

(-ध्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. -सेन: N. of Kârtikeya. -स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor).

सिद्धक: The Sàla tree.

सिद्धता-त्वं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष)- -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.-3 A follower of the Mîmámsá philosophy.

सिद्धि: *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धि: सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit).-7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्ति: प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा। ईशित्वं च वाशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgá. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of *Siva* (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. -द *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Mál. 5. 1. (-द:) an epithet of *Siva*. -दात्री an epithet of Durgâ. -योग: a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन् किच्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. -ला See सिध्मं above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिध्य: The asterism Pushya.

सिध्र *a.*1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. -ध्र: 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. -न: A morsel, mouthful. -नं 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुंहू: Ait. Br.; or सा दृष्टेंदु: सिनीवाली सा नष्टेंदुकला कुहू: Ak.

सिंदुक:, सिंदुवार: N. of a tree.

सिंदूर: [स्यंद्-उरन् संप्रसारणं Un. 1. 68] A kind of tree. -रं Red lead; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव Gît. 11; N. 22. 45. -Comp. -कारणं lead. -तिलक: an elephant. (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदूरिका Red-lead.

सिंदूरित *a.* Reddned, made red.

सिंदूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधु: [स्यंद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N of a river in Málvâ; Me. 29 (where Malli.'s remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Mâl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhândârkar's note *ad loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -5 The juice exuding fron the temples of an elephant.-7 An elephant.-8 N. of Varuṇa.-9White borax.-10A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. -*f.*1 A great river or river in general; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधू: R. 13. 9; Me. 46; *S.* 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -Comp. -उत्थं, -उपलं rock-salt. -कफ: cuttle-fish bone. -खेल: the country Sindha. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindh* country. (-ज:) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. -नाथ: the ocean. -पुष्प: a conch-shell. -राज:, -पति: N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. -लवणं rock-salt. -वार: a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). -शयन: N. of Vishṇu.

सिंधुक:, सिंधुवार: N. of a tree.

सिंधुर: An elephant.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिम्र: 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिम्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayiní; see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंबा -बी See शिंबा -बी.

सिर: The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.).-2 A bucket, baling vessel.-3 Ved. A stream.-Comp. -उत्पात: 1. a disease of the veins &c. -2. redness and inflammation of the eyes. -जाल: enlargement of the vessels of the eye. -मोक्ष:, -व्यध:, -व्यधनं venesection.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभव: सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटौ N. 1. 80; Mâl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तंतुरंतर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -With अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवर: An elephant.

सिषाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिहुंड: The milk-hedge plant.

सिह्लः, -सिह्लक: Benzoin, incense.

सिह्ली, सिह्लीं The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move.-II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatien

-2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सिच्यतेऽनेन, सिच्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land ; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture ; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, ' Ayonija ', ' Dharaputri ' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however , to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umâ. -7 N. of Lakshmî. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry ; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Râmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीद्यं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिध्-उ पृषो०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum ; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10 ; *Si.* 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा ; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽत्यजंतः *Si.* 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीम्नोऽतः शकंध०] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65; *Si.* 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उन्नयनं ' parting of the hair ', one of the twelve Samskâras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth,sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेनां सीमंतयन्नरेः Kîr. K. 5, 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समरिसीमंतितकेतकी काः (प्रदेशाः) *Si.* 3. 80 ; रथांगसीमंतितसांद्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245 ; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast. -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarâ* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिंगं a boundary-mark, land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Un. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः,-भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarâma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough. -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma; *Si.* 2. 2.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead ; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2. P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5. U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the स् of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or

extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. —*Desid.* (सुषूषति-ते)—With उद् to excite, agitate. —अ to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c....सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress.

-Comp. —अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. —अच्छ *a.* see s. v. —अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. —अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see s. v. —अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. —आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see s. v. —आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. —आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire. —उक्त *a.* well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका.) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वांछति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच् *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर *a.* 1. very superior. -2. well towards the north. —उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद, -उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. —उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. —उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. —कंटका the aloe plant. —कंडुः itch. —कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -3 a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' -2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-*m.*) N. of Visvakarman. —कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). —कांडः the Kâravella plant. —कांडिका the Kâṇḍîra creeper. —कांडिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-*m.*) a bee. —काष्ठं fire wood. —कुंडकः an onion. —कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4 a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. —कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamâlapatra. —कुमारी the Navamallikâ jasmine. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings (-*m.*) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvashṭṛi. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चित्त्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. —कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. —केश-(स)रः the citron tree. —क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. —गं *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. —गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. —गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. —गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red *Tulasi*. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. —गंधारः an epithet of Siva. —गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि *n.*) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. °मूलं the root Usîra. °मूषिका the musk-rat. —गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. —गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. —गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. —गृह *a.* (हा *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt 1. 390. —गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly, grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् *a.* 1. one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhishṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1. —ग्रासः a dainty morsel. —ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four

horses of Kṛishṇa. –5. of Siva. –6. of Indra. –7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vâli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefere, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita.]. °ईशः N. of Râma. —श्रम *a.* very weary or fatigued. —चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (–*m.*) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. –2. the glomerous fig-tree. —चरित, -चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (–तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. –2. merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु *S.* 6. 10. (–ता, –त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. —चर्मन् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. —चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. –2. a kind of speckled snake. —चित्रा a kind of gourd. —चिंता, -चिंतनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. —चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long. —चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. —चूडी a pair of nippers or tongs. —चेलकः a fine cloth. —छत्रः N. of *Siva*. (–त्रा) the river Sutlej. —जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. –2. kind, benevolent. (–नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. –2. a gentleman. –3. N. of Indra's charioteer. —जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. –2. a number of good men. –3. bravery, —जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34. –2. legitimate, lawfully born. —जलं a lotus. —जल्पः 1 a good speech. –2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamaṇi; यत्रार्जवात् सगांभीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम् । सोत्कंठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥. —जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. –2. well made or produced. –3. of high birth. –4. beautiful, lovely; Mâl. 1. 16, R. 3. 8. —तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. –2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. –3. emaciated. (–नुः, –नूः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु सुख ते सख्यः पश्यंति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. —तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. –2. (hence) melodious. —तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. –2. having great heat. (–*m.*) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite.–2. the sun (–*n.*)an austere penance. —तमां *ind.* most excellently, best. —तरां *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. –2. exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तया वृहित्रा सुतरां सचित्रां स्फुरत्पताकामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14 9, 18. 24. –3. more so, much more so; मद्यप्यास्था न ते चेत्तयि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3.30. –4. consequently. —तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तल 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. –2. the foundation of a large building. —तिक्तकः the coral tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. –2. very pungent. –3. acutely painful. (–क्ष्णः) 1. the *Sigru* tree. –2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन शांतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of *Siva*. —तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. –2. N. of *Siva*. —तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (–गः) the cocoa-nut tree. —तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. –2. very bright, or splendid. –3. very mighty. (–*m.*) a worshipper of the sun. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. –2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 310. (–णा) N. of the wife of Dilîpa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1 —दंडः a cane, ratan. —दत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. —दंतः 1. a good tooth. –2. an actor, a dancer. (–ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1. good-looking, beautiful, handsome. –2. easily seen. (–नः) the discus of Vishṇu; as in कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः K. –2 N. of *Siva*. –3. of mount Meru. –4. a vulture. (-नी -नं) N. of Amarâvatî, Indra's capital. (–नं) N. of Jambudvîpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. –2. a woman. –3. an order, a command. –4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दांतः a Buddhist. —दामन् *a.* one who gives liberally. (–*m.*) 1. a cloud. –2. a mountain. –3. the sea. –4. N. of Indra's elephant. –5. N. of a very poor Brâhmaṇa who came to Dvâraká with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kṛishṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. a good or auspicious gift. –2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. –3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. –2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाह्नं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (–र्घा) a kind of cucumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. –2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृश् *a.* having beautiful eyes. (–*f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (–*m.*) 1. a good archer or bowman. –2. Ananta, the great serpent. –3. N. of Visvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (–*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (–*m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. –2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा -र्मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यया-वुदीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. –2. kind, good. –3. happy, prosperous. –4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). —धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (–धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (–*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. –2. N. of an attendant on Kṛishṇa. (–स्यं) the club of Balaràma. °उपास्या 1. a woman. –2. N. of Umâ, or of one of her female companions. –3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. —नंदा N. of a woman. —नयः 1. good conduct. –2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (–नः) a deer. (–ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. –2. a woman in general. —नाभ *a.* 1. having

a beautiful navel. -2. having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. -2. the Mainâka mountain q. v. -निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-तं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः an epithet of *Siva.* -नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. -नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. -नीथ *a.* well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. N. of *Sisupâla* q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader. -नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लं), -नीलकः a blue gem. -नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. -नौ *n.* water (?). -पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. -2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct. -पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपंथाः) a good road. -पद्मा orris root. -पर्ण *a.* (र्णा or र्णी *f.*) 1. well-winged. -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3. any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. a cock. °केतुः N. of Vishṇu. -पर्णकः =सुपर्ण. -पर्णा, -पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. N. of the mother of Garuḍa. -पर्याप्त *a.* 1. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. -पर्वन् *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a god, deity. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dûrvâ grass. -पलायित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. -2. skilfully retreated. -पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. -पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). -2. N. of the son of Sampâti, elder brother of Jaṭâyu. -पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhûrta. -पुंसी a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प *a.* (ष्पा or ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-ष्पः) 1. the coral tree. -2. the Sirîsha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-ष्पं) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. -पुष्पित *a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. -पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). -पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. -प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. -प्रतर्कः a sound judgment -प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठा) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3. establishment, erection. -4. installation, consecration. -प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. -2. consecrated -3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्णात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. -2. well-versed in. -3. well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. -प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of *Siva.* -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -प्रपाणं a good tank. -प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break ; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6 -2. the earliest dawn. -प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. -प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. -प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. -प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of *Siva.* -प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. -फल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. -2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. -2. the jujube. -3. the Karṇikâra tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. -2. the plantain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. -फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. -बंधः sesamum. -बल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of *Siva.* -2. N. of the father of *Sakuni.* -बांधवः N. of *Siva.* -बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. -2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mârîcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mârîcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Visvâmitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmaṇa ; see R. 11. 29. -बोध *a.* 1. easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. -ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed. highly favoured. -2. lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty ; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु *S.* 3. 9 ; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80 ; Mâl. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet ; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, *S.* 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amiable, dear ; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थतां Gît. 5. 5. illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4. red amaranth. (-गं) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य *a.* -1. consideriug oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing ; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flattering oneself. -भगा a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4 turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper. -6 the holy basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite wife. -भंगा the cocoa-nut tree. -भद्र *a.* very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N. of Vishṇu. (-द्रा) N. of the sister of Balarâma and Kṛishṇa, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित *a.* 1. spoken well or eloquent. (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence, learning ; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. -2. a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying ; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः

Subhâsh. -3. a good remark ; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं). —भिक्षं 1. good alms, successful begging. -2. abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. —भीरकः the Palâsa tree. —भूतिकः the Bilva tree. —भ्रू *a.* having beautiful eyebrows. (—भ्रूः *f.*) a lovely woman. (*N. B.* The vocative singular of tnis word is strictly सुभ्रूः ; but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kâlidâsa, and Bhavabhûti ; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17 ; so V. 3. 22 ; Ku. 5. 43 ; Mâl. 3. 8. —मंगल *a.* 1. very auspicious. -2. abounding in sacrifices. —मति *a.* very wise. (—तिः *f.*) 1. a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2. a favour of the gods. -3. a gift, blessing. -4. a prayer, hymn. -5. a wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. —मदनः the mango tree. —मधुरं a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. —मध्य, -मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. —मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. —मन *a.* very charming, lovely, beautiful. (—नः) 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (—ना) the great-flowered jasmine. —मनस् *a.* 1. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. -2. well-pleased, satisfied. (—*m.*) 1. a god, divinity. -2. a learned man. -3. a student of the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba tree. (—*f.*, *n.*; said to be pl. only by some) a flower ; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1 (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; Si. 6. 66. (—*f.*) 1. the great-flowered jasmine. -2 the Mâlatî creeper. °फलः the wood-apple. °फलं nutmeg. —मंतु *a.* 1. advising well. -2. very faulty or blameable. (—*m.*) a good adviser. —मंत्रः N. of the charioteer of Dasaratha. —मित्रा 1. N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmaṇa and Satrughna —मुख *a.* (खा or खी *f.*) 1. having a beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (—खः) 1. a learned man. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. of Ganesa. -4. of Siva. (—खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (—खा, -खी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror. —मूलकं a carrot. —मेखलः the Munja grass. —मेधस् *a.* having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (—*m.*) a wise man. (—*f.*) heart-pea. —मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2. N. of Siva. —यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage. —यामुनः N. of Vishṇu. —युक्तः N. of Siva. —योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. —रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk. -2 a kind of mango tree. —रंगः 1. good colour. -2. the orange. -3. a hole cut in a house (सुरंगा also in this sense). (—गं) 1. red sanders. -2. vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् *m.* a house-breaker. —रंगिका the Mûrvâ plant. —रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree. —रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. —रत *a.* 1. much sported. -2. playful. -2. much enjoyed. -4. compassionate, tender. (—तं) 1. great delight or enjoyment. -2. copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition ; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °ताली 1. a female-messenger, a go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. —रतिः *f.* great enjoyment or satisfaction. —रस *a.* 1. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as a composition). (—सः, —सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (—सा) N. of Durgâ. (—सा, —सं) the sacred basil. (—सं) 1. gum-myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. —राजन् *a.* governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (—*m.*) 1. a good king. -2. a divinity. —राष्ट्रं N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः a Brâhmaṇa of Surâshṭra. —रूप *a.* 1. well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (—पः) an epithet of Siva. —रेभ *a.* fine-voiced ; Ki. 15. 16. (—भं) tin. —लक्षण *a.* 1. having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (—णं) 1. observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2. a good or auspicious mark. —लभ *a.* 1. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible ; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable ; निष्टप्तचूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् *S.* 4. 4. -3. natural to, proper for ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप *a.* easily provoked, irascible. —लोचन *a.* fine-eyed. (—नः) a deer. (—ना) 1. a beautiful woman. -2. N. of the wife of Indrajit. —लोहितं brass. —लोहित *a.* very red. (—ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. —वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth. -2 correct utterance. (—क्त्रः) N. of Siva. —वचनं, —वचस् *n.* eloquence. —वर्चकः, —वर्चिकः —का, —वर्चिन् *m.* natron, alkali. —वर्चलं linseed. —वर्चसः N. of Siva. —वर्ण see s. v. —वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal season. -2. the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kâmadeva in that month (also सुवसंतकः in this sense). —वह *a.* 1. bearing well. patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3. easy to be borne. (—हा) a lute. —वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a pleasant dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume or odour. —वासिनी 1. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2. a married woman whose husband is alive. —विक्रांत *a.* very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (—तः) a hero. (—तं) heroism. —विद् *m.* a learned man, shrewd person. (—*f.*) a shrewd or clever woman. —विदः 1. an attendant on the women's apartments. -2. a king. —विदत् *m.* a king. —विदित्रं 1. a household, family -2. wealth. —विदल्लः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v). (—ल्लं) the women's apartments, harem. —विदल्ला a married woman. —विध *a.* of a good kind. —विधम् *ind.* easily. —विनीत *a.* well-trained, modest. (—ता) a tractable cow. —विहित *a.* 1. well-placed, well-deposited. -2. well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते *S.* 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तत्सुविहितं Mâl. 1. -3. well done or performed. —वी (बी) ज *a.* having good seed. (—जः) 1. N. of Siva. -2. the poppy. (—जं) good seed. —वीरामु sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. -2. of

heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-र्यं) 1. great heroism. -2. abundance of heroes. -3. the fruit of the jujube. (-र्या) wild cotton. -वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. -2. a hymn of praise. -वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (-त्तं) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. -वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. -2. humble, quiet. (-ल:) N. of the Trikûṭa mountain. -व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-त:) a religious student. (-ता) 1. a virtuous wife. -2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. -शंस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -शक्य *a.* capable of being easily done. -शल्य: the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शारद: N. of *Siva*. -शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित *a.* well-taught trained, well-disciplined. -शिख: fire. (-खा) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb. -शीतं yellow sandal-wood. -शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (-म:) coldness. -शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (-ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. -श्रुत *a.* 1. well heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-त:) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्लिष्ट 1. well-arranged or united. -2. well-fitted; Mâl. 1. -श्लेष: close union or embrace. -सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश् agreeable to look at. -सन्नत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सरण. N. of *Siva*. -सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-हे:) an epithet of *Siva*. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-र:) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् *n.* crystal. -सिकता 1. good sand. -2. gravel. -3. sugar. -स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good or or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4. happy, fortunate. (-स्थं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्थं को वा न पंडित: H. 3, 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). -स्थता -स्थिति: *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2. health, convalescence. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वपन: an epithet of *Siva*. -स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. -2. loud. -हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2. beneficial, salutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-*m.*) 1. a friend; सुहृद: पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंत्रायंते न खलु सुहृदमभ्युपेतार्थकृत्या: Me. 38. -2. an ally. °भेद: the separation of friends. °वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. -हृद: a friend. -हृदय *a.* 1. good-hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख [सुख्-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिश: प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखा: R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वन: 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; *S.* 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायै: Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. -खा The capital of Varuṇa. -खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. -3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. -खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गिडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -4 Rather, willingly. -6 Quietly, placidly. -Comp. -अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. -आधार: paradise. -आप्लव *a.* suitable for bathing. -आजात: N. of *Siva*. -आयत:, -आयन: a good or well-trained horse. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent. -आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. -आश: 1. eating at ease. -2. pleasant food. -3. N. of Varuṇa. -आशक: a cucumber. -आसक्त: an epithet of *Siva*. -आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2. agreeable, delightful. (-द:) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment (of pleasure). -उत्सव: 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2. a husband. -उदक, -उष्णं warm water. -उदय: dawn or realization of happiness. -उदर्क *a.* resulting in happiness. -उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. -एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. -ऊर्जिक: natron. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. -चार: a good horse. -जात *a.* happy. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-द:) N. of Vishṇu. (-दा) 1. a courtezan of Indra's heaven. -2. the river Ganges. -3. the *Samî* tree. (-दं) the seat of Vishṇu. -दोह्या a cow easily milked. -बोध: 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge. -भागिन्, -भाज् *a.* happy. -भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. -मोदा the gum olibanum tree. -रात्रि: 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honor of Lakshmî). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. -वर्चक:, -वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. -वास: a water-melon. -श्रव, -श्रु

ति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure ; *S.* 5. 11. —साध्य *a* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. -2. gratifying, pleasant ; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* =सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mâl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8. U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den. A. 1 To feel happy or glad. -2 To rejoice. -3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of *Siva*); see खट्वांग.

सुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the first five case-inflections ; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुद् 10 U (सुद्दयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. -2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed(as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. —तं A Soma libation. -**Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. —आत्मजः a grandson. (—जा) a grand-daughter.

उत्पात्तिः *f.* birth of a son. —निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son : R. 5. 6. —वत्करा the mother of seven children. —स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. —*m.* The farther of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. —*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तेनांबा यदि सुतिनी वद वंध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhâsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस *a.* Well-sounding,

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition,

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. —*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month ; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia ; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -**Comp.** —अंशुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. °रत्नं a pearl. —अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः, -आवासः the moon. —उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. —जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. —द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. —निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. —भवनं a stuccoed house. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhûrta or hour after noon. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. —मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2. a royal palace. —मोदकः camphor. —वर्षः a shower of nectar —वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. the moon. -3. camphor. —वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —वासा a kind of cucumber. —सित *a.* 1. white as mortar. 2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar ; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकांतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). —सूतिः 1. the moon. -2. a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. —स्रवा uvula or soft palate. —हरः an epithet of Garuḍa ; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासी (शी) रः An epithet of Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other].

सुंदर *a.* (रीं *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. —रः N. of Cupid. —रीं A beautiful woman ; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुंदरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] Slept, sleeping, asleep ; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible ; see स्वप्. —प्तं Sleep, sound sleep. -**Comp.** —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —त्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः *f.* [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. —मं A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर् I. 6 P. (सुरति) To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P.=स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity ; सुराप्रतिमहाद्दे देवाः सुरा इत्याभिविश्रुताः Râm. ; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितॄंश्च V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -**Comp.** —अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras* ; R. 8. 79 ; —अधिपः

an epithet of Indra. —अध्यक्षः N. of *Siva*. —अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. –2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. °हंतृ *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —अह्वं 1. gold. –2. saffron. —आचार्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —आपगा 'the heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. —आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. –2. heaven, paradise. —इज्यः N. of Bṛihaspati. —इज्या the sacred basil. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —इभः a celestial elephant. —इष्टः the Sâla tree. —ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. –2. of *Siva*. (–री) 1. the celestial Ganges. –2. Durgâ. —उत्तमः 1. the sun. –2. Indra. —उत्तरः sandal-wood. —ऋषिः (सुर्षिः) a divine sage. —कारुः an epithet of Visvakarman. —कार्मुकं rain-bow. —गणः 1. N. of *Siva*. –2. a host of gods. —गुरुः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahman. —तरुः a tree of paradise. —तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha; q. v. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. —दुंदुभी the sacred basil. —द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. –2. N. of Airâvata. —द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. –2. Râhu; R. 2, 39. —धनुस् *n.* rain-bow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. —धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथं the sky, heaven. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru; q. v. —पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. —प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. –2. of Bṛihaspati. —भूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. —भूरुहः the Devadâru tree —मंदिरं a temple; Mâl. 9. 1. —युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. —लासिका a flute, pipe. —लोकः heaven. °सुंदरी 1. a celestial woman. –2. N. of Durgâ —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वल्लभा white Dûrvâ grass. —वल्ली the sacred basil. —विद्विष्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —विलासिनी an *apsaras*. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. —सद्मन् *n.* heaven, paradise. —सरित्, -सिंधु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम् R. 2. 75. —सुंदरी, -स्त्री 1. acelestial woman: V. 1. 3. –2. N. of Durgá. —स्थान a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. –2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरुंगा).

सुरभि *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः *S.* 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. –2 Pleasing, agreeable. –3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. –4 Beloved, friendly. –5 Celebrated, famous. –6 Wise, learned. –7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. –2 Nutmeg. –3 Resin of Sâla, or resin in general. –4 The Champaka tree. –5 The *Samî* tree. –6 The Kadamba tree. –7 A kind of fragrant grass. –8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20. –9 The month of Chaitra. –10 The Bakula tree. —*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. –2 The sacred basil. –3 Jasmine. –4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. –5 Spirituous liquor. –6 The earth. –7 A cow. –8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. –9 N. of one of the Màtṛis. –10 The east. —*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. –2 Sulphur. –3 Gold. –**Comp.** —घृतं fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. —त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. –2. cloves. –3. areca nut. —त्वच् *f.* large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid. —मासः the spring. —मुखं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् *m.* N. of fire.

सुरभित *a.* Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. –2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. –2 Water. –3 A drinking vessel. –4 A snake. –**Comp.** —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa-nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प *a.* 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. –2. pleasant, agreeable. –3 wise, sage. —पाणं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. —भागः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. –2. a heretic.

सुरुंगा See सुरंगा.

सुवनः 1 The sun. –2 Fire. –3 The moon.

सुवर्ण *a.* [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. –2 Of a good tribe or caste. –3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. –2 A good tribe or caste. –3 A sort of sacrifice. –4 An epithet of *Siva*. –5 The thorn-apple. —र्णी 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. –2 Black aloe-wood. –3 Turmeric. –4 Colocynth. —र्णं 1 Gold. –2 A golden coin (–*m.* also); नन्वहं दशसुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. –3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Mâshas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). –4 Money, wealth, riches. –5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. –6 A kind of red chalk. –7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –**Comp.** —अक्षः N. of *Siva*. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). –2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गांधिकः शांखिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पंचैते वणिजः स्मृताः ॥ —पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. –पुष्पित *a.* abounding in gold; *e. g.* सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. —पृष्ठ *a.* coated with gold, gilded. —बिंदुः 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a form of *Siva*. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूप्यक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —वणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste. —वर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has ac-

quired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahâpâtakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम *a.* 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same; all. —मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं Gît. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्मभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of *Siva*.

सुषिः *f.* 1 A hole; cf. शुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moonstone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिर्यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sût. 1, 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —म्णा A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिंगला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द) -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much, exceedingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मं A rope, cord, string.

सुह्माः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2. 4. A. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also); असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31. -With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II. 6 P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —*f.* 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सूकरः 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म *a.* [सूच्-मन् सुक् च नेट्; Un. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic; जालांतरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः.-2 Little, small; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 19; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice. -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. —क्ष्मः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of *Siva*. —क्ष्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic; cf. सावय. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते । धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —एला small cardamoms. —तंडुलः the poppy. —तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. —दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —दर्शिन्,-दृष्टि *a.* 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. —दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. —देहः -शरीरं the subtile body which is invested by the grosser material frame (=लिंगशरीर q. v.). —पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. —पर्णी a kind of basil. —पिप्पली wild pepper. —बीजः the poppy. —बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धिः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. —मक्षिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation) .—शर्करा small gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of fine rice. —षट्चरणः a sort of louse.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोयं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35; Me. 21; *S.* 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -4 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -5 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indiate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. —कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a talebearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A *Siddha*. -8 A villain, scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice.-**Comp.** —वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper sings or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची *f.* [सूच्-इन् ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle

-3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणं S. 1; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे S. 4, 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; दंड्व्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by sings, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. —अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —आस्यः a rat. —कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. —भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. —भेद्य a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass. -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. —रोमन् m. a hog. —वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. —धरः an elephant. —मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. —m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. —m. N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3, 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by a Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyâsa. —तः तं Quick-silver. -Comp. —तनयः an epithet of Karṇa. —राज् m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). —कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, childbearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted -Comp. —अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —गृहं the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. —अगारं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -भवनं the lying-in-chamber. —रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sûtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhâsh.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडितात्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:— स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद्विश्वतोमुखम्। अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. —आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठः 1. a Bráhmaṇa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् n. carpentry. —कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sûtras. —कोणः, कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charanas* or Vedic schools which introduced various Sûtra works. —तंतुः a thread, string. —तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. —दरिद्र a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. —धरः, -धारः 1. 'the

thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastâvanâ or prelude; he is thus defined—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्सबीजकम् । रंगदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृतः॥. –2. a carpenter, an artisan. –3. the author of a set of aphorisms. –4. an epithet of Indra. —पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. —पुष्पः the cotton plant. —भिद् *m.* a tailor. —भृत् *m.* =सूत्रधार q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. –2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. –2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. –2 Prescribed in Sûtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. –2 Having rules. —*m.* A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. –2 To effuse, pour out. –3 To deposit. –4 To distil, flow. –5 To eject, throw away. –II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. –2 To strike, hurt, kill. –3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. –4 To pour out, effuse. –5 To assent, agree, promise. –6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Pouring out, distilling. –3 A well, spring. –4 A cook. –5 Sauce, soup. –6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. –7 Split pease. –8 Mud, mire. –9 Sin, fault. –10 The office of a charioteer. –11 The Lodhra tree.–**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. –2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. –2 Assenting to, promising. –3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. –2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. –3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. –2 A bud, blossom. –3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. –2 The sale of meat. –3 Hurting, killing, destroying. –4 The soft palate, uvula. –5 A girdle, zone. –6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps. –7 A ray of light. –8 A river. –9 A daughter. –10 An elephant's trunk. —नाः (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. –2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवं K. –2 A child, an offspring. –3 A grandson (daughter's son). –4 A younger brother. –5 The sun. –6 The Arka plant.

सूनृ *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. –2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. –3 Auspicious, fortunate. –4 Beloved, dear. –5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. –2 An excellent song. –3 N. of Ushas. –4 Food. —तं 1 True and agreeable speech. –2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. –3 Auspiciousness.

सूप: [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घञर्थे क पृषो° Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 226. –2 A sauce, condiment. –3 A cook. –4 A pan, vessel. –5 An arrow. –6 Split pease.–**Comp.** —अंग asa-fœtida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, —धूपकं asa-fœtida.

सूम: [सू-मक् 1 Water. –2 Milk. –3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. –2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन्; Un. 2. 24] 1 The sun. –2 The Arka plant. –3 The Soma. –4 A wise or learned man. –5 A hero, king. –**Comp.** —चक्षुस् *a.* radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn. —सूतः the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. –2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. –2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. –3 A priest. –4 A worshipper. –5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. –6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Wise, learned. —*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit.*

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. –2 N. of Kuntî, q. v. –3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (र्क्ष्य) 1. 4. P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. –2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष (र्क्ष्य) णं Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः -र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; Ms. 11. 103. –2 The pillar of a house. –3 Radiance, lustre. –4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्माणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. *S.* 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjṇa (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamunâ, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata,

the founder of the solar race of kings.]. -2 The tree called *Arka*. -3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of *Siva*. **-Comp.** **-अपायः** sunset ; Me. 80. **-अर्घ्यं** the presentation of an offering to the sun. **-अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone. **-अश्वः** a horse of the sun. **-अस्तं** sunset. **-आतपः** heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. **-आलोकः** sunshine. **-आवर्तः** a kind of sun-flower. **-आह्व** *a.* named after the sun. (**-ह्वः**) the gigantic swallow-wort. (**-ह्वं**) copper. **-इंदुसंगमः** the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon) ; **दर्शः सूर्येंदुसंगमः** Ak. **-उत्थानं, -उदयः** sunrise. **-ऊढः** 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest ; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. **-उपस्थानं -उपासना** attendance upon or worship of the sun ; V. 1. **-कमलं** the sun-flower, a heliotrope. **-कांतः** 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal ; *S.* 2. 7. -2. a crystal. **-कांतिः** *f.* 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. **-कालः** day-time, day. °**अनलचक्रं** a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. **-ग्रहः** 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Râhu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water-jar. **-ग्रहणं** a solar eclipse. **-चंद्रौ** (also **सूर्याचंद्रमसौ**) *m.* du. the sun and moon. **-जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः** 1. epithets of Sugrîva. -2. of Karṇa. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of Yama. **-जा, -तनया** the river Yamunâ. **-तेजस्** *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. **-नक्षत्रं** that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. **-पर्वन्** *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.) **-पुत्री** 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamunâ. **-प्रभव** *a.* sprung or descended from the sun ; R. 1. 2. **-फणिचक्रं=सूर्यकालानलचक्रं** q.v. above. **-भक्त** *a.* one who worships the sun. (**-क्तः**) the tree Bandhûka or its flower. **-मणिः** the sun-stone. **-मंडलं** the orb of the sun. **-यंत्रं** 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. **-रश्मिः** a ray of the sun, sun-beam. **-लोकः** the heaven of the sun. **-वंशः** the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyâ). **-वर्चस्** *a.* resplendent as the sun. **-विलोकनं** the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old ; cf. **उपनिष्क्रमणं**. **-संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः** *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. **-संज्ञं** saffron. **-सारथिः** an epithet of Aruṇa. **-सिद्धांतः** a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). **-स्तुतिः** *f* , **-स्तोत्रं** a hymn addressed to the sun. **-हृदयं** N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sûryâ. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूच् 1 P. (सूचति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूचणा A mother.

सूच्यती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1.3.P.(सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति ; ससार, असार्षीत्-असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तु, सृत) To go ; move, proceed ; **मृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सस्रुः** Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach ; **निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः सस्रुरर्णवं** Râm. -3 To rush upon, assail ; (**तं**) **ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूलं इव कुंजरं** Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from ; **सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती** M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); **तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा** Me. 53. -6 To flow. -*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers) ; **तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित्** Me. 86. -4 To push back or away, remove ; **सारयंतीं गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण** Me. 92. -*Desid.* (सिसर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकंडु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal ; see शृगाल.

सृक्क
सृक्कणी
सृक्कन् *n.*
सृक्किणी
सृक्किन् *n.*
सृक्व
सृक्वणी
सृक्वन *n.*
सृक्विणी
सृक्विन् *n.*

The corner of the mouth ; **सृक्कणी परिलेलिहन्** Pt. 1.

सृग्वः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (मिंदिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal ; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, असाक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुं, सृष्ट)1 To create, produce, make (in general) ; to procreate, beget (progeny &c.) ; **अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः** Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36 ; **तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून् सृजति** S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out ; **अस्राक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवंतः** Bk. 3. 17 ; **आनंदशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमद्युतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज** R. 16. 44, 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words) ; **वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः** Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge ; **ससर्ज वृष्टिं** Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away ; forsake , give up ; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, omitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented ; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज् -क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created ; **किं मानसी सृष्टिः** *S.* 4 ; **या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या** *S.* 1. 1 ; **स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे** *S.* 2. 9 ; **सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः** Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. **-Comp.** **-कर्तृ** *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः *m.* pl. N. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant ; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशांत्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165 ; *Si.* 5. 5. **—णिः** 1 An enemy. –2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि (णी) का Saliva, spittle.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding ; Ms. 6. 63. –2 A way, road, path (fig. also) ; नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. –3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. **—री** 1 A stream, river. –2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [सृ-काकु दुक् च Un. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. –2 Fire. –3 A deer. –4 The thunderbolt of Indra. –5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. (सर्पति, सृत ; *desid.* सिसृप्सति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. –2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृप्रः The moon.

सृभ्, सृंभ् 1 P. (सर्भति, सृंभति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. **—रः** A kind of deer.

सृ 9 P. (स्रृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक् 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees) ; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. –2 Emission, effusion. –3 Seminal effusion. –4 A libation, an offering. –5 Seminal fluid. –6 A drop of anything. **–Comp. —पात्रं** 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. –2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.* (क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. –2 A husband. –3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. **—कः** A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचनेन ढे धारयसि मे *S.* 1. –2 Effusion, aspersion. –3 Oozing, dripping. –4 A bucket. **–Comp. —घटः** a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेटुः 1 Water-melon. –2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyâ.

सेतुः [सि तुन् Un. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam ; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबंधनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. –2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्यावलयाद्विभक्तं मदेसतुना फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. –3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. –4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. –5 A boundary, limit. –6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhâsh. –7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. –8 The sacred syllable *om* ; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोंकृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्यते Kâlikâ. P. **–Comp. —बंधः** 1. the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c. ; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhâsh.; Ku. 4. 6. –2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lankâ by Nala and the other monkeys). –3. any bridge or cause-way. **—भेदिन्** *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. –2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree (दंती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. –2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. –2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Un. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. –2 Army personified as the wife of Kârtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. **–Comp. —अग्रं** the van or front of an army. **°गः** the leader or general of an army. **—अंगं** a component part of an army; (these are four :—हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). **—कल्पः** an epithet of *Siva*. **—चरः** 1. a soldier. –2. a camp-follower. **—निवेशः** the camp of an army ; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. **—नी** *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. –2. N. of Kârtikeya ; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालिंगितबाहुमूर्जितं : R. 2. 37. **—पतिः** 1. a general. –2. N. of *Siva*. –3. N. of Kârtikeya. **—परिच्छद्** *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). **—पृष्ठं** the rear of an army. **—भंगः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. **—मुखं** 1. a division of an army. –2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. –3. a mound in front of a city gate. **—योगः** the equipment of an army. **—रक्षः** a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis ; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Lîlâvatî:— पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटंकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः ॥.

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित ; *caus.* सेवयति-ते ; *desid.* सिसेविषते ; the स् of सेव् is generally changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey ; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21 ; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 ' served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. –2 To go after, pursue, follow. –3 To use, enjoy ; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. –4 To enjoy carnally ; केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलंब निस्त्रपः Bv. 1. 118. –5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform ; Ms. 2. 1 ; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. –6

To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit ; तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पशुभिः किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship ; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30 ; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing ; Ms. 12. 52, -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally ; यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद्द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7 Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence ; attendance ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words ; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -**Comp** —आकार *a.* in the form of servitude. V. 3. 1. —काकुः change of voice in service ; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). —धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. —व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n.* 1 The jujube. 2 An apple.

सेवित *p.p.* [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. 4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. —तं 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितृ *m.* An attendant, a dependant,

सेविन् *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. —*m* A servant.

सेव्य *a.* [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. —व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. —व्यं A kind of root. -**Comp.** -सेवकौ *m. dual.* master and servant.

सेवधि *ind.* See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Belonging to a lion, leonine ; द्युतिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1, 175.

सैंहल *a.* Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सैंहिकः, सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Râhu, q. v.

सैकत *a.* (तीं *f.*) [सिकताः संत्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly ; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुबोधः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. —तं 1 A sand-bank ; सुरगज इव गांगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8 ; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62 ; 14. 76 ; 16. 21 ; Ku. 1. 29 ; *S.* 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -**Comp.** -इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank, -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). —कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. —कं 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship ; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. —कः 1 A soldier; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैंधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [सिंधुनदसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. —वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu* ; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. —वः, -वं A kind of rock-salt. —वाः *m.* pl. The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -**Comp.** —घनः a lump of salt. —शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैंधवक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the Saindhavas. —कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier ; *Si.* 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. —न्यं An army, a troop ; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female ; सैरिंध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadî (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshṇâ, queen of Virâṭa.).

सैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. —कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo ; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक *a.* (की *f.*) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुं, सित; *caus.* सापयति-ते, *desid.* सिषासति ; *pass.* सीयते ; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ *p. p.* [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1

Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह्.

सोढृ *a.* (ढ्री *f.*) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोत्कंठमालिंगनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. —ठं *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad ; Mâl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. —सः Violent laughter. —सः -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. —हं *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर *a.* [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. —रः A uterine brother. —रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिंद्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोद्योग *a.* 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. —गं *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1 =सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. —*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —धं *ind.* Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —सं *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.*, सोपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पंक्तिः *f.* -पथः, पद्धतिः *f.* -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [सु-मन् ; Un. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75); or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (*b*) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrîva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in नृसोम q. v. —मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. —अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. —अहः Monday. —आख्यं the red lotus. —ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. —उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadâ ; R. 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —कांत *a.* lovely as the moon. (—तः) the moon-stone. —क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. —गर्भः N. of Vishṇu. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. —ज *a.* moon-born. (—जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (—जं) milk. —धारा the sky, heaven. —नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated *Linga* or the place where it was set up ; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. —प, पा, *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma-sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. —पतिः N. of Indra. —पानं drinking Soma juice. —पायिन् -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् *m.* a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रातिवसंति स्म Mâl. 1. —पीतिः *f.* 1 drinking Soma. -2.

a Soma sacrifice. —पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. —प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. N. of Budha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. —याजिन् *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —रोगः a particular disease of women. —लता, -वल्लरी 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godâvarî. —वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —वल्कः 1. a kind of white Khadira, -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कट्फल). —वल्लरिः (री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली *f.* the moon-plant. —वारः, -वासरः Monday. —विक्रयिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. —शकला a kind of cucumber. —संज्ञं camphor. —सद् *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitṛis; Ms. 3. 195. —सिंधुः an epithet of Vishṇu. —सुत् *m.* a Soma distiller. —सुता the river Narmadâ; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —सूत्रं a channel for conveying water from a *Siva linga*. °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sûtra*.

सोमन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

सोमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोल्लुंठः, सोल्लुंठनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —ठं, -नं *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a.* 1 Warm; hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

सौकर *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्य [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. -2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांगसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्य 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तवीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृग्वादीननुगृह्णंतं सौखशायनिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

सौखसुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योगाचार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामंदक्यः ग्रथनां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. —कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. —कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कत्तृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Kaṇa. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sûtra q. v. —त्रः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sûtras which can not be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनारुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्य Brotherhood.

सौदामनी; सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वीं Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Mâl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. —कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. —धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. —कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. —वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. —नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. —धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

सौनंद The club of Balarâma.

सौनंदिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

सौंदर्य [सुंदरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beau-

ty, loveliness, gracefulness,elegance; सौंदर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mâl. 1. 21; Ku.1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्ण 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep.-2 Somniferous. —कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men.-**Comp.**—पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahâbhârata which relates how Aśvatthâman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pâṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. —वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pâṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेंद्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Śakuni q. v.

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gândhârî, wife of Dhṛitarâshṭra.

सौभं N. of Hariśchandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

सौभिकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrâ.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli.'s remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour.-8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -**Comp.**—चिह्नं 1. any mark of good forune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). —तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood;also called मंगलसूत्र q.v). —तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. —विलेपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious.—ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमनस्-अण्] Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. —सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction,

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brâhmaṇa at a Srâddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mâlatî creeper. -2 The Mâlatî creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Buddha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः; सौमित्रिः 1 An epithet of Lakshmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kálidâsa; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमित्रादीनां M. 1.

सौमेचकं Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. —कं Gold.

सौम्य *a.* (म्या or म्यी *f.*) [सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सरभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनायतां R. 12. 36 ; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man'; प्रीतास्ति ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mâl. 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. —म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brâhmaṇa should be addressed ; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brâhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —म्या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 The moon-plant. —*m.* pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitṛis or Manes ; Ms. 3. 199. -**Comp.**—उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. —कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance ; cf. Y. 3. 322. —गंधी the Indian white rose. —ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. —धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. —नामन् *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर *a.* (री *f.*)[सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवतास्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the *Ṛigveda*) addressed to *Sûrya*. -**Comp.** —नक्तं a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). —लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति

अण्] Fragrant. —भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron.

सौरभेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to *Surabhi*. —यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi* ; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv 1. 38 ; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. —नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैंधव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; *Si.* 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र *a* (ष्ट्रा or ष्ट्री *f.*) Coming from or relating to the district called Surâshṭra (or Surat). —ष्ट्रः The district of Surâshṭra. —*m.* pl. The people of Surâshṭra. —ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरिः [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asana tree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrîva. -**Comp.** —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous, vinous. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.)—कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vender of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य *a.* (र्यी *f.*) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —लं 1 Sochal salt. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one *Suvarna* q.v.-**Comp.** —भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brâhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.)

सौवास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः An attendant on the women's apartments ; *Si.* 5. 17.

सौवीरं 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the lattar sense). -**Comp.** —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Suvîra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1. ; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. —र्दं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; (वेश्मानि) विश्राण्य सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृद्भ्यः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mâl. 1. 4 ; Me. 115.

सौहार्द्यं, सौहृदं-द्यं, सौहृद्यं Friendship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवंति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Mâl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; *Si.* 5. 62. -2 Fulness, completion. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद् 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद् I. 1. P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. -3 To fall, drop ; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end ; चस्कंदे तप ऐश्वरम्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. —*Caus.* (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid) ; एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180 ; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quicksilver. -3 N. of Kârtikeya ; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -**Comp.** —अंशकः quicksilver. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purâṇas. —मातृ *f.* N. of Durgâ. —षष्ठी a festival in honour of Kârtikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध् 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंधयते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो० ; cf. Un. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a

tree ; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंत : S. 1. 33 ; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.) ; सर्वकार्येश्वरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -**Comp.** -अग्नि: the trunk of a tree set on fire. -आवार: 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp. -उपानेय *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (-य:) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -चाप: a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens ; cf. शिक्य. -ज: a tree growing from a principal stem. -तरु: the cocoa nut tree. -देश: 1. the shoulder ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists) -फल: 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomercus fig-tree. -बंधना a sort of fennel. -मल्लक: a heron. -रुह: the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाह:, -वाहक: an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -शृंग: a buffalo. -स्कंध: every shoulder.

स्कंधस *n.* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिक: An ox trained to carry burdens ; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -*m.* A tree.

स्कंभ् 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कंभते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -*Caus.* (स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंभयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंभ: 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कांद *a.* (दी *f.*) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Siva. -दं The Skanda Purâṇa.

स्कु 5. 9. U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread ; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover ; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुंद् 1 A. (स्कुंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुंभ् 5. 9. P. (स्कुभ्ना-भ्नो-ति) To stop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A. (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip ; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3 ; 3. 24 ; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course ; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited ; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes ; स्खलतो हि करालंबः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितं H. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter ; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4 ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect ; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. -*Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12 ; स्खलयति वचनं ते संभ्रयरत्यंगमंगं Mâl. 3. 8.

स्खलनं [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering ; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake ; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -**Comp.** -सुभगं *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मग्लुर्जग्लुलुंलुठिरे क्षताः Bk. 14.30. -With. नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः[स्तन्-अच्]1 The female breast, स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; (द.रिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेष्वेव लीयंते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. -**Comp.** -अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle. -अग्रं: a nipple. -अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts ;

(न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं रत्नांतरे *S.*6.17, R. 10. 62. –3. a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). **–आभोगः** 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. –2. the circumference or orb of the breast. –3. a man with large breasts like those of a woman. **–तटः, -टं** the slope of the breast; cf. तट. **–प,-पा, -पायक, -पायिन्** *a.* sucking the breast, a suckling. **–पानं** sucking of the breast. **–भरः** 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; **पादाग्रास्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रतां** Ratn. 1. 1. –2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. **–भवः** a particular position in sexual union. **–मुखं, -वृंतं -शिखा** a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तॅन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. –2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). –3 Groaning. –4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय *a.* [स्तनं धयति धे-खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast; **यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशोषिता मही** Bv. 1. 53; **तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः** Mâl. 10. 6. **–यः** An infant, a suckling; R. 14. 78, *Si.* 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. –2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5, 8. –3 Lightning. –4 Sickness. –5 Death. –6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [स्तन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; Me. 28. –2 Thundering, roaring. **–तं** 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; **तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः** Me. 37. –2 Thunder, noise. –3 The noise of clapping the hands. **–Comp. –फलः** the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; **पिब स्तन्यं पोत** Bv.1. 60. **–Comp. –त्यागः** leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; **स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव** Mâl. 10. 5; **स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व** U.7.

स्तबकः A bunch, cluster; **कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां** Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तभ् See **स्तंभ्**.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [स्तंभ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. –2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. –3 Motionless, immoveable. –4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. –5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. –6 Coarse. **–Comp. –कर्ण** *a.* pricking up the ears. **–रोमन्** *m.* a hog, boar. **–लोचन** *a.* having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता -त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. –2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. –2 Firmness, immoveableness. –3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. –4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभु *n.* =स्तंभन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तंबः [स्था-अबच् किच्च पृषो० Un. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. –2 A sheaf of corn; as in **स्तंबकरिता** q. v. –3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. –4 A bush, thicket. –5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. –6 The post to which an elephant is tied. –7 A post. –8 Stupefaction, insensibility ; (probably for स्तंभ in these two senses). –9 A mountain. **–Comp. –करि** *a.* forming sheaves or clusters. **(–रिः)** corn, rice. **–करिता** forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; **न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते** Mu. 1, 3. **–घनः** 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. –2 a sickle for cutting corn. –3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. **–घ्नः , -घातः -हन्, -हननं -नी** a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. **–पुरं** N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तंबेरमः An elephant; **स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते** R. 5. 72 ; *Si.* 5. 34; Mâl. 9. 33.

स्तंभ् 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्तंभते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तंभित or स्तब्ध ; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress ; **कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः** *S.* 4. 5. –2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. –3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; **प्रापा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च हते प्रिये** Bk. 14. 55. –4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. –5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. –6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:– **स्तंभते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥**). **–***Caus.* (स्तंभयति-ते). 1 To stop, arrest. –2 To make firm or rigid. –3 To paralyze. –4 To prop, support.

स्तंभः [स्तंभ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ; **रंभा स्तंभं भजाति** Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; **गात्रस्तंभः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबंधः प्रकंपः** Mâl. 2. 5 ; **तत्संकल्पोपाहितजाड्यम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं** 1. 35, 4. 2. –2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. –3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; **सोऽपश्यत्प्राणिधानेन संततेः स्तंभकारणं** R. 1. 74; **वाक्स्तंभं नाटयति** Mâl. 8. –4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing ; **कृतश्चित्तस्तंभः प्रतिहताधियामंजालिरपि** Bh. 3. 6. –5 Prop, support, fulcrum. –6 A pillar, column, post. –7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). –8 Stupidity. –9 Absence of feeling or excitability. –10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. **–Comp. –उत्कीर्ण** *a.* carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). **–कर** *a.* 1. paralysing, benumbing. –2. obstructing. **(–रः)** a fence. **–कारणं** cause of obstruction or impediment. **–पूजा** worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तंभकिन् *m.* A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तंभनं [स्तंभयति स्तंभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; **लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृंभणस्तंभनार्थं** U. 3. 36. –2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. –3 Quieting, composure ; Pt. 1. 360. –4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. –5 Propping, supporting, –6 Stopping the flow of blood. –7 Anything employed as an astringent. –8 A particular magical art or faculty ; see **स्तंभ** (10). **–नः** N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तंभित *a.* 1 Stopped, hindered. –2 Benumbed, paralyzed. –3 Composed, collected ; see **स्तंभ्**.

स्तंभिन् *a.* Supporting, stopping & c.

स्तांभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर *a.* [स्तृ स्तृ-घञ्] Spreading, extending, covering. —**रः** 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तृ-ल्युट्] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मन् *m.* A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि इ] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तु-अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. —**कः** 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, boquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude; cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवाकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिघ् 5 A. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 A, (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिमिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch. clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Wet, moist. -2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमृत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Mål. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ स्वाशास्यचिंतास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mál. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. —**तं** 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -**Comp.** —**वायुः** still air. —**समाधिः** steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तृ क्विन्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुं, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. —**तः** 1 Praising. -2 N. of *Siva*.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमोष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgâ. -**Comp.** —**गीतं** a panegyric, hymn. —**पदं** an object of praise. -**पाठकः** a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —**वादः** a laudatory speech, panegyric. —**व्रतः** a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुंभ् 5. 9. P. (स्तुम्नोति; स्तुम्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.); Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तृ I. 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सरघाव्यामैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. —*Caus.* (स्तारयति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिक्लिदद्भूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्भुतैः Bk. 15. 48. —*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते). -II. 5 P. (स्तृणीते) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तरिषति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच्] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरंति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —**नं** Thieving, stealing. -**Comp.** —**निग्रहः** 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनं Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यं [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Theft, robbery. —**न्यः** A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायास्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं

Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. —क: 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Châtaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less ; पश्येदमद्भुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7. **-Comp.** —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोकक: The Chátaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकश: *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy ; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्याद्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रिय:-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभ: [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Sámaveda. -6 Anything inserted.

स्तोम: [स्तु-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U.1.51.-5 A large quantity, mass ; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौभिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhitâ of the Sâmaveda.

स्त्येन: [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused ; शिशिरकदुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Mâl. 9. 6, 2. 21 ; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; Mâl.5.11, Ve. 1. 21.-2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. —नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लुकयूनामनुरासितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृसानि Mâl. 9. 6 ; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. -2. Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal ; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; *S.* 5. 22. -3 A wife ; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मशराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18 ; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender,or a word used in that gender ; आप: स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. **-Comp.** —अगार:-रं a harem, the women's apartments. —अध्यक्ष: a chamberlain. —अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. —आजीव: 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. —काम: 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. —कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. —कुमारं a woman and child. —कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. —क्षीरं mother's milk ; Ms. 5. 9. —ग *a.* cohabiting with women. —गवी a milch-cow. —गुरु: a female *Guru* or priestess. —गृहं=स्त्र्यगार q. v. —घोष: dawn, daybreak. —घ्न: the murderer of a woman. —चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. —चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. —चौर: a seducer of women, libertine. —जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. —जाति: *f.* woman-kind, female sex. —जित: a hen-pecked husband ; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Sabdak ; Ms. 4. 217. —धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control ; it is of six kinds:—अध्यग्न्यध्यावहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम् ॥ ; or according to others:—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपायनम् । आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ; see also अन्वाधेयं, बंधुदत्तं, यौतकं, सौदायिकं, शुल्कं, पारिणाय्यं, लावण्यार्जितं, and पादवंदनिकं. —धर्म: 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. —धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. —धव: a man. —ध्वज: the female of any animal. —नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. —निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province ; domestic duty, house wifery. —पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीव above. —पर: a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. —पिशाची a fiend-like wife. —पुंसौ *m.* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female ; Ku. 2. 7. —पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. —पुंधर्म: the law regulating the duties of man and wife. —प्रत्यय: a feminine affix (in gram.). —प्रसंग: (excessive) intercourse with women. —प्रसू: *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters ; Y. 1. 73. —प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (—य:) the mango tree. —बाध्य: one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. —बुद्धि: *f.* 1. the female understanding . 2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. —भोग: sexual intercourse. —मंत्र: a female stratagem, woman's counsel. —मुखप: the *Asoka* tree. —यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman;स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. —रंजनं betel. —रत्नं 1. an excellent woman ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु समोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmî. —राज्यं the kingdom of women. —लिंग 1. the feminine gender (in gram.) -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. —वश: submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. —विधेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxorious ; R. 19. 4. —विवाह: contracting marriage with a woman. —संसर्ग: female company. —संस्थान *a.* having a female shape; S.5.30—संग: attachment to women, or intercourse with women. —संग्रहण 1. the act of embracing a woman (improperly). -2. adultery, seduction. —सभं an assembly of women.-संबंध: 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. — स्वभाव: 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. —हत्या the murder of a woman. —हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women.-2. rape. — हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा,स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, femininess.

स्त्रैण *a.* (णी *f.*) [स्त्रिया इदम् अण्

P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. —णं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, femininess; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वंद्यासि जगतः U. 4 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता -त्वं 1 Femininess, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. —गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषीं स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -**Comp.** —शायिन् *m.*, also स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. —सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. —तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Bṛihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -**Comp.** —गत *a.* being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थावस्थितस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां दिद्विभांडानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -**Comp.** —अंतरं another place. —आरूढ *a.* alighted on the ground. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. —कुमुदः the Karavîra plant. —चर *a.* land-going, not aquatic. —च्युत *a.* fallen or removed from a place or position. —देवता a local or rural deity. —पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis.* —मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् *n.* a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. —विग्रहः a battle on level ground. —शुद्धिः *f.* purification or clearance of a place from impurity. —सीमन् *f.* a landmark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil; (=स्थलदेवता q. v.). -**Comp.** —देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय *a.* Sleeping on on dry ground. —यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थविर *a.* [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. —रः 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. —रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ *a.* Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.)

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhâsh. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; मामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To remain, be left; एको गंगदत्तस्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -2 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते *S.* 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मायि स्थिते चंद्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -14 (Atm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. —*Caus.* (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; Mâl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. —*Desid.* (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. q. v. v. —स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु *a.* [स्था-नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless. —णुः 1 An epithet of *Siva*; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. –2 A stake, post, pillar ; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः; Pt. 1. 49. –3 A peg, pin. –4 The gnomon of a dial. –5 A spear, dart. –6 A nest of white ants. –7 The drug or perfume called *Jîvaka*. —*m. n.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard; –**Comp.** —छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगं Ms. 9. 44. —भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence ; U. 3. 32. –2 Being fixed or stationary. –3 A state, condition. –4 A place, spot, site, locality ; अक्षमालामदत्त्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गंतव्यं K. –5 Station, situation, position. –6 Relation, capacity ; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. –7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house ; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. –8 (*a*) A country, region, district. (*b*) A town, city. –9 Office, rank, dignity ; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. –10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. –11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhâsh.; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. –12 A fit or proper place ; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यंते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. –13 A fit or worthy object ; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1 ; see स्थाने also. –14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13.). –15 A holy place. –16 An altar. –17 A place in a town, square, court. –18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. –19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge ; Ms. 7. 190. –20 A halt. –21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. –22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom ; *i. e.* army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7.56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं). –23 Likeness, resemblance. –24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. –25 The character or part of an actor. –26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. –27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. –**Comp.** —अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. –2. the superintendent of a place. –3. a watchman, police-officer. —आसनं *n.* du. standing and sitting down. —आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest ; cf. आसेध. —चिंतकः a kind of quarter-master. —च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. —पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. —भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. —भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. —माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. –2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. –2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g.* पद्मकास्थानक q. v. –3 A city, town. –4 A basin. –5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. –6 A mode of recitation. –7 A division or section of the Taittirîya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*.

स्थानतस् *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. –2 From one's proper place. –3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a place, local. –2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. –2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a.* [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. –2 Having fixedness, permanent. –3 Having a substitute. —*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 59. –2 The form so substituted for anything –3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. –2 Suitable to a place. —यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind.* (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्रागाः कामिनां वृत्यधीनाः M. 3 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7, 65. –2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. –3 On account of, because of. –4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक *a.* [स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. –2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (*b*) Regulating, directing. –2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. –3 A dwelling, habitation. –4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception ; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. –2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित *p. p.* [स्था-णिच् क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. –2 Founded, instituted. –3 Set up, raised, erected. –4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. –5 Determined, settled, ascertained. –6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. –7 Wedded, married ; Mâl. 10. 5. –8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. –2 To be founded, fixed or

established.—द्यं A pledge, deposit, -Comp.—अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पांतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhâsh.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. —*m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si 2.87.—*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition.-**Comp.** —भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthâyibhâva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्थमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शनोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायीभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [स्था उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. —कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थावर *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, inactive, slow. -3 Regular, established. —रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. —रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bowstring. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heir-loom.-**Comp.** —अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. —आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2. The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; *Si.* 18. 5.

स्थासु *n.* Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a.* [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; *Si.* 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19; —स्नुः A tree.

स्थित *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; *S.* 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; *S.* 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5.33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mâl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed.-13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. —तं A word standing by itself. -**Comp.** —उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle '*iti*' (as a word). —धी *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पाठ्यं recitation in Prâkṛita by a woman while standing. —प्रज्ञ *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —प्रेमन् *m.* a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदांधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ स्वनिश्चयः U.1.6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89.-3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mál. 5, 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथ वा स्थितिरियं सदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18 R. 3. 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; *S.* 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mâl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination.-17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां च वयासि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. -**Comp.** —पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mu. 3. 8. —स्थापक *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् *a.*1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N.5.22. -2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थडिल शायिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. —त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यत्रायत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cook-

ing-pot, any culinary vessel.–**Comp** –रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः संतीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयंत Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैडूर्यपट्यां पचति तिलखलीमिधनेश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. –2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. –3 The trumpet-flower. –**Comp.** –पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. –पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. –पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. °न्यायः see under न्याय. –चिलं the interior or hollow of a caldron.

स्थाविर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Thick, firm. –रं Old age (commencing after seventy); (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं).

स्थिर *a.* [स्था-किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि *S.* 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1.30; R. 11.19.–2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2.38. –3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40.–4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting, Me. 55; Mâl. 10. 25. –5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. –6 Quiescent, free from passion. –7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. –8 Constant, faithful, determined. –9 Certain, sure. –10 Hard, solid.–11 Strong, intense. –12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. –रः 1 A god, deity. –2 A tree. –3 A mountain. –4 A bull. –5 N. of *Siva*. –6 N. of Kártikeya. –7 Final beatitude or absolution. –8 The planet Saturn. –9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.). –रा 1 The earth. –2 A strong-minded woman. –2 The silk-cotton tree. (**स्थिरीकृ** means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. –2. to stop, make fast. –3. to cheer up, console, comfort; *S.* 4. **स्थिरीभू** means 1. to become firm or steady. –2. to become calm or tranquil). –**Comp.** –अंघ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. –अनुराग *a.* firm in attachment, constant in affection. –आत्मन्, –चित्त, –चेतस्, –धी, –बुद्धि –मति *a.* 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. –2. cool, calm, dispassionate. –आयुस्, –जीविन् *a.* long-lived, lasting. (–*m*) the silk-cotton tree. –आरंभ *a.* firm in undertakings, persevering. –कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. –2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). –गंधः the *champaka* flower. (–धा) 1. the trumpet-flower. –2. the Ketakî plant. –छदः the birch tree. –छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. –2. a tree (in general). –जिह्वः a fish. –जीविता the silk-cotton tree. –दंष्ट्रः 1. a snake. –2. Vishṇu in his boar incarnation. –3. sound. –पत्रः the marshy date-tree. –पुष्पः 1. the *Champaka* tree. –2. the *Bakula* tree. –प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. –2. faithful to a promise. –प्रतिबंध *a.* firm in opposition, obstinate; *S.* 2. –प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. –फला a kind of gourd. –योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. –यौवन *a.* ever youthful. (–नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. –रंगा indigo. –श्री *a.* having everlasting prosperity. –संगर *a.* faithful to a promise, true, veracious. –सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship. –स्थायिन् *a.* remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर *a.* More firm, fixed &c. –रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. –2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; *S.* 4. 14. –3 Constancy, firmness of mind. –4 Fixity. –5 Fearlessness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदंतादेशः पृषो० Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. –2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B. –3 An iron image or statue. –4 An anvil. –**Comp.** –निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 Light. –2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. –2 A man.

स्थूरिन् *m.* A pack horse or bullock.

स्थूल *a.* (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूलापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरङ्गवत् *Si.* 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. –2 Fat, corpulent, stout. –3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. –4 Thick, clumsy. –6 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. –6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. –7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. –8 Not exact. –लः The jack tree. –ला Large cardamoms. –लं 1 A heap, quantity. –2 A tent. –3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). –**Comp** –अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. –आस्यः a snake. –उच्चयः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. –2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. –3. the middle pace of elephants. –4. an eruption of pimples on the face. –5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. –कंटकिका the silk-cotton tree. –कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. –2. red garlic. –काय *a.* fat, corpulent. –क्षेडः, –क्ष्वेडः an arrow. –चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. –तालः the marshy date-tree. –धी, –मति *a.* foolish, doltish. –नालः a kind of large reed. –नास, नासिक *a.* thick-nosed. (–सः, –कः) a hog, boar. –पटः –टं coarse cloth. –पट्टः cotton. (–ट्टं), –पटाकः coarse cloth. –पाद *a.* club-footed, having swelled legs. (–दः) 1. an elephant. –2. a man with elephantiasis. –फलः the silk-cotton tree. –भूत *n.* pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sànkhya phil.). –मरिचं a kind of berry (कक्कोल). –मानं rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. –मूलं a kind of radish. –लक्ष -क्ष्य *a.* 1. munificent, liberal, generous. –2. wise, learned. –3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. –4. taking careless aim. –वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. –शंखा a woman having a large vulva. –शरीरं the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म -or लिंग-शरीर q. v.) –शाटकः –शाटिः a thick or coarse cloth. –शी-

र्षिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —षट्-पद: 1. a large bee.-2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म *a.* mighty and subtle (as the god). —स्कंध: the *lakucha* tree. —हस्त:, an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक *a.* Large, big, huge, bulky. —क: A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् *m.* A camel.

स्थेमन् *m.* Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness ; द्राघीयांस: संहत: स्थेमभाज: Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रांतनयना: Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय *a.* [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —य: 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge ; H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) More firm, stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ *a.* Very firm, strongest ; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थैर्य [स्थिरस्य भाव: ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy ; Bg. 13. 7. -4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौणेय:, स्थौणेयक: A kind of perfume.

स्थौरं 1 Firmness, strength, power. -2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् *m.* 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. -2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नव: Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1 4. P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution ; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नात:. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle ; (तैर्य:) सतूर्यमेनां स्नपयांबभूवु: Ku. 7. 10 ; स्मितस्नपिताधरा Gît. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47 ; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. —*Desid.* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep into ; *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in ; see निष्णात.

स्नपन *a.* 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution ; रेजे जनै: स्नपनसांद्रतरार्द्रमूर्ति: Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित *a.* Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात *p. p.* Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. —त: 1 One whose course of holy study is over. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातक: 1 A Brâhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachârin). -2 A Brâhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). -3 A Brâhmaṇa who is a *Bhikshu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object ; Ms. 11. 2. -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्ण: काश्यप: S. 4. -2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. -**Comp.** —अगारं a bath-room. —तृणं Kusa-grass. —द्रोणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं मुंचेत् द्रुतं पय: H. 2. 106. —विधि: 1. the act of ablution. -2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय *a.* [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —Water or any other article (such as ungnents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापक: A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायु: [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमस्थि गो: Bh. 2. 30. -2 The string of a bow. -**Comp.** —अर्मन् *n* a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुक: See स्नायु.

स्नाव:, स्नावन् *m.* A tendon, muscle.

स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मन: S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयो: U. 6 (where आवयो: may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. —*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध *a.* [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Mâl. 5. 20. -2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नांजनाभे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 62; Mâl. 10. 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनै: पीयमान: Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगंभीरनिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. -10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. -11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ग्ध: 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विद्वैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति कि-

चित् H. 2. 190 ; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhâsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. **-र्धं** 1 Oil. -2 Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness -**Comp.** **-जनः** an affectionate or friendly person, a friend ; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. **-तंडुलः** a kind of rice of quick growth. **-दृष्टि** *a.* looking intently or with a fixed gaze. **-पत्रः -त्रा** the jujube.

स्निग्धता-त्वं 1 Oiliness. -2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out , leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत *a.* Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्नु *m. n.* 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु *f.* A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; समुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेंद्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह, स्नुही-हिः *f.* -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहव्याक्षिप्ययोर्योगात् क्षामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also) ; अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiseshikas).-3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221 ; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -**Comp.** **-अक्त** *a.* oiled, lubricated, greased **-अनुवृत्तिः** *f.* affectionate or friendly intercourse. **-आशः** a lamp. **-छेदः, -भंगः** breach or loss of friendship. **-पूर्वं** *ind.* affectionately. **-प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* flow or course of love ; S. 4. 16. **-प्रिय** *a.* fond of oil. (**-यः**) a lamp. **-बीजः** the Piyâla tree. **-भूः** phlegm. **-भूमिः** *f.* 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. **-रंगः** sesamun. **-वस्तिः** *f.* injection of oil, an oily enema. **-विमर्दित** *a.* anointed with oil. **-व्यक्तिः** *f.* manifestation of love, display of friendship ; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12. **-संभाषः** kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहन् *m.* 1 A friend.-2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन *a.* [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing,lubricating.-2Destroying. **-नं** 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित *p. p.* 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. **-तः** A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्नेह-णिनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -*m.* 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्नै 1P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round; envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद् 1 A. (स्पंदते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पंदः [स्पंद्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion ; मनो मंदस्पंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पंदनं [स्पंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering ; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Mâl. 1. ; so अधर, °बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पंदित *p. p.* [स्पंद्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. **-तं** A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with ; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65 ; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध *a.* Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition ; आत्मनस्तु द्वयैः स्पर्धां शुद्धधीर्बह्वमन्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. -*m.* A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श् 10 A. (स्पर्शयते 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [स्पर्श्, स्पृश वा-घञ्] Touch, contact (in all senses) ; तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्) ; स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्) ; कादयो मावसानाः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy.-**र्शा** An unchaste woman. -**Comp.** **-अज्ञ** *a.* senseless, insensible. **-इंद्रियं** the organ or sense of touch. **-उदय** *a.* followed by a consonant. **-उपलः, -मणिः** a kind of jewel considered to be the same as ' philosopher's stone'. **-तन्मात्रं** the subtile element of tangibility. **-लज्जा** the sensitive plant. **-वेद्य** *a.* to be apprehended by the sense of touch. **-संचारिन्** *a.* contagious, infectious. **-स्नानं** ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. **-स्पंदः, -स्पंदः** a frog.

स्पर्शन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्पर्श् स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2

Affecting, influencing. —नः Air, wind. —नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sânkhya philosophy for the ' skin, '

स्पर्शवत् *a.* 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch ; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्ष्ट *m.* A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्ष् 1 A. (स्पर्षते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति-ते) 1 To obstruct. -2 To undertake, perform -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश् -अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent ; स्पशे शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां *Si.* 17. 20 ; see अपस्पश also. -2 Fight, war battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट *a.* [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest ; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्यूषे K. ' when it was broad-day-break ' ; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30 ; स्पष्टार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. —ष्टं *ind.* 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means ' to make clear or distinct,explain, elucidate.) -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* intelligible, clear. —गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. —प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* distinct notion, clear perception. —भाषिन्, -वक्तृ *a.* plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3 To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्पर्क्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्पष्टुं-स्प्रष्टुं, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch ; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हंति H. 3. 14 ; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हंति परं समूलं Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach ; *S.* 2. 14 ; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state ; मद्दीक्षितां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32 ; विनाप्यर्थैर्धीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch ; Mu. 7. 16 ; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). —*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. —*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.

स्पृश्य *a.* Tangible.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to ; अस्पृष्टपुरुषांतरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Me. 69 ; अनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled ; Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अघोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः। शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः *Sik.* 38. —ष्टं Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact ; तद्वयस्य अस्पच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.) ; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै *S.* 7 ; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयंती K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणं [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable ; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्य Ku. 3. 20; वंद्या त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Mâl. 10. 21 ; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजायिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66 ; U. 6. 40.

स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.) ; भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64 ; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह् अच्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness ; कथमन्ये करिष्यंति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु=स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य *a.* Desirable, enviable. —ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पृ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्प्रष्ट् *m.* See स्पर्ष्ट्.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. —टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अवगतालेे हि मनासि स्फटिकरणानिव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशंत्युपदेशगुणाः K. —क्षा Sulphate of alumina or alum. -Comp. —अचलः the mount Meru. —अद्रिः the mount Kailâsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. —अभ्रः camphor. —अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि *m.*, -शिला a crystal stone. —प्रभ *a.* crystalline, transparent. —स्तंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फंट् I. 1 P. (स्फंटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फंटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फंड् 1. P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फाल् 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble quiver, throb, palpitate. —10 U. or *Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. —कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crystalline. —कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, ex-

pand ; संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शस्त्रलाघवं Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase ; तावस्फावयतां शक्तीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased ; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure ; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Un. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded ; स्फारफुल्लत्फगापीठनिर्यत् &c. Mâl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant ; Mv. 5. 2 ; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. —रं Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply ; सुस्निग्धा विमुखीभवंति सुहृदः स्फारीभवंत्यापदः Mk. 1. 36 ; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest.).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction ; *S.* 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips ; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Mâl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिड् 10 U. (स्फिडयति-ते) To hurt &c. ; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38 ; स्फुटति न सा मनासिजविशिखेन Gît. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Gît. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kâv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुरगाः पुस्फुटुर्मीताः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. -2 To burst into view. —*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं *Si.* 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत्सुतनोः *Si.* 9. 79 (=प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused. -9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11 Corrected. —टा The expanded hood of a snake. —टं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. intelligible, obvious. -2. significant. —तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. —फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. —वल्कली the heart-plant. —सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). —सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः-टी *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mâl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at, -Comp. —चरण *a.* having wide feet. splay-footed.

स्फुड् 10 U. (स्फुडयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुंट् I. 1 P. (स्फुंटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुंटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुंड् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुंडते, स्फुंडयति-ते) See स्फुंट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -Comp. —करः fire. —कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) ; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16 ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरंतं Râm. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow.) -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed ; मुखात्स्फुरंतीं को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्रां Mu. 1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Gît. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयेतु तव हृदयश Gît. 10 ; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया च, कांक्षे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5 51

Me. 15, 27.–8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. –9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. –10 To go tremulously. –11 To bruise, destroy.—*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. –2 To cause to shine, irradiate. –3 To throw, cast. –With अप to shine forth or out. —अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. –2. to become known.

स्फुरः [स्फुर् भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. –2 Swelling. –3 A shield. –4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). –2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). –3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. –4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. –5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. **-Comp.** —**उल्का** a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. –2 Shaken. –3 Glittering, shining. –4 Unsteady. –5 Swollen. –6 Manifested, displayed; Mâl. 2. 10. —**तं** 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. –2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. –2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunderclap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. –2 To glitter, shine. –3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभिन्नास्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः =स्फुर्जथु below.

स्फुर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. –2 Indra's thunderbolt. –3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. –4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फुर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्जनं 1 The act of thundering. –2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. –2 To dart forth, appear. –3 To collect. –4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिंगः; -गं, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिंगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्च्छ् -स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. –2 Spring, bound. –3 Blooming, opening. –4 Manifestation, display. –5 Flashing on the mind. –6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. –2 Tender-hearted. —*m.* A follower or worshipper of *Siva* (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. –2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. –3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. –4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यंजकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). –5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mîmâmsakas. **-Comp.** —**बीजकः** the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्फुट् -ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. —**नः** Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —**नं** 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. –2 Winnowing grain. –3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. –4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फ्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. **-Comp.** —**वर्तानिः** the furrow made by this implement.

स्वृ See स्वृ.

स्म *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *Si.* 18. 15. –2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी कांचिज्जनयेत्सुतमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. –2 Love. –3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. **-Comp.** —**अंकुशः** 1. a finger-nail. –2. a lover, lascivious person. —**अगारं, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं** the female organ. —**अंध** *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —**आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक,** *a* pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. —**आसवः** saliva. —**कर्मन्** *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —**गुरुः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**छत्रं** the clitoris. —**दशा** a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). —**ध्वजः** 1. the male organ. –2. a fabulous fish. –3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —**प्रिया** an epithet of Rati. —**भासित** *a.* inflamed by love. —**मोहः** infatuation of love, passion. —**लेखनी** the Sârikâ bird. —**वल्लभः** 1. an epithet of Spring. –2. of Aniruddha. —**वीथिका** a prostitute, harlot. —**शासनः** an epithet of *Siva*. —**सखः** the moon. —**स्तंभः** the male organ. —**स्वर्यः** a donkey, an ass. —**हरः** an epithet of *Siva*.

स्मरणं [स्मृ ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. –2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gît. 1. –3 Memory. –4 Tradition, traditional precept;

इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -**Comp.** —अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. —अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. —अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —पदवी death.

स्मर a. Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मरं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि । तथाप्यनंगस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः ॥. —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding. —कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्म स्मार्तविवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). —र्तः 1 A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. —र्तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनांबुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. —*Caus.* (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). —*Desid.* (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 19 ; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22.

स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed ; Pt. 1. 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलक्षास्मितं &c. -**Comp.** —दृश् *a.* having a smiling look. (—*f.*) a handsome woman. —पूर्वम् *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सस्मितमभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. —शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मिट् 10 U. (स्मेटयति ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; *pass.* स्मर्यते) 1 (*a*) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect , call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरसि सुरसरीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरति च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (*b*) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवतां Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45 -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः शुचिः. -3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti ; तथा च स्मरंति. -4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.); स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; क्वचिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमर्पितः सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. —*Caus.* (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember , remind , put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यां सौदामिनीं Mâl. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. ; अपि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रांतपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयंति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1 ; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret cause to long or desire for ; Si 6. 56, 8. 64. —*Desid.* (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned ; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed , designed; *S.* 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [स्मृ-क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance ; recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. ; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of tradition al or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smṛiti , canon , rule of law ; इति स्मृतेः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -**Comp.** —अंतरं another law-book. —अपेत *a.* 1. forgotten. 2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. (hence) illegal , unjust. —उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथः, -विषयः the object of memory ; स्मृतिपथं -विषयं गम् to be dead ; Bh. 3. 37, 38. —प्रत्यवमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. —प्रबंधः a legal work. —भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. —रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; *S.* 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory. —विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition to law, illegality. 2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts ; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B. —शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. 2. legal science. —शेष *a.* deceased, dead (as a person). —शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. —साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धेक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4 ; 3. 2 ; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकसदंतर्विस्मयस्मेरतारैः Mâl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -**Comp.** —विष्किरः a peacock.

स्यंद् 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यंत्त-अस्यंदिष्ट, स्यंत्स्यति-ते, स्यंदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंत्तुं, स्यन्न; *desid.* सिस्यंदिषते, सिस्यंत्सति-ते; the स् of स्यंद् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्यंदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंदः [स्यंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [स्यंद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनालोकभीतः *S.* 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. **-Comp.** —आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mâl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35, -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

स्यन्न *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable jem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

स्यमि (मी) कः [स्यम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. **-Comp.** —वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

स्याल: See श्याल.

स्यूत *p. p.* [सिव्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —तः 1 A sack.

स्यूतिः *f.* [सिव्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्यूनः [सिव्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूम: A ray of light (also *n.*). —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्रंस् 1 A. (स्रंसते, स्रस्त) 1 To fall fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्रंसत करिणां मैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —*Caus.* (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mâl. 3. 8.

स्रंसः Falling, sleeping.

स्रंसनं [स्रंस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्रंसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः *S.* 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्रस्त *p. p.* [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S.* 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्रस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् *S.* 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. **-Comp.** —अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्रस्तिः *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 A. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रज् *f.* [सृज्यते सृज्-क्विन् नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया *S.* 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). **-Comp.** —दामन्, (स्रग्दामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. —धर *a.* wearing a garland; Gît. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*) (compar. स्रग्रीयस्, superl. स्रग्रिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद्धू *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रंभ् 1 A. (स्रंभते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रंभ्. -With वि 1. to be confident. -2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ स्नपयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रवत् *a.* (स्रवंती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. **-Comp.** —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव स्रवंतीषु R. 17. 64; Mâl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या *S.* 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांतरं 7. 27. -3 N. of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिम् 1 P. (स्रिंभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निर्वास्रवेत्क्षौद्रं Rám. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शोणितं चाप्यसुस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56, 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्पयो यथा

Bhâg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. –5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). —*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; *Si.* 9. 68.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. –2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिगिरस्रमिवोद्वमंतः Mu. 6. 13; पवं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' –2 Exudation, resin. –3 A stream. –4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance-at least one day's journey-from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावेनकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (घ्नी) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. –2 Residing in Srughna. —घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. —घ्नं The gate leading to Srughna; cf P. IV. 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palâsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. **-Comp.** -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः—वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. –2 A Soma ladle. –3 A spring, cascade. **-Comp.** —हस्तः N. of *Siva.*

स्रू *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. –2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1. A (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. –2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतं A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. –2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. –3 A wave. –4 Water. –5 The canal of nutriment in the body. –6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Râm. –7 The trunk of an elephant. **-Comp.** —अंजनं (स्रोतोंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon): (written श्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.). —वह् *f.*, —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of *Siva.* –2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु *S.* 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. –2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; *S.* 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. –3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. —स्वः 1 One's own self. –2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109. –3 The soul. –4 N. of Vishṇu. —स्वः, -स्वं 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. –2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन. **-Comp.** —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ *S.* 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. —अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, self-dependent. –2. independent. –3 one's own subject. –4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमंतः *S.* 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लांतं कांतं मंडनवांछया Gît. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, muttering to one-self. –2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. –3. the Veda itself. –4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. –2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, -अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. –2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. –2. worthy of oneself. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. –2. a cavern. —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. –2. having its own or true meaning. –3. having one's own object or aim. –4. pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते *Si.* 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयक्रियैव V. 4. 15. –2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). °अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पंडित *a.* 1. clever in one's own affairs. –2. expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhîshma. —उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्यं one's own business or interest. —कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). —छंद *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. –2. spontaneous. –3. wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1.

15. —ज *a.* self-born. (—जः) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —जनः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगंतुं व्यवसिता *S.* 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —ज्ञातिः a kinsman. —तंत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. —2. of age, full-grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °ज्ञः, °बंधुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. —भटः 1. one's own warrior. —2. body-guard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhâsh.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kâv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahmar. —2. of *Siva.* —3. of Vishṇu. —योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (—*m.f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being. —2. one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—पं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self-impelled. —2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a* living by one's own exertions. —संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्था 1. self-abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —स्थ *a.* 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवासि Mâl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (—स्थं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. —2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2 From oneself. —**Comp.** —प्रमाण, —सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. —2 Ownership, proprietory right.

स्वं(क्)ग् 1 P. (स्वं-कं-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा°] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलं &c. —2 White. —3 Beautiful. —4 Healthy. —च्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dûrvâ grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —**Comp.** —पत्रं talc. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वंज् 1 A. (स्वंजते; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदाचुंब्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वंजनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-यति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kâsikâ; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तृषार्ता N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदानां Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदनं Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a *Srâddha* ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ पृषो° दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitṛis or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंग्रहतत्परा: R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A *Srâddha* or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Mâyâ or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. —**Comp.** —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitṛis. —कारः the exclamation Svadhâ; पूतं हि तद्गृहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitṛis.

–प्रियः 1. Agni or fire. –2. black sesamum. –भुज् *m.* 1. a deceased or deified ancestor. –2. a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f.*, स्वधिती An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णाः परार्श्च सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनत्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. –2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. –3 To sing. –*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound –2 To sound. –3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्–अप्] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12, 39; शंखस्वनः &c. –Comp. –उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्-कर्त्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. –तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap; cf. स्तनित. –2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. –2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. –3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. –*Caus.* (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. –WITH अव, -नि, प्र, or सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Mâl. 7; Ku. 2 42; R. 11. 44.

स्वपनं Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. –2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *Sânti.* 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु *S.* 6. 9, R. 10. 60. –3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. –Comp. –अवस्था a state of dreaming. –उपम *a.* 1. resembling a dream. –2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). –कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. –गृहं -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. –दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna.* –धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. –प्रपंचः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. –विचारः interpretation of dreams. –शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. –सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वप्नेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं Subhâsh.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. –2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यंत एवंविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. –Comp. –अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. –उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration. –2. information, deposition (in law). –उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. –कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (–तः) an artificial or adopted son. –ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). –ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (–हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mâl. 6. 7. –जात *a.* self-born. –दत्त *a.* self-given. (–त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). –भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. –भुव: the first Manu. –2. N. of Brahman. –3. of *Siva.* –भू *a.* self-existent. (–भूः) 1. N. of Brahman. –2. of Vishṇu. –3. of *Siva.* –4. of *Kâla* or time personified. –5. of Kâmadeva. –6. a Jaina deified saint. –7. the female breast. –8. the Supreme Being. –भूतः N. of *Siva.* –वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. –वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. –श्रेष्ठः N. of *Siva.*

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c. –2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. –3 The sky, ether. –4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. –5 The third of the three Vyâhṛitis, pronounced by every Brâhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति. –6 Radiance, splendour. –7 Water. –Comp. –आपगा, -गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. –2. the galaxy or milky way. –गतिः *f.* –गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. –2. death. –गिरिः Sumeru. –तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. –दृश् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. –2. of *Agni.* –3. of *Soma.* –नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. –भानवः a kind of precious stone. –भानुः N. of Râhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमंतं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्ग्रहिष्नः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. –मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith, –लोकः the celestial world, heaven. –वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel-an *apsaras.* –वापी the Ganges. –वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras.* –वैद्य *m.* pl. an epithet of the two Aśvins. –षा 1. an epithet of *Soma.* –2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. –सिंधु=स्वर्गगा q. v.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. –2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्यामृतसूतवे प्रजाल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. –3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:—निषादर्षभगांधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः॥ पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.). –4 The number 'seven'. –5 A vowel. –6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). –7 Air breathed through the nostrils. –8 Snoring. –रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. –Comp. –अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). –अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. –उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. (–यः) the production of sound. –उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. –ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. –पत्तनं N. of the Sâma-veda. –बद्ध composed in musical measure.

-भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र् or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant ; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). -भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. -2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडल the circle of notes,arrangement of musical scales ; Pt. 5. 54. -मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels -2. the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice ; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3 ; U. 3 ; पंडितकौशिकस्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. -संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तंत्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. -2 the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. -2 Having a voice. -3 Vocal. -4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated. -4 Circumflexed. -5 Accented. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low ; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post. -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt. -5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise ; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. -**Comp.** -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. -काम *a.* desirous of heaven. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -द,-प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven ; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3, 11. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. -लोकः 1 the celestial region. -2 paradise. °ईश्वरः 1, Indra. -2 the body. -वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras* ; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वंगः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly.—*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal ; स्वमपि वितनयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालं *S.* 7. 34 ; Me. 30 ; Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. -2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -**Comp.** -अंगः the Aragvadha tree. -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuḍa. -कारः, -कृत् a goldsmith. -गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चूडः 1 the blue jay. -2 a cock. -जं tin. -दीधितिः fire. -पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. -पद्मा the celestial Ganges. -पाठकः borax. -पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. -बंधः a deposit of gold. -बिंदुः N. of Vishṇu. -भृंगारः a golden vase. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -यूथी -यूथिका yellow jasmine. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. -2 a money-changer. -वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द् 1 A. (स्वर्दते) To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा. स] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling,insignificant. -3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -**Comp.** -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidâra tree. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषय: 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. -व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वाल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law ; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वस्रृ *f.* [सु-अस्-ऋन् ; Un. 2. 97] A sister ; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 A (स्वस्कते) See ष्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते *S.* 2 ; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17 ; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -**Comp.** -अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brâhmaṇa after presentation of offerings ; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. -दः,-भावः an epithet of *Siva*. -मुखः 1 a letter. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. a bard ; panegyrist. -वाचनं,-वाचनकं,-वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वास्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; एतनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mâl. 4. 10; *Si.* 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. -कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्रीयः स्वस्रेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्रीया,स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलंब्य वः। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वांकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छंद्यं [स्वच्छंदस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छंद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छंद्येन, स्वाच्छंद्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -**Comp.** -योगः conjunction with Svâti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः, स्वादनं [स्वद्-स्वाद्-वा घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्यस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु q v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. —*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. —*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhâsh. -दुः *f.* A grape. -**Comp.** -अन्न sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance. -2. molasses. -धन्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. -फलं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the *Satâvarî* plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -शुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वप्-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1, 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; *Si.* 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभावादागतः ढञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा। मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजां R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietory rights. —*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सचरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107. -4 A sovereign, king, monarch. -5 A husband. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A learned Brâhmaṇa, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -8 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -9 Of Vishṇu. -10 Of *Siva*. -11 Of the sage Vâtsyâyana. -12 Of Garuḍa. -**Comp.** -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जंघिन् *m.* N. of Parasurâma. -पाल *m.* du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल *a.* originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. -2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman: Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; *S.* 7. 9. —वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प *a.* (ल्पी *f.*) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. —ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness. -2 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं *S.* 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of *Agni*. —*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इंद्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -**Comp.** —कार: utterance of the exclamation Svâhâ; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि इमशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. —पतिः, -प्रियः *Agni* or fire. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what', 'hey'. 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विदवगुंठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या *S.* 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Mâl. 1. 35; स त्वां पश्यति कंपते पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यति Gît. 11. —II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous; Mâl. 5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. —*Caus.* (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विन्न *p. p.* [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; *S.* 5.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकालोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः; S. D. 97.

स्वुच्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1. P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -WITH अभि, -प्र to sound. —सं to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वृ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. —उदं, -उदकं, -जलं perspiration. —चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). —ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 Causing to sweat. -3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. -2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वैर *a.* [स्वस्य ईरम् ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि *S.* 5. 11; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —रं Wilfulness, wantonness. —रं *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्याः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरता-त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिन् *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिंध्री See सैरिंध्री.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of *Siva*. -2 Water. -3 Sky. -4 Blood. -5 A cipher. -6 Meditation. -7 Auspiciousness. -8 Paradise. -9 Heaven. -10 Drying. -11 Fear. -12 Knowledge. -13 The moon. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -15 War, battle. -16 A horse. -17 Pride. -18 Horripilation. -19 A physician. -20 Cause, motive. —हं 1 The Supreme Spirit. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A weapon. -4 The sparkling of a gem. -5 The sound of a lute (-*m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हस्-अच्-ऋषो० वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhâsh., R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mânasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; *e. g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवांबुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीर-

मावत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः *S.* 6. 27 ; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13 ; see Bh. 2. 18 also). -2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. -3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मन्). -4 One of the vital airs. -5 The sun. -6 *Siva*. -7 Vishṇu. -8 Kâmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An ascetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. **—सौ** (*m.* pl.). N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvîpa. **-Comp. —अंशु** *a.* white. **—अंघ्रिः** vermilion. **—अधिरूढा** an epithet of Sarasvatî. **—अभिख्यं** silver. **—आरूढः** N. of Brahman. **—कांता** a female goose. **—कीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. **—कूटः** 1. N. of the peaks of the Himálaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox ; (for अंसकूट). **—गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. **—गद्गदा** a sweetly speaking woman. **—गामिनी** 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan ; Ms. 3. 10. -2. N. of Brahmâṇî. **—तूलः -लं** the soft feathers or down of a goose. **—दाहनं** aloe-wood. **—नादः** the cackling of a goose. **—नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo ; गजेंद्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता । नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). **—पादं** vermilion. **—माला** a flight of swans ; Ku. 1. 30. **—युवन्** *m.* a young goose or swan. **—रथः, -वाहनः** epithets of Brahman. **—राजः** a king of geese. **—लोमशं** green sulphate of iron. **—लोहकं** brass. **—श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. -2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः *Si.* 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also ; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, ' ho, ' ' hallo ' ; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class ; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हक्कः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हट्ट 1 P. (हटति, हाटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्ट टस्य नेत्वम्] A market, a fair. **-Comp. —चोरकः** a thief who steals from fairs and markets. **—विलासिनी** 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3. turmeric.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of ' forcibly ', ' violently ', ' suddenly, ' against one's will ' ; अंबालिका च चंडवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनयित Dk. ; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Râm. **-Comp. —योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). **—विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि (डि) कः, हाडिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डं A bone. **-Comp. —जं** marrow.

हंडा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the owest caste in addressing each other; हंडे हंजे हलाह्वाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. —*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हंडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हंडे *ind.* See हंडा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हदते, हत्र) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. —*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हत्रं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन् Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हंति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत ; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* घातयति-ते ; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down ; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2, 15 ; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat ; चंडी चंड हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20, *Si.* 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment ; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon; तृष्णां छिंद्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदं Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy ; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome ; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजंति Subhâsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise ; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः *S.* 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); *e. g.* कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तीर्थांतरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः । सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हंति संप्रति सादरं K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थता). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363. -WITH अति to injure excessively. **—अंतर्** to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured ; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः *S.* 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', ' miserable', 'accursed' ' worthless ' ; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं

संप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6 ; Mâl. 9. 28 ; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65 ; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. —तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -**Comp.** —आश a. 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. —कंटक a. freed from thorns or foes. —चित्त a. bewildered, confounded. —त्विष् a. dimmed in lustre ; R. 3. 15. —दैव a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. —प्रभाव —वीर्य a. bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. —बुद्धि a. deprived of sense, senseless. —भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. —मूर्ख: a dolt, blockhead. —रथ: a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. —लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. —शेष a. surviving. —श्री,-संपद् a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. —साध्वस a. freed from fear.

हतक a. [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile ; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2 ; दूषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. —कः A low person, coward.

हतिः f. [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्नुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing ; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननं [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हंतुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हंतृ a. (त्री f.) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer ; Ms. 5. 34 ; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. —m. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad, or depressed.

हनु-नू m. f. [हन्-उन् स्त्रीत्वे वा उङ्] The chin. —नु f. 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -**Comp.** —ग्रहः locked jaw. —मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.].

हनूषः A demon.

हंत ind. A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !) ; हंत भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4 ; हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity ; पुत्रक हंत ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !) ; हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हंत स्मरामि U. 1 ; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti-1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हंत ते कथयिष्यामि Râm-. -**Comp.** —उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. —कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a guest ; निर्वीती हंतकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हम् ind. An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंबा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -**Comp.** —रवः lowing of cattle.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 296, R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class ; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -**Comp.** —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. —अरिः the fragrant oleander. —आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरूढः a horseman , rider. —आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. —आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. —इष्टः barley. —उत्तमः an excellent horse. —कोविद a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. —ग्रीवः N. of a form of Vishṇu. (-वा) N. of Durgâ. —ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom , jockey. —द्विषत् m. the buffalo. —प्रियः barley. —प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree. —मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. —मारणः the sacred fig-tree. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. —शाला a stable for horses. —शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. —संग्रहणं the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse , mare.

हर a. (रा -री f.) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing , conveying, carrying , taking ; अपथहराः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing , grasping. -4 Attracting , captivating. -5 Claiming , entitled to ; as in रिक्थहर &c.; Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. —रः 1 *Siva* ; Ku. 1. 50 , 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing , taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. -**Comp.** —गौरी one of the forms of *Siva* and Pârvatî conjoined (अर्धनारिनटेश्वर). —चूडामणिः '*Siva*'s crest-gem' , the moon. —तेजस् n: quick-silver. —नेत्रं 1. *Siva*'s eye. -2. the number 'three'. —बीजं '*Siva*'s seed', quick-silver. —शेखरा '*Siva*'s crest', the Ganges. —सूनुः Skanda ; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of *Siva*.

हरणं [हृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off , removing, stealing ; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying ; as in प्राणहरणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen

virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present. (=यौतक q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie -11 Boiling water.

हरि *a.* [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हरिस्तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishṇu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of *Siva*. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतत्य हरितो हरीश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. **-Comp.** -अक्षः 1 a lion. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. of *Siva*. -अश्वः 1 Indra. -2. Siva. -कांत *a.* 1. dear to Indra. -2. beautiful as a lion -केलीयः the country called वंग q. v. -केशः N. of *Siva*. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; *S.* 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंदारः पारिजातकः। संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं.) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; *Si.* 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1 the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. =हरितालिका (1). -तालक: a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the fourth day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -2. the Dûrvâ plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishṇu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishṇu. -देवः the asterism *Sravaṇa*. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nâgakesara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tîrtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishṇu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -प्रियः 1. the *Kadamba* tree. -2. a conch-shell. -3. a fool. -4. a madman. -5. *Siva*. (-यं) the root Usîra. -2. a sort of saudal. -प्रिया 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishṇu. -भुज् *m.* a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyâsa supplementary to the Mahâbhârata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa. -वल्लभा 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishṇu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1. Garuḍa. -2. Indra. °दिश् *f.* the east. -वीजं yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of *Siva* (Vishṇu having served *Siva* as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a *Gandharva*. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishṇu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Gaṇesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishṇu and *Siva* conjoined. °आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. of *Siva*'s bull. -हेतिः *f.* 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोक्यसेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mâl. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; *Si.* 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1. A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice)

हरिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:--हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव। कृष्णः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kâlikâ P.); अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishṇu. -6 *Siva*. **-Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of *Siva*. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् *m.* the moon. -नयन,-नेत्र,-लोचन *a.* deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नर्तकः a Kinnara. -हृदय *a.* deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं *S.* 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. **-Comp.** -दृश् *a.* deer-eyed. (-*f.*) a deer-eyed woman; किमनवद्यं द्विपिनेहरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् *a.* [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -*m.* 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरीश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun -6 Vishṇu. -7 The kidney-bean. -*m. n.* 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually *f.* only in the last 3 senses).-Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; *Si.* 11. 56. -2. the *arka* plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -पर्णं a radish. -मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; *Si.* 3. 49. -वर्ण *a.* greenish,green-coloured.

हरित *a.* (ता or हरिणी *f.*) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः *S.* 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. **-Comp.** -अश्मन् *m.* 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद *a.* green-leaved.

हरितकं 1 A pot-herb, green grass; *Si.* 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ -ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22.

49. -Comp—आभ *a*, of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. —गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. —राग, -रागक *a*. 1= turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halàyudha:—क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्रारागउच्यते).

हरिमन् *m*. 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N.of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra there-upon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven].

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankâ. —णुः *f*. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a*. (र्त्री *f*.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. —*m*. 1 A thief, robber, Bh; 2, 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n*. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p*. *p*. 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्य [ह-यत् मुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhâsh.; बाह्योद्यानास्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7; Rs. 1. 28; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. —अंगनं -णं the court-yard of a palace. —स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1, 22; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. —अन्वित *a*. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. —उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. —उदयः rise of joy. —कर *a*. gratifying, delighting. —जड *a*. dull or paralyzed with joy; R, 3. 68. —विवर्धन *a*. increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a*. (र्षका or र्षिका *f*.) [हृष् णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण (णा or णी *f*.) [हृष्-णिच् ल्युट्] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —णं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; वृद्धवामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयित्नु *a*.[हृष्-णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. —*n*. Gold. —*m*. A son.

हर्षित *a*. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हल [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] A plough; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलशभम् | हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम्; or हलं कलयते Gît. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —धर, -भृत् *m*.1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarâma; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; अंसन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. —भूतिः, -भृतिः *f*. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. —हतिः *f*. 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -3 Spirituous liquor. —*ind*. A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हंडा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन् *m*. 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarâma. -Comp. —प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीन: The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a*. 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 =हाल (ला) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हल्लकं The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep.)

हल्लीशं (षं) 1 One of the 18 Uparûpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अप्, ह्वे-अप् संप्र० पृषो० वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice,

an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. **-Comp.** —आयुस् *m.* fire.

हवनी =हविर्धानी q. v.

हवनीय *a.* [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. —यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविर्धानी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation ; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107 ; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. **-Comp.** —अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आशिन्, -भुज् *m.* fire.

हविस् *n.* [हूयते हु-कर्मणि असुन्] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general ; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः *S.* 1. 1 ; Ms. 3. 87 , 132 ; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water.-4 N. of *Siva*. -5 A sacrifice.-**Comp** —अशनं (हविरशनं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. —गंधा (हविर्गंधा) the *Samî* tree. —गेहं (हविर्गेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, *Si.* 1. 2; Kâv. 2. 168. —यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. —याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. —व्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. **-Comp.** —आशः fire. —कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह्, -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हससि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10; Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकां N. 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground ; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; *Si.* 1. 71. -4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्बंधुजीवप्रसूनैः.-7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh. —*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. **-Comp.** —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती f A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikâ.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्तं विसर्जयिष्यामि *S.* 3 'I shall send it by Gautamî'; so हस्ते पतिता ; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1. (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते Karpûr.'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Ku. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature ; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication ; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेदं कुशांग्याः सुचिरमभयदैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10. —स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. **-Comp.** —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलंबे प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood ; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं); V. 5, *S.* 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममेभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं =हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं -वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति *S.* 4. —पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached witn the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —बिंबं perfuming the body with unguents. —मणिः a jewel worh on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages. —सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist ; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजानि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुंडादंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद्र, मृग, and मिश्र). -**Comp.** —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कक्ष्यः 1. a lion. -2. a tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —गिरिः the city and district of Kânchî. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish. —नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हास्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मल्लः 1. N. of *Airávata*. -2. of Gaṇesa. -3. of Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nâgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5. a shower of dust. -6. frost. —यूथः,-थं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. —वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —षड्गवं a collection of six elephants. —स्नानं =गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशेंद्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahâbhârata; its other names are :— गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjarî thus describes her :—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबार्विवा स्थूलांगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतभोक्त्री (नितंबखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!,' 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति कासि Mâl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीर्षा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्बांधवरथं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. —*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यावेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. —*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. —*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kâvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; मासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः कारणो भवेत् Subhâsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -**Comp.** —कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88.

हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. —कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -**Comp.** —गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे त्रल्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. —त्रः A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः-नं A year. —नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांड्येायमसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16. Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -**Comp.** —आवलिः-ली *f.* a string of pearls

तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचितकांचिदाम Gît. 11. —गुटि (लि) का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. —यष्टि: *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचाग्रैरुन्नतैर्हारयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. —हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारक: [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math.). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. —रि: *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. —Comp. —कंठ: a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. —त: 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितक: A green vegetable.

हारहूर: Spirituous liquor. —रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Belonging to a deer. —णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिक: A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुञ्जराणां च हारिण: Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृत: *S.* 1. 5; *Si.* 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्र: 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीत: 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेश:] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य केनचिन्न जातहार्देन न विद्विषावर: Ki. 1. 33; *Si.* 9. 69; V. 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. —र्य: 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhîtaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हाल: [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 N. of *Sálivâhana*. —Comp.]—भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma.

हालक: A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल (ला) हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god *Siva*); अहमेव गुरु: सुरासुराणामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्य: । ननु संति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhâsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58; *Si.* 10. 21.

हालाहल: 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. —ला A small mouse. —ली Spirituous liquor. —लं 1 =हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिक: [हलेन खनति हल: प्रहरणमस्य तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालु: A tooth.

हाव: [हे -भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषा: *Si.* 10. 13; जगु: सरागं ननृतु: सहावं Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणि:-ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषत्प्रकाशो य: स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हावक: 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हास: [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; भासो हास: P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनु: सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासै: Bk. 2. 3.

हासक: A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. —स्यं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. —स्य: The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined :- विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादे: कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थायिभाव: (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभाव:) श्वेत: प्रथतदैवत: S. D. 228. -Comp. —आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. —पदवी, —मार्ग: ridicule, derision; क्रुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्यमार्गं दशास्य: Vikr. 18. 107. —रस: the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिक: An elephant-driver or rider. —कं A herd of elephants; *Si.* 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinâpura, q. v.

हाह (हा) लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva. —*ind* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. —कार: 1. a grief, lamentation, loud wailing.

-2. the din or uproar of battle.—रवः the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:-- 1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्।सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मदनेनायास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाययति; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed.

हिंस् 1. 7. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसन-ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः.-2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R, 5.57; 3. 313; Ms. 10.63.-3 Robbery, plunder.-Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (=अभिचार q. v.). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief. —रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Mâl. 5. 29, —समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, hurt.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27 -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhîma.—Comp.—पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -1. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like '*him*'. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु *m., n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु नि०] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa fœtida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. —निर्यासः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2 the *nimba* tree. —पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः-लं
हिंगुलिः
हिंगुलु *m., n.* } Vermilion.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg-plant.

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal.)

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडिंबः N. of a demon slain by Bhîma. —बा 1 The sister of Hiḍimba who married Bhîma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. —जित्, निषूदन, —भिद्,-रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhîma.

हिंड् 1 A. (हिंडते, हिंडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over, -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंडनं [हिंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about.-2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिंडिकाः An astrologer.

हिंडि (डी) रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —रं The pomegranate.

हिंडी N. of Durgâ.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous, -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. —तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. —तं A causeway, dike. —तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage.-2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good.-Comp. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare.—अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. —इच्छा good will, good wishes. —इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. —उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. —उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishṇu Sarman. —एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. —कर -कर्तृ, -कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. —काम *a.* desirous of befriending or bene-

fiting ; Pt. 1. 315. **–काम्या** desire for another's wel-fare, good will. **–कारिन्,–कृत्** *m.* a benefactor. **–प्रणी** *m.* a spy. **–बुद्धि** *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. **–वाक्यं** friendly advice. **–वादिन्** *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Kṛishṇa are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of *Srâvaṇa*, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy, **–मः** 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himâlaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. **–मं** 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -3 Cold, coldness. -4 A lotus. -5 Fresh butter. -6 A pearl. -7 Night. -8 Tin. -9 Sandal wood. **-Comp. –अंशुः** 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; *Si.* 2. 49. -2. camphor. **°अभिख्यं** silver. **–अचलः, –अद्रिः** the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. **°जा, °तनया** 1 Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges. **–अंबु, –अंभस्** *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. **–अनिलः** a cold wind. **–अब्जं** a lotus. **–अरातिः** 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3 the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. **–आगमः** the cold or winter-season. **–आर्त** *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. **–आलयः** 1. the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. **°सुता** an epithet of Pârvatî. **–आह्वः, –आह्वयः** camphor. (**–यं**) a lotus. **–उत्तरा** the tawny grape. **–उत्पन्ना** a kind of sugar. **–उद्भवा** the plant called Zedoary. **–उष्णः** the moon. **–करः** 1. the moon; **लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन** Gît. 7. -2. camphor. **–कुटः** 1. the winter season. -2. the Himâlaya mountain. **–गिरिः** the Himâlaya. **–गुः** the moon. **–जः** the Mainâka mountain. **–जा** 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pârvatî. **–तैलं** a kind of camphor ointment. **–दीधितिः** the moon; *Si.* 9. 29. **–दुर्दिनं** wintry weather, cold and bad weather. **–द्युतिः** the moon. **–द्रुमः** the Nimba tree. **–द्रुह्** *m.* the sun. **–धातुः** the Himâlaya mountain. **–ध्वस्त** *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. **–पातः** cold rain; Pt. 3. **–प्रस्थः** the Himálaya mountain. **–भास्, –रश्मि** *m.* the moon. **–वालुकः** –का camphor. **–शीतल** *a.* ice-cold. **–शैलः** the Himálaya mountain. **–श्रयः** the moon. **–संहतिः** *f.* a mass of ice or snow. **–सरस्** *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mâl. 1. 31. **–हासकः** the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. **–***m.* The Himâlaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. **-Comp. –कुक्षिः** a valley of the Himâlaya. **–पुरं** N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himâlaya; Ku. 6. 33. **–सुतः** the Mainâka mountain. **–सुता** 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukâ.

हिमानी 1 [महद् हिमं,आनुक्] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; **नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः** Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Râhu.

हिरणं [हृ-ल्युट् नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) Made of gold, golden; **हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः** U. 2, R. 15. 61. **–यः** The god Brahman. **–यं** One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A *cowrie*. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). **–ण्यरेतस्** *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of *Siva*. -4. the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. **–वर्णा** a river. **–वाहः** 1. the river *Soṇa*. -2. N. of *Siva*.

हिरण्यय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिल्लोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); **हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः** *Si.* 11. 64; or **ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोक्ते** Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without ; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणैर्हीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Subhâsh. ; so द्रव्य°, मति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective ; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower ; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. —नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचाविधः स्मृतः).-3 Subtraction.-**Comp** —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective ; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95 ; Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. —कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2. excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वाद: a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्य associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हींताल: The marshy date tree.

हरिः [हृ -क नि.] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of *Srîharsha*, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of *Siva*. —रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra.-2 A diamond ; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.) -**Comp.** —अंगः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

हीरकः A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An ant.

हींस Semen virile.

हीलुकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment ; see ही.

हु 3 P,(जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice ; यो मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45 ; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44 ; हविर्जुहोधि पावकं Bk. 20. 11 ; Ms. 3. 87 ; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered ; *S.* 4 ; R. 2. 71. —तः N. of *Siva*. —तं An oblation, offering. -**Comp.** —अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire ; R. 1. 6. (-*m.*) a sacrificial fire. —अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2. N. of *Siva*. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of *Siva*. —अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (होलिका). —आशः fire ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2. 71. —जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —भुज् *m.* fire ; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूना V. 1. 7 ; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svâhâ the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव *S.* 5. 10 ; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Gît. 9 ; Me. 43 ; Rs. 1. 27. —होमः a Brâhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram ; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum ; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड् 1 A. (हुंडते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village-hog. -5 A demon.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection ; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम. -2 Doubt ; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat. ; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*', 'to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अनुहुंकृ 'to roar in return ;' अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.). -**Comp.** —कारः -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum' ; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance ; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1, R. 7. 58 ; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुर्च्छ 1 P. (हूर्च्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हूर्च्छनं Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हू) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh ! ah ! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 A. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hûṇas). —णाः *m.* pl. N. of a country or its people ; हूणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

हूत *p. p.* [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणं] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतिः *f.* [ह्वे क्तिन् संप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name ; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v

हूम् &c. see हुम्.

हूरव: A jackal.

हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं हृत; *pass.* ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यंतीति शंकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृंताच्चलथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरंति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; *Si.* 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —*Caus.* (हारयति-ते) To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —*Desid.* (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. —II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत *p. p.* [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share.

-**Comp.** —अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. —द्रव्य, -धन *a.* spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

हृ (हि) णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (णि) या 1 Censure, reproach, -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् *n.* (This word has no forms for the fist five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. =2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -**Comp.** —आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —गत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart. sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः-डं the heart. —रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. —लासः (हृल्लासः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. —लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. —वंदकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heartburn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *m.* a heron. -आविध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -री *f.*) 1. a wife. -2 a mistress. —उदंकः heaving of the heart. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. —चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विध्, -वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. —वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. —स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Mâl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Mâl. 3; वल्गकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. —मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yâdava prince.

हृदिस्पृश *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mâl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -**Comp.** —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा the great-flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष् 1. 4. P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हर्षित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यंति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. —*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त वा॰ इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4

Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृष्-ईकक्] An organ of sense. -**Comp.** —**ईश**: an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; Bg. 1. 15; *et seq.*; (हृषीकाणींद्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced (=हृषित).-**Comp.** —**चित्त**, -**मानस** *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —**रोमन्** *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —**वदन** *a.* having a cheerful countenance. —**संकल्प** *a.* contented, pleased. —**हृदय** *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टि: *f.* [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh!, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत मुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेठ् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेठ: 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेड: Disregard, slight. -**Comp.** —**ज**: anger, displeasure.

हेडाधुक्: A horse-dealer.

हेति: *m. f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि०] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलित: Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतु: [हि-तुन् Un. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Mâl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; *S.* 3. 12. -2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined:—हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते.(*N.B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of','on account of','because of', with gen. or in comp. शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतो: Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -**Comp.** —**अपदेश**: adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). —**आभास**: 'the semblance of a reason.' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds:—सव्यभिचार or अनैकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). —**उपक्षेप**: —**उपन्यास**: adducing a reason, statement of an argument. —**वाद**: disputation, controversy. —**शास्त्रं** a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. —**हेतुमत्** *m. du.* cause and effect. °**भाव**: the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). —**क**: 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. —*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. —**म**: 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower.-6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -**Comp.** —**अंग** *a.* golden; Mu. 2. 10 v. l. (-**ग**:) 1. Garuḍu. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishṇu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. —**अंगदं** a gold-bracelet. —**अद्रि**: the mountain *Sumeru*. —**अंभोजं** a golden lotus; हेमांभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 62. —**अंभोरुहं** a golden lotus; Ku. 2. 44. —**आह्व**: 1. the wild *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Dhattura* plant. —**कंदल**: coral. —**कर**:, -**कर्तृ**, -**कार**:, -**कारक**: a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. —**किंजल्कं** the Nâgakesara flower. —**कुंभ**: a golden jar. —**कूट**: N. of a mountain; *S.* 7. —**केतकी** the *Keteka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती). —**केलि**: 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the Chitraka plant. —**केश**: N. of *Siva*. —**गंधिनी** the perfume named Reṇukâ. —**गिरि**: the mountain *Sumeru*. —**गौर**: the Asoka tree. —**छन्न** *a.* covered with gold. (-**न्नं**) gold covering —**ज्वाल**: fire. —**तरु**: the thorn-apple. —**तारं** blue vitriol. —**दुग्ध**:, -**दुग्धक**: the glomerous fig-tree. —**पर्वत**: the mountain Meru. —**पुष्प**, -**पुष्पक**: 1. the ksoka tree. -2. the Lodhra tree. -3. the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) 1. the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. —**पुष्पिका** yellow jasmine. —**च** (**व**) **लं** a pearl. —**माला** the wife of Yama. —**मालिन्** *m.* the sun. —**यूथिका** the golden or yellow jasmine. —**रागिणी** *f.* turmeric. —**शंख**: N. of Vishṇu. —**शृंगं** 1. a golden horn.-2. a golden summit. —**सारं** blue vitriol. —**सूत्रं**, -**सूत्रकं** a kind of necklace; (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमल: 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमंत: -**तं** One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्लशोभ्रः परिपक्वशालिः। विलीनपद्मः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमंतकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -**Comp.** —**नाथ**: the wood-apple tree.

हेमंती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंब: [हे शिवे रंबति रंब् -अच् अलुक् समा० Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -**Comp.** —**जननी** N. of Pârvatî (mother of Gaṇesa).

हेरिक: A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on *Siva*.

हेल् 1 A. (हेलते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-डस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; *Si.* 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ -4 Ease, facility ; *Si.* 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun. —*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटभ q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); अस्मिन्नासीत्तदनु निबिडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेल्लद्बाहुकणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायंते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 A. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. —कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mîmâmsâ doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [हिम -हेमन् -अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -2 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हैम विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. —मा -मी Yellow jasmine. —मं Hoar-frost, dew. —मः An epithet of *Siva*. -**Comp.** —मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हेमंत एव हेमंते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; *Si.* 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); *Si.* 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. —नः 1 The month Mârgasîrsha. -2 The winter season (=हेमंत q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हेमंते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. —कं A kind of rice.

हैमल See हेमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूरभवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himâlaya,mountain ; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himâlaya mountain ; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bhâratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवीनं [ह्योगोदोहात् भवं ह्यस्_गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee ; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45 ; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवासस् *m.* An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. —यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kàrtavìrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurâma q. v.) ; धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R.11. 74.

हैहयः Arjuna Kârtavîrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 A. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होड्ड *m.* A robber.

होढं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री *S.* 1. 1. —*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the *Rig*veda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotṛi.

होत्रं [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of *Siva*; *S.* 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. —यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajñas, to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -**Comp.** —अग्निः the sacrificial fire. —कुंडं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. —तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. —धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. —वेला the time for offering oblations. —शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [हु-इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The

offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation, —**म्यं** Ghee.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. -2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten—but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotṛi priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रं [होतुरिदं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotṛi q. v.

हौम्य Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 A. (ह्नुते, ह्नुत)1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of ; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold ; Mâl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.) ; गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.

ह्नवः-वनं Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. -Comp. —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday ; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. —दिनं yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति) To hide,cover, conceal.

ह्रणीया Censure,reproach, shame.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् निo] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water ; N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity ; *Si.* 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp. —**मह:** a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear ; Pt. 4. 78. —*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस्-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्, superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. -2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). —**स्वः** 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. —**स्वं** Green or black sulphate of iron. -Comp. —**अग्नि**: the gigantic swallow=wort (Arka). —**अंग** *a.* dwarfish,short-bodied. (-**गः**) a dwarf. —**गर्भः** the Kusa grass. —**दर्भः -कुशः** the short or white Kusa grass. —**रा** gum olibanum. —**बाहुक** *a.* short-armed. —**मूर्ति** *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —**मूलः** the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A. (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound ; दुंदुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightening. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रिणीयते See ह्रणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. ह्रणीया.

ह्री 3 P. (जिह्रेति, ह्रीण -ह्रीत] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.) ; जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गंतुं *S.* 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58 ; R, 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. —*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयंति *Si.* 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; दारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. —**जित, -मूढ** *a.* overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —**निरासः** shamelessness. —**यंत्रणा** the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कक्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness.-2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. —**कु** 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीच्छ [ह्रीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरं -लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रुड्, ह्रूड 1 P. (ह्रोडति, ह्रूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (**ह्लनिः** *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 A (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice.

-2 To sound. —*Caus.* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure; joy, delight; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्लादिन् *a.* Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्लादिनी See ह्लादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. —*Caus.* (ह्व-ह्वा-लयति-ते, but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्व 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति -ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुं, हूत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask, beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sâstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sûtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purâṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pigala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vâṇîbhûshaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnàkara, Vṛitta-kaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjarî and Vṛitta-ratnâkara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prákṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pâdas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvàra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गंध or गः. (The consonants ञ & ह्न, as also ह्र, & क्ष, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11. or *Si*. 10·60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pàda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोंऽतगुरुः कथितोंऽतलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ⏑ denoting a short syllable, and —a long one), the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows :—

य	⏑ — —	(Bacchius)
र	— ⏑ —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — ⏑	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— ⏑ ⏑	(Dactylus)
ज	⏑ — ⏑	(Amphibrachys)
स	⏑ ⏑ —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Molossus)
न	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	(Tribrachys)

Similarly ल(⏑) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N.B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2\times2\times2\times2\times2\times2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also the Lîlâvatî and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnâkara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	**समवृत्त**
Section B	**अर्धवृत्त**
Section C	**विषमवृत्त**
Section D	**जाति** &c.

Note—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre. *e. g.* म्र भ्न stands for म, र, म, न; so म्तो, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Ganas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Mâgha, Bhâravi, Kâlidâsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा).

कन्या.

Def. गमौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा).

पंक्ति.

Def. भ्गौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री).

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्यौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा

[also called वाणी]

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मा मः
Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)
Ex. श्रीदीप्ती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Káv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. **शशिवदनानां** व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधोर्मिं मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4).
Ex. हरे **सोमराजी**-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्यंधकराम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज् स् गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग.(3. 4.)
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली **कुमारललिता** सा ।
व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

य⏑——; र—⏑—; त——⏑; भ—⏑⏑; ज⏑—⏑; स⏑⏑—; म———; न⏑⏑⏑; ल⏑; ग—

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. मस्गौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4)
Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतींद्रान्**मदलेखा** ।
लग्नाभून्पुरशत्रौ कस्तूरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex. रविदुहितटे वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पंचमम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग(4. 4.)
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4)
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांघ्रिपद्मयोः ।
श्रुतिस्मृति**प्रमाणिका** भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग, (4. 4)
Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4)
Ex. वासोवल्ली **विद्युन्माला** वहश्रेणी शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णांभोदः॥

(6) समानिका

Def. ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडागसद्म ।
धीः **समानिका** परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2)
Ex. ह्रदतटनिकटक्षौणी भुजगशिशुभृता याऽसीत् ॥
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा सा ऽभूत् ॥

(2) भुजंगसंगता

Def. सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र, (3. 6)
Ex. तरला तरंगिरिंगितैर्यमुना भुजंगसंगता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भ्रमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, (5. 4)
Ex. कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चारु ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति)

(1) त्वरितगति

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5)
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता विपिनगता ।
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6)
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिंदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीव्यंतीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती

(Also called चंपकमाला).

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5)
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्)

(1) इंद्रवज्रा

Def. स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टेंद्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेंद्रवज्रा

Def. उपेंद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. उपेंद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑ ग; –

स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदंति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्रा and उपेंद्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3 ; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति ; *e. g.* in the following verse from Mâgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्यौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥ *Si.* 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं

(भ्रमराविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4, 7)
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वांतं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ *Si.* 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग. (3. 8. or 4. 8)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशांतये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7)
Ex. अंधो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग. (3. 8)
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेंद्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महींद्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिंद्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9, *Si.* 10.

Metres with 12 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long:—The Ganas are, त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरैः
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात्सा वः ॥

See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6)
Ex. समीराशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ *Si.* 4. 54.

(5) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑, भं – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स – –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग –

Sch.G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7)
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch.G. स, स, स, स, (4. 4. 3.)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमते:
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.
See *Si.* 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलंबित

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch.G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8, or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तामिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ *S.* 6; see R. 9, *Si.* 6 also.

(8) प्रभा

(also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch.G. न, न, र, र (7. 5)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ *Si.* 6. 67; also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch.G. स, ज, स, स, (5. 7)
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः
कलयंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ *Si.* 4. 36, Ki. 6, *Si.* 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6)
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।
Sch.G. त, य, त, य (6. 6).
Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलकृत्ते
जातप्रतिबिंबा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखरागा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमयंती ॥

(12) मालती

(Also called यमुना)

Def. भवति न जावथ मालती जरौ ।
Sch.G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5. 7)
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।
Sch G. म, म, य, य, (5. 7)
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।
Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6)
Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥
See *Si.* 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती)

(1) कलहंस

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (7. 6)
Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकलिनीकृतकोलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नंदतनूजः ॥
See *Si.* 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी).

Def. तुरगरसयतिनौं ततौ गः क्षमा ।
Sch. G. न, न त, त, ग (6. 7)
Ex. इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग –

(3) प्रहर्षिणी

Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10)
Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरंगुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग, (6. 7)
Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्दिशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी

Def. वेदैरंध्रैर्मतौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।
Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9)
Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति यदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा

(Also called प्रभावती)

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।
Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9)
Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शक्करी)

(1) अपराजिता

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वैरैरपराजिता ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7)
Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9)
Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षत्ते
दैत्येंद्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या

(Also called मंजरी)

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9)
Ex. स्थगयंत्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा (also called कुररीरुता ।)

Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8)
Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेवचिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Si. 4. 41.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def. ननभनलागिति प्रहरणकलिका ।
Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7)
Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल)

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10)
Ex. नीतोच्छ्वासं मुहुराशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी
मध्येप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31

(7) वसंततिलका

(Also called वसंततिलक
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता)

Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तभजा जगौ गः ।
Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6)
Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4)
Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मंदांदोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्करी)

(1) तूणक.

Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनांतिमम् ।

य ⏑ — —; र — ⏑ —; त — — ⏑; भ — ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ — ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ —; म — — —; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग —

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8).
Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगपूरितं
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम् ।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाद्य मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) **मालिनी**

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7)
Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) **लीलाखेल.**

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।
Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.
Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत्।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यैकांते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) **शशिकला**

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला।
Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).
Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगमनता ।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(**अष्टि**)

(1) **चित्र**

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यदृष्ट-
वल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग ।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) **पंचचामर**

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4)
Ex सुरद्रुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरांगना भवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ॥

(3) **वाणिनी**

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.
Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(**अत्यष्टि**)

(1) **चित्रलेखा**

(Also called अतिशायिनी)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10. 7)
Ex. इति धौतपुरंध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मक्तुमीषे॥ Si. 8. 71

(2) **नर्दटक**

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती
र्मदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः कुकुभः ॥
Mâl. 9. 18, see 5. 31.

(3) **पृथ्वी**

Def, जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयाद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं नरसहं च सिंधोर्वपुः॥ Bh. 2. 76

(4) **मंदाक्रांता**

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिदिंदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसंती विशालम्।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम ॥
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadúta is written in this metre).

(5) **वंशपत्रपतित**

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।
Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्याभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
व्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) **शिखरिणी.**

Def. रसैरुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11)
Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलितगंडाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) **हरिणी**

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग –

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7)
Ex. सतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(धृति)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतत्वैश्चैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ ।
Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7)
Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वातैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिञ् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नंदनम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7)
Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलीलमांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5)
Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104

(5) शार्दूललालित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशकृतुभिः शार्दूललालितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रममिधिं शार्दूललालितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दरं चैद्यप्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(अतिधृति)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch .G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग, (6. 6. 7)
Ex. कदंबामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7)
Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयकृतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5)
Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(कृति)

(1) गीतिका

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका
Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु वल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता म्लौ गः सुवदना
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6)
Ex. उत्तुंगास्तुंगकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सालिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 *Syllables in a quarter.*

(प्रकृति)

(1) पंचकावली

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री)
Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7)

य ⌒ — —; र — ⌣ —; त — — ⌣; भ — ⌣ ⌣; ज ⌣ — ⌣; स ⌣ ⌣ —; म — — —; न ⌣ ⌣ ⌣; ल ⌣; ग —

Ex, तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) **स्रग्धरा**

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
Fx. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य
विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति)

हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14)
Ex. सार्धं कांतेनैकांतेऽसौ विकचकमलमधुसुरमि पिबंती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलघु रसंती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसारातेः पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति)

अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमाद्रितनया
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12)
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभमग्रदक्षदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ॥
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति)

तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यति भवति
तन्वी ।
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति)

क्रौंचपदा

Def. क्रौंचपदा भ्मौ स्भौ ननना गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविर-
तिरिह भवेत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

उत्कृति

भुजंगविजृंभित

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृंभितम्
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name **दंडक**. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of **दंडक** usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुमस्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Mál. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Danḍaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त (Half-equal Metres)

(1) **अपरवक्त्र**

(Sometimes called **वैतालीय**)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग, (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिमि-
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता
व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) **उपचित्र**

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) **पुष्पिताग्रा**

(Also called **औपच्छंदासिक**)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)
Ex, अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) **वियोगिनी**

(Also called **वैतालीय** or **सुंदरी**)

Def. विषमे समजा गुरुः समे
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – –; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ल ⏑; ग –

वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात्सगुरू विषमे चेद् ।
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयंती
केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(1) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-
र्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter).
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालयि or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *jâtis ;* (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त (Unequal Metres).

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च
नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग, (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन
रुचिरवदनश्चिलोचनम् ।
क्षांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See *Si.* 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name ' Gâthâ '. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants).

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions :—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्यायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥
Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 mâtrâs or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवंते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ॥
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं तामृतवाणि भाषंते ॥
Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12-syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिपठतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषंते महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमंतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध-
मार्यागीतिः ।

य ⏑ – –; र – ⏑ –; त – – ⏑; भ – ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ – ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ –; म – – – ; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑ ; ग –

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवंते रसव-
न्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ *Si.* 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(*b*) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ।
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽते रलौ गुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a **रगण** (— ⏑ —) and a short and a long vowel (⏑ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i. e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः । ॥ *Si.* 16. 14.

(*c*) औपच्छंदसिक

Def. पर्यंते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as **वैतालीय** except that at the end of each quarter there must be a **रगण** and **यगण** instead of **रगण** and **ल, ग** only ; in other words, it is the same as **वैतालीय** with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं बिभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार
स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेंद्रसूनुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See *Si.* 20 also.

It will be noticed that **वियोगिनी** or **सुंदरी** and **अपरवक्त्र** are only particular cases of **वैतालीय**, and **पुष्पिताग्रा** and **मालभारिणी**, of **औपच्छंदसिक**. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mâtrâ scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(*d*) मात्रासमक

The metre called **मात्रासमक** consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as **मात्रासमकं नवमो लगंत्यः** ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called **वानवासिका**. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called **चित्रा**. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called **उपचित्रा**. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called **विश्लोक**. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called **पादाकुलक**, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनासि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M.)

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APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

उद्भट One of the earliest writers on Alankâra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhâpati of king Jayâpîda of Kâshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporay of Jayasimha of Kâshmir who reigned from 1129–1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kâlidâsa is in an inscription dated 556 *Sake* or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhâravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bâṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bâṇa, *i. e.* before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinâtha's explanation on Me. 14 **निचुल** and **दिङ्नाग** were contemporaries of Kâlidâsa. If Mallinatha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to **दिङ्नाग**.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kâlidâsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kâlidâsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramâditya 56. B C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korûr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, *i. e.* 544 A. D, and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, *i. e.* 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kâlidâsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of Kâshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mâlatî-Mâdava and Veṇî-Samhâra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five *laharis* (गंगा, पयूष, सुधा, अमृत, करुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dârâ to the throne in 1658. His date, –at least, his active career–lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gîtagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vîrabhûmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇasena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडिन् Author of the Dasakumâracharita and Kâvyâdarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bâṇa, according to Mâdhavâchàrya.

पतंजलि The celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshyat He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (भट्टनारायण) Author of the Veṇî-Samhâra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855–884 A. D. (Râj. T. 5. 34)

बाण The well-known author of the Harshacharita

Kâdambarî and Chaṇḍikâśataka. Pârvatîpariṇaya and Ratnâvalî are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kânyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bâṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bâṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates–at least the *termini ad quem*–of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha Charita.

विल्हण Author of the Mahâkâvya Vikramânkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchâsikâ. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Srî Svâmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Śridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Srîdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three Śatakas and of the Vâkyapadîya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahâvîracharita, Mâlatî Mâdhava, and Uttararâmacharita. He was a native of Vidarba and lived at the court of king Yaśovarman of Kânyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitâditya of Kâshmir (693–729 A. D.) Bhavabhûti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bâṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirâtârjunîya; mentioned along with Kâlidâsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bâṇa and Kâlidâsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bâṇa and author of the Sûrya-Śataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bâṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kàvyaprakáśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantî was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि Author of the Anargha-râghava mentioned by the poet Ratnâkara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahâkâvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855–884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bâla-Râmâyaṇa, Bâla-Bhârata, and Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. He lived after Bhavabhûti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛihat-Samhitâ. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrárâkshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedánta philosophy and author of the शारीरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedânta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Śankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrârâkshasa.

सुबंधु The author of Vâsavadattâ mentioned by Bâṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kîrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Śrîharsha succeeded his father Kalaśa in 1113, and that the Ratnâvalî, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnâvalî must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarûpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).

हर्ष The patron of Bâṇa, see बाण. The Ratnâvalî is supposed to have been written by Bâṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champâ, also called Angapurî. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhágalpur.

अंध्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modren Telangaṇa, and the mouths of the Godâvarî were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghâts on the west, and the rivers Godâvarî and Kṛishnâ on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga ; (see Dk. 7th Ullâsa,) and its capital अंध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवंति N. of a country, north of the Narmadâ ; its capital was Ujjayinî, also called Avantipurî or Avanti and Visâlà, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Siprâ. It is the western part of Málvâ. In the time of the Mahâbhârata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadâ and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इंद्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunâ, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tâmralipta, and extended to the river Kapisá; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purî where the celebrated temple of Jagannath is situated.

कनखल N. of a village near Hardvâra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिशा See under सुह्म.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godâvarî. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullâsa), and was probably at Râjamahendri; see अंध्र also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyâ or Sadánîrâ to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himâlaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirâtas and Chînas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lâdak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyâna or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pâṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thâneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatî to the north of the Drishadvatî. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurâma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or कुशस्थली The capital of Dakshiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya ; it must have been to the north of the Narmadâ but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Ràjasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthalî मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kâverî. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatî, the Sarâvatî and the Kâli-Nadî, which is considered to be the

same as the Muralâ referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kânarâ, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kâverí.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Râmâyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayû (or Gogrâ). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gaṇda', and it must have therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyâ comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Râma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusâvatî in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Srâvastî in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhangâ through northern Bhâgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृंग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal, (Puṇḍra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dàhalas and Traipuras ; they occupied the banks of the Narmadâ and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Mâhishmatî situated on the Narmadâ between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kâverî and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kâverî, as Pulekasi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnâṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Daṇḍakâ forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavatî (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipâsâ (Sutlej and Beas).

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tâmbaravâri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevelly, and falls into the gulf of Manar ; cf. R. 4. 49,50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म.

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatî containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', *i. e.* the Narmadâ, and, therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दशपुर See under अवंति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasârṇâ (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mâlava or Mâlvâ, its capital being Vidisâ—the modern Bhilsâ—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24,25 and Kâdambarî. Kâlidása also makes Vidisá a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛishṇâ and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godâvarî. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kâverî. Its capital was Kânchî, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavatî river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakâ, situated on the river Alakanandâ. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Râja Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunâ and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangâdvâra on the north. The northern portion from Bhâgîrathî was called 'Uttara-Panchâla,' which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchâla,' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinâpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhûti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chándá in the Nâgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwâr in Mâlva as being situated on the river *Sind* or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pârâ or Pârvatî, Luṇa, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pârá, Lavaṇâ and Ma-

lhumatî, ientioned by Bhavabhûti, as flowing n the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhûtî's Mâlati-Màdhava.

पंप N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the *Ri*shyamûka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampâ, and Chanderdoorg the *Ri*shyamûka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पालिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the *Soṇa* (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tâmraparṇî fix its position indisputably ; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Ràmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kâlidâsa calls the capital of Pâṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras ; cf. R. 6. 59–64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुदेश्य.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himâlaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purûravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayâga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayâga. Kàlidàsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamuná; cf. V. 2.

प्रा The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार-(or व्याहार-) गिरि. Its next capital was Pataliputra q· v. Magadha was also called कट in er literature.

or विराट N. of a country lying to the west of lpur; the Pâṇḍavas are said to have entered it om the banks of the Yamuná through the land the Rohitakas and Sûrasenas towards the north of Dasârṇa. Vairâṭa, the cap probably the same as Bairat 4 s north Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified w. the southern portion of the Ghàts running fr the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhûti to be encircled by the river Káverî (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kâlidâsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the Ghâts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Màle which divides Ganj m from the valley of the Mahânadí and probably tincluded the whole of the eastern Ghats between the Mahânadî and Godâvarî.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kânyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hâṭaka which appears to be the same as Lâdak. On the north of Hâṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadâ.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadâ; it probably included Broach, Baroda and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

वंग (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

वाह्लीक, वाहीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhârata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fœtida.

विदर्भ The modern Beràr, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇâ to about the banks of

...n account of its great size, the ...y wa... also called 'Mahârâshṭra'; cf. B. R. ... 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbhâ, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadâ (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarâvatî being the capital of the northern, and Pratishṭhâna of the southern, part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilá is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvânî. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sîtâmâri, Sîtâkunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृंदावन 'Rádhá's wood' now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurà, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunâ.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himâlayan range in the south of Nepal.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyâ. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is sill known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghats as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पद्मावती.

सिंधुदेश: The country of the upper Indus.

सह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिशा of Kâlidâsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Râḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dwârakâ is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwârakâ stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwàrakâ, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girnar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prâbhasa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुघ्न N. of a town and district at some distance from Pâtaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sugh on the old bed of the Yamunâ.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a ce...town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himâlaya —or between the Meru and the Himálaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*, cf K. 136. Kâlidâsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid' see *S.* 7.

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